Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

PIRIT OF JEFFERSON

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

FFICE ON MAIN STREET, "NEW SPIRIT BUILDING." he "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tuesday Morning, at \$2 in advance-\$2.50 if paid within the year-or \$3 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

-ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate 1 \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and Scents for each continuance. These not marked on cents for each continuance. Those not marked on manuscript for a specified time; will be inserted til forbid and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

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

Secret Diseases: Secret Diseasts: Gonorrhom, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Blad-ler, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all mose Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which if not bured, produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossi-ble, and in the end destroys both body and mind. Young Man. Young Man.

Young Men. Young Max especially, who have become the vic-tims 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 en-tranced listening Senates with the thunders of elo-quence, or waked to exister the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Marriage. Married Persons or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, or any other im-pediment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston: OFFICE No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK St., seven doors from Baltimore street, Eest side, up the steps. 03-Be particular in observing the name and num-ber, or you till mistake the place. Be not enticed from

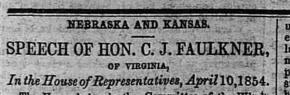
A Cure Warranted or no Charge; in from

A Cure Warranted or no Charge; in from one to two days. The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (exceed-ing all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted. Dr. Johnston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 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, Philadel-phia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most as-tonishing 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 some-times with derangement of mind, were cured immedi-ately.

When the misguided and inpudent votary of plea-sure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful dissure finds he has imbided the seeds of this painful dis-ease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from apply-ing 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 ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deaf-ness, 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 or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commisera-tion, till death puts a period to their dreadful suffer-ings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the un-fortunate victim of this horrid disease. It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or

to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or makes the residue of his life miserable.

The residue of his fife miserable. **Take Particular Notice. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves** by private and improper indulgences, that secret and a ditary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfiting them for either business or society. These are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro-



The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-

VOL. X

Mr. FAULKNER said : Mr. FAULKNER said: Mr. CHARMAN: If the complaint uttered by my friend who has just taken his seat [Mr. MACDONALD] be well founded, that this subject has already been so fully discussed as to discourage all hope of secur-ing the attention of the committee, that source of embarrassment must naturally increase with each succeeding speaker, and is especially felt by me, in rising after the able and animated remarks which have just falled from that distinguished gentiteman. There was much of what he said that meets my warm approval. We of the South cannot fail to remember approval. We of the South cannot fail to remember that in the perilous struggle of 1820 there stood in this Capitol, from the same district, unsided by a single colleague, a firm and intrepid statesman, whose name became a household word in the South; and placed as my friend near me [Mr. MACDONALD] is, in placed as my friend near me [Mr. MACDONALD] 18, in circumstance not dissimilar, we have abundant evi-dence, in what has just fallen from him, that he is not behind that remarkable man in independence of spi-rit, and soundness of constitutional principle.

Sir, unhappily; this is not a new subject of discus-sion; probably no question has ever arisen in this country which has excited a more extensive interest, and elicited higher efforts of intellect, than that which has grown out of the powers and duties of Congress in relation to our unorganized Territories. For nearly eight years that subject has been the theme of constant and animated discussion, in which the ablest and most prominent statesmen of the country, both in public and private life, have taken part ; and all the light which the most acute tellen, and the most elaborate research have been enabled to throw upon the history of the past and the policy of the future, has been freely poured into the public press, and conveyed to every reader in the land: , I am well aware, sir, that I can contribute but little, if indeed anything new upon a subject so thoroughly exhausted. And yet, engaged as we now are in ex-tending the benefits of political organization over the last remaining segment of our expanded empire; be-lieving that the action which Congress will take upon the present bill will go far to fix the future prificiples and policy of this Government, I feel that some expression of opinion is due by me to the constituency which I have the honor to represent, and the more especially, as some of the provisions of this bill

have been severely assailed from the South, and by one of my own respected colleagues. I propose, sir, before replying to the objections which have been urged against this bill from the South, to make some remarks upon points connected

with its general policy. Unlike the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [MF CHANDLER,] and some others who have already addressed the committee, I had not the honor of a seat in this House when that series of enactments, usually called the compromise measures of 1850, received the assent of Congress. I know nothing, therefore, of their private history, nor of the private impressions under which the friends and opponents of that policy upon this whole continent a body of more loyal and | the true interpretation of that instrument. The enthusiastic supporters. But, to every attempt to en-large its powers beyond the fair intent of the instru-

large its powers beyond the fair intent of the instru-ment, to interpolate new grants by construction, or pervert its apirit, she has been and ever must be, a stern and unyielding opponent. Her patriotism and her safely alike impel her to that position. For, in-every such act she cannot but see the gradual and stealthy approaches of a vast central despotism, of absolute and unlimited powers, under whose balleful shadow the sovereignty and independence of the States must dwindle into insignificance, and with them as certainly perish, the liberties and institutions of the people, which they were ordained to protect. If such has been her uniform course, even when tem-porary advantage may have invited her to an oppo-site opinion, it may well be imagined what her course must be upon a question like that now under consideration—when powers in themselves doubtful, consideration-which powers in themselves doubtful, powers derived from implication in the third or fourth descent from the first stock, denied by some of the most illustribus authors of that instrument, have been brought into active exercise, for the purpose of making unjust and injurious discriminations between the two great sections of the Confederacy, and of holding up her cherished social institutions as sub-

ject of congressional interdict and of national re-Sir, it is not difficult to see that the inevitable conequences of all such legislation must be excitement, eartburning, discord, strife, and ultimate separation. Since 1820, the fires of agitation liave been almost unnually kindled by the measures proposed, and by the discussions which have occurred in this Hall and

in the adjacent Chamber of the Cagitol, upon the subject of slavery. Sectional animosities have been engendered. Important schemes of national policy have been embarrassed, stimulated, hastened, modified, and frustrated by this absorbing element of ag-Itation: The ordinary business of Congress has been neglected, and the Union, at times, brought to the verge of bverthrow and dissolution. It has been, indeed, the box of Pandora, which has flever been bpened without diffusing its multiplied evils over the land. Sir, I submit it has not every patriot felt that some expedient was indispensable to avert this fearful agitation, and to relieve the country from this seemingly never ending experiment upon the strength and durability of our system? And can any man account for the extraordilary favor with which the adjustment of 1850 was halled by all parties and by all sections of this Confederacy, except in the be-lief that the true solution of all these national difficulties was to be found, in those sound and conservative principles of congressional tion-intervention which marked the législation of the early fathers of the Republic and which are embraced in those en-actments. In that is to be found, mainly, the secret of its great and wide-spread popularity. It was that which caused it to triumph in the North, against all

the prejudices growing out of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, and which has caused it to tri-umph in defiance of the ill feeling engendered by the circumstances under which California was organized rance against the waves of fanaticism which have

Missouri restriction then stands out before the coun-try as the first act in which the Congress of the Utilited States, forgetful of the specific limitation up-or its powers, made itself a party to toat great abo-lition policy which was then agitating the British mind, and when, under the influence of an excited popular fanaticism, it sought to sustain that policy by inflicting an immeditable wound upon the Con-stitution of the country. From the adoption of the interdict contained in' the act of Marchi, 1820, to the present hour, the peo-ple of the South-perhaps it would be more appro-priate in mit to say, the people of Virginia-have never ceased to regard it as an exercise of legisla-tive authority not warranted by the language or Missouri restriction then stands out before the coun-

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

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1854.

tive authority not warranted by the language or spirit of the Constitution; as assuming to prescribe for the people and States north of 36° 30' what, upon every sound and just principle, they should be left to determine for themselves; as a violation of the rights guarantied to the inhabitants of that Teritery by the treaty of 1803; and as unkindly and ungenerously combining with the bostile split of Great Britain, and arraying the moral power and influence of this Government to war against an insti-tution, in reference to which the Constitution has given Congress no power to act, except in a few spe-cified cases, and those only for its protection and preservation. The sentiment felt by Virginia, as one of the States of this Union, at this extroradinary assumption of power, may be seen in the resolu-tions of her General Assembly; in the recorded votes of her Senators and Representatives in Con-gress; in the indignant tone of her public press; and in the solemn declarations of her most eminen and illustrious sons, to all which I look back with

and infustrious sons, to all which rioos back with the highest approbation and pleasure. "This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division," said Mr. Jefferson, "is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated." "That the proposed restriction as to Territories which are to be admitted into the Union," said Mr.

Monroe, "if not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to its principles." -"I must own," said Mr. Madison, " that I have al-

ways leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution. And, sir, who can look back to the exercise of this

power, with the lights which subsequent events have cast upon it, that must not concur with these eminent men, that it has been as unfortunate in its re-from the benefits of the full enjoyment of a common inheritance; purchased by the blood or the money of all, and assuming to legislate upon a question of pure domestic policy; is unconstitutional, what do I mean? Is it that the act is in violation of any express prohibition touching that subject, and contain-ed in that instrument? Certainly not: For as the Constitution is itself silent to any future acquisitions of territory, it of course lays down no rules as to the terms upon which that territory, if acquired, shall be governed, or its benefits partitioned among the States. The acquisition of territory, was, by Mr. Jefferson, regarded as an act beyond the Consticircumstances under which California was organized into a State, and precipitated into the Confederacy. During all the agitation to which this question has given rise, it has been the painful but patriotic duty of the South, aided by some firm and intrepid men of the North, to stridgele with courage and forunforeseen by its founders, and which, overriding all | structions to their Delegates here, declared, that Conthe scruples of technical minds, will commend itself been incessantly dashing against the foundations of da, Texas, California, and New Mexico, and upon the such principles have they been defended: And yet, in the absence of any express grant to acquire territory, we have gone on, under the impulse of our high and irresistable destiny, to rival in extent the Empire of Rome: In less than half a century we have spread our dominions from ocean to ocean, until we now comprehend within our limits more than three millions of square miles: This right to add provinces and fepublics to out briginal area; has been since vindicated by the highest law tribunal as an incident to the war and treaty-making power:-Be it so. If the right to acquire territory be an implication from any of the granted powers, it is of the very essence of all such implications that they shall carry with them nothing repugnant to shy of eus, when our own laws are no pledge of security .-the express rights secured by that instrument, still less shall they be repugnant to the great object for which it was framed. Equality, perfect equality If this' doctrine of construction is once established ; amongst the States, and amongst all the peopl composing the United States, is the great cardinal and fundamental principle of our system; and every Govertiment is from the growth of power: the effects act which impairs that equality, is in violation o of consolidation by the gradual extinction of State rights and sovereignty—emphatically so when the apology for their assumption is the causeof humaniits ordinances and repugnant to its spirit. Besides, there is not an express power conferred by the Constitution touching the subject of slavery that is not one for its protection. It is in truth, the only prop-The action of Congress in 1820 in assuming to exerty expressly recognized and protected by that in clude slavery from the territory north of 36° 30" was not only objectionable as an exercise of power not warranted by the Constitution, and subversive strument. As my friend from North Carolina said, a few days ago, it is emphatically a pro-slavery Constitution, and it is because it is such that it has been of that principle of equality amongst the States which is the vital and fundamental feature of our made the object of such ceaseless and vindictive assaults by the Abolition orators and presses throughout the country. No subject was more fully consid-ered by the Federal convention than this subsystem, but it was further objectionable as. the unquestionable source from which has sprung all those ject of slavery. I here quote from a document em-Abolition and Free-Soil movements which have since so much disturbed the peace of this nation .anating from the General Assembly of Virginia in

tion of his country. His conduct at that time is south of the attention of northern Representatives form have already been so fully laid before the country. With the first intimation of his purpose to try; but this I may assert, that from the period of vote for the admission of Missouri as a Slave State into the Union, a blaze of excitement sprung up a-gainst him in his district, fanned by the same infinen-ces which are now so zealously at work. He was de-nounced in the most opprobious terms, and shared the fate of other northern statesmen at this time—he also was burnt in effigy. But unawed by these ebul-litions of popular fury, realizing that beautiful con-ception of a firm patriot, which the great lyric poet of flome has transmitted to us from antiquity— Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solida"— he stood faithful to his convictions. The excitement of the moment passed away. Reason resumed its rote for the admission of Missouri as a Slave State

of the moment passed away. Reason resumed its throne in the popular mind; that instinctive love for the principles of our constitutional system which no fanaticism or passion can long öbscure, became triumphant, and he was at the succeeding election the period of his death, to adorn that venerable tribnal by his learning and abilities, and to consolidate the Union of these States by his sound, national, and conservative opinions upon all the questions of constitutional law that came before him, some of which were quoted, a few days ago, by the gentleman

from Tennessee [Mr. SMITH.] Mr. Baldwitt, in his celebrated speech on the Missouri question in 1830, with great force and truth

says: "Can there be a more dangerous principle which "Can there be a more dangerous principle which thus leads you to inquire not what the Constitution authorizes, but what Congress have done? Not to nake that instrument, but our own legislation, the test, the evidence, the boundary of our power? You begin by implying a power from the Constitution, by a doubtful, far stretched construction, that becomes as supreme and less limited than an express comes as supreme and ress infinited than an express one—from that you imply another, equally su-preme with the first implication, equally necessary and proper, that begets another—thus you go on, indefinitely, adding implication to implication, con-struction to construction; each new implied power the construction construction and the come ones the centre of a new system, the germ of new ones, like wire grass, taking rödt; at every joint, each root prolific of scions; each pointing to the original stalk, forming a part of the original system."

"We have heard of the Archimedes of logic; it was a saying of this mathematician, 'give me a place where to stand and I will move the world.' Make but a beginning, give but a fulcrum on which implied powers can operate, you shake and destroy the Con-stitution. Against this principle, in all its effects, I ever have and will contend; whether it emanates from the Hartford convention, aiming at political power, or under the more imposing and seducing garb of humanity, both having a common object."

"The legislature of New Jersey have, in their in-

ry; but this I may assert, that from the period of he acquisition of these large territories, which were he fruits of the Mexican war, down to the final disthe fruits of the Mexican war, down to the final dis-position of the question in 1850, the South ware ever ready and willing to have adjusted this sectional con-troversy by an extension of the line to the Pacific, but every proposition submitted by it to that effect was repeatedly voted down by the North: The propositions submitted in the Senate by Mr. Dbrocks; on the 16th of January, 1848, by Davis, of Mississippi, by Kine; of Alabama, and by Foor2, of Mississippi, in 1850, and in the House of Representa-tives by Mr. Burr, of South Carolina, have all been.

NO. 42.

Mississippi, in 1850, and in the House of Representa-tives by Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, have all been, in minute detail, laid before the country: Mr. CLAY-TON, of Delaware, has recently furnished us with an-other important item of evidence on this subject; which, as it has not been before adverted to in this body, and is very conclusive on the same point, I will quote. Addressing Mr. ATCHISON, President of the South The wave submber of the computitor axis the Senate, who was a member of the committee raised in 1848, of which Ma: CLAYTON was chairman, he

"Now, sir, I am compelled, in justice to both sec-tions of the Union, to relate in your presence, you having been a member of the committee, and knowing the truth of the facts which I am about to state, what occurred in that committee. As soon as we as-sembled, a proposition was made by a member from the South to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific: You, sir, remember it well. The vote upon it stored four northern members drainst and four southern members for it. The proposition was renewed in every form in which we could conceive it would be proper; but our northern friends rejected it as often as it was proposed. We discuss-ed it; we entreated them to adopt it. We did not pretend that it was a constitutional measure; but it had been held by many as a compact between the North and the South, and in such an effergency as that then existing, it had been justified by the people. what occurred in that committee. As soon as we asthat then existing, it had been justified by the people as a measure of peace. We argued the question to show our northern friends the justice, not the consti-tutionality of extending such a line to the Pacific. I remember well that I obtained a statement from the Land Office which showed the effect of it; and I thought it ought to satisfy northern gentlemen. From that statement it appeared that if the line were extended to the Pacific, the free labor of the North would have the exclusive occupation of one million six hundred thousand square miles of land in the Territories outside of the States, and the South but two hundred and sixty two thousand, in which, ob-serve, slavery could only be tolerated in case the peo-ple residing there should allow it."

These appeals for the extension of this line to the Pacific were in vain. I have before me, also, extracts from the speeches of Calhoun; Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, and Soule, and others, known and distin-guished champions of the South, expressing their feadiness to compromise the difficulty in the mode above indicated. But to no purpose—the North stood inexonable against all their appeals.

The fact, then, may be regarded as unquestionable, that, whilst the extension of the Missouri line was presented by the South in every possible form as the basis of a settlement, from 1847 to 1850, it was invariably rejected by the North; thus, in the admonitory language of Mr. Polk, leaving it an open and or-

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS BLANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, &c., EXECUTED WITH MEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON G-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable' BLANKS — Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust — Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c., always on hand.

ROOK AND JOR LEINT

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUCH AS

leave a permanent impression upon the future policy of the country. It was destined to close up the past and to open a new era of congressional action for the future; and so it proved. The struggle was long and ardnous, but trath and right were ultimately triumphant. So overpowering was the current of imphant. So overpowering was the current of pub-lic sentiment, that both of the two great political par-ties of the country made its policy, the platform of their party organizations, and vied in the manifesta-tions of zeal in its support. Both of the distinguish-ed candidates for the Presidency, although in differ-ent degrees of emphasis and cordiality, became com-mitted to its policy. The more prompt, cordial, and emphatic endorsement of those measures by the pres-ent Chief Magistrate, combined with the greater con-fidence represend for the execution of a policy in that

ent Chief Magistrate, combined with the greater con-fidence reposed for the execution of a policy in that party, which contributed most to its triumph in the Halls of Congress, led to the success of Gener.I Pierce: Lis success was a renewed triumph of that po-icy: Sir, taking all the circumstances of the election of 1852 into consideration, the resolutions adopt d by the two great political parties of the country, the incidents, progress, and issue of that memorable cantuss, there never has been expressed by this ma-tion so emphatic, so authoritative, so conclusive a judgment of any question of national policy, as has been expressed upon the adjustment of 1850. It has become, in fact and in truth, the act of the reports and of the whole people; recignized, estactioned, and approved by over two millions of votes cast at the polis.

polls: Now, sir, what was that polley which was that so signally ratified by the popular voice, so far as the subject of territorial government was concerned? Look at the act of 1850. It guarantied to the peo-ple of Utah and New Mexico the right to adopt such regulations upon the subject of domestic slavery as they may believe most to their interest. It was a re-turn to the principle of non-intervention which had marked the earlier history of the Government. It was a repudiation of the geographical expedient upon which the storms of Abolition had driven the coun-try in 1820. It was an abneration by Congress of which the storms of Abolition had driven the coun-try in 1820. It was an abnegation by Congress of its right to prescribe the internal and domestic poll-cy of a Territory. It was the broad, clear, and dis-tinct recognition of the right of the people to judge and determine for themselves what in functions were best calculated to promote their own happiness and prosperity; and, sir, was this not such a result as might have been expected from the American people in the middle of the nineteenth century, when guided to their conclusions by the virtuous and enlightened statesmen who lead at that even ful crisis of their country's history? country's history?

Sir, 1 am well aware that there is a technical plausibility in the argument that the law of 1850 applies only to the Territories of Utah and Nex Nexico, and does not, by its. terms, include Nebras-ka. But is this not too narrow and sectional a view of the results of that memorable contest? Did the South expect to derive, practically, any benefit from her support of this principle in 1850? Was it not alone for the principle of constitutional law estab-lished by that act that she so zealously struggled? Does not that principle apply, with equaal force, to Nebraska as to New Mexico? Is it not the same Government acting over both? Does any man suppose that this problem of territorial self-government solved by the terrible agitations of 1850, ratified with unprecedented unanimity by the American people in 1852, and proclaimed from the eastern portico of the Capitol amidst the shouts of exit f.eeman on the 4th of March, 1853, and clothed with practical power in the avowed sentiments of every department of this Government, was designed to be

the public mind-that it was to have no force of an

duced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis-pensia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges-tive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. MENTALLY .- The fearful effects on the mind are

much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for

Br. Jonnston's invigorating Remedy for General Debility. By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are sp edily cured, andfull 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 past fearfel kind. Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearfel kind, are speedily cured.

Young Men

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

from evil companions, or at school-the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both taind 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 contrasplating Marriage.

Marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote countbial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes t weary pilgrisage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the saind accomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happinces of another becomes blighted with our own. Weakness of the Organs

immediately cuted, and full vigor restored. To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the nonnerous important Surgilast twelve years, and the nonnerous important. Surgi-cal Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. We who places himself where 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 and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to

Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his cre-dentials or diplomas always hang in his Office. ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID-REME-

DIES sent to any part of the country. OFFICE-No. 7, South Frederick St., East side Observe name on door. Jan. 24, 1854-1y.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE. LEUNARD SCOTT & CO.,

New York, continues to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz :

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, Conservative 2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Whig. 3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Free Church.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal. 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE, TORY 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE, Tory. THE present critical state of European affairs will 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, and the pouderous Tome of the future historian, writ-ten after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers work away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable his-tory of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theory gical character, we urge them upon the consideration

of the reading public. Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as here-

WINC, VIC.	L of annut
For any one of the four Reviews	\$3.0
Fcr any two of the four Reviews	5.0
For any three of the four Reviews	7.0
For all four of the Reviews	8.0
For Blackwood's Magazine	3.0
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9.0
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.0
* *Payments to be made in all cases i	in advanc
Money current in the State where issued	
ceived at par.	资料: FT-1
Clubbing.	12 23
	Contract and the second second

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more concer of any one or more of the above works. Thus :

acted. I derive whatever knowledge I possess of these measures from the public records and discussions, which are alike accessible to every man in the country.

It is sufficient, however, for me here to say, that after those several bills received the assent of Congress; after the subject had passed from the control of the National Legislature, and had been submitted to the judgment of the people, I did, in opposition to a strong current of opision in my own section of the country, announce my prompt acquiescence in the policy indicated by that legislation, and my determination to adhere faithfully to the spirit of its compromises. I did not stop to inquire whether the North or the South had been the gainer by the immediate results of that adjustment. It was sufficient for me to believe that at least no constitutional principle had been invaded by its terms, and that it prescated (he fairest prospect which the country had for many years witnessed of a final termination of this most dangerous and exciting subject of sectional controversy. In this spirit I promistly acquiesced in those measures, es one connected system of compromise; and in that determination I have persevered without change to the present hour.

In that adjustment, Mr. Chairman, I saw, ot thought I saw the triumph of two principles of public policy, vital to the repose of the South, and to the peace and tranquillity of the Union.

The first was the distinct and practical recognition by Congress of the Federal obligation impesed by the second section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to fugitives from labor. The act of 1793 never was, and never could, from the character of its provisions, be an adequate and efficient remedy. Its radical error was, that it relied for its execution wholly upon State laws and State agents. Fanaticism had made it, upon the opcration of hestile State legislation, a perfect mockery. And whilst the law which passed in 1850, as I may take occasion at some future time to show, falls short of a complete fulfillment of the obligations of the Federal compact, its failure to meet the requirements of the Constitution, according to my conception of them, has resulted, I am gratified to believe, from no indisposition upon the part of the National Demo-cracy of the North to discharge its full duty, but from an unfortunate diversity of opinion amongst southern statesmen as the wisdom and expediency of some of the remedies proposed. I attach no censure to those gentemen from the South who, dissenting from the views which I entertained of the power and duties of this Government, frustrated some important provisions sought to be ingrested upon that bill I am sure I could never question the purity of their motives; and I have been long accustomed to respect the wisdom and sagacity of their acts. Still the law, as it is, has been found, practically, of great benefit; and as a clear, distinct recognition of the obligation of the Federal Government, to be enforced by the means and resources of that Government, and never to be altered or modified, according to the declared pledges of the two great political parties of the country, except to increase its efficiency, it was an element in that adjustment, well calculated to conciliate the favor of a section of country, as deeply interested in the enforcement of that guarantee of the Constitution, as that, which I have the honor to represent upon this floor.

Sir, the second great constitutional triumph achie-yed in the enactments of 1850, was the abandonment by the Federal Government of the dangerous power of legislation upon the subject of domestic slavery in the Territories, and the recognition of the right of the people to establish for themselves—free from the control and dictation of the Federal authority—such local and domestic institutions, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, as they might believe to be best adapted to their circumstances and condition-a principle which, from the earliest period of the Government, has been cherished and sustained by the South; one intimately allied to the doctrines of our own revolutionary struggle; one necessarily resulting from the jealous limitations of our Federal system, and more important in its prac-tical results upon the peace and harmony of this coun-try, than any which has received the assent of Congress since the foundation of our Republic.

Sir, it is of infinitely less importance to the North or South whether slavery, if left to its own intrinsic vigor or debility, shall extend north or recede south of the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, than it is im-portant to both that this disturbing element of our national repose shall be now and forever withdrawn from the Halls of Congress. It is HERE-upon this theatre-mingled with the rivalries of faction, and with the contests of sectional cupidity and ambition, that the subject of slavery can ever assume a form dargerous to the peace and stability of the Union, and it is alone by a firm adherence to the principles of non-intervention embobied in the legislation of 1850, that we can be assured of our future safety and

repose. Mr. Chairman, I can see no sufficient or adequate not look upon it with much favor: they saw t cause for the excitement which has spring up in the North in relation to this measure. The public mind of that section of the Union has been abused, shamefully abused, by a perversion of the true issue involved in this bill. It is not a question of slavery or no slavery in these Territories. Congressional legisla-tion, with all its agitations and excitements, has never yet, in the progress of our history, practically made or unmade one foot of slave territory. The true inquiry here is one of constitutional power-one that relates to the character of our Federal sys tem-and it is whether Congress has been clothed with the discretion of determining the existence and limits of slavery in the Territories of the United limits of slavery in the Territories of the United States. Gentlemen may regard slavery as an evil. Such they may regard it in the States. But does that justify the inference of this Government? Is it not one of those evils, if such it is to be regarded, which the Constitution has wisely left to a different and far more appropriate tribunal? There are few gentlemen, I apprehend, in this Hall who will not, after the bittler and protracted expe-rience of the last thirty years, concede that the aswho will not, after the ditter and profracted expe-rience of the last thirty years, concede that the as-sumption by Congress of any jurisdiction over the subject of slavery—except where that jurisdiction has, for wise purposes, been enjoined as an express duty by the Constitution—has been a more fruitful

our constitutional edifice. If the struggle has been painful and protracted, it has not been without im-portant alleviating circumstances. It has, by the pread of more correct information upoil the & of slavery, removed from the popular mind of the North a weight of prejudice which had been artfully and zealously awakened against it; it has opened the eyes of thousands to the base hypocrisy which has been seeking for years to make political capital from the honest and uninformed prejudices of the masses of that section; it has satisfied the most incredulous that there will always be found, in every portion of our country, an amount of courage and resistance sufficient to protect itself from injustice, and to defeat every effort at sectional domination and oppression. It has developed everywhere the true and tried friends of the Constitution and of the States; and above all, sir, it has enlightened the public mind in a most extraordinary degree as to the true character and just limitations of our Federal system. These are some of the lights which mingle with the shadows of this paintul controversy. And

now, after a struggle, longer in duration than the celebrated religious wars of Europe, we find ourselves. in the progress of the political cycle, at the very point at which this unwise and unwarrantable agitation commenced; and when the first original departure was made in 1820 from the true principles of

our constitutional compact—the labor of thirty years of anxious and restless agitation lost to the Aboli-tionist—his schemes of misdirected philanthropy frustrated; his wand broken; his opinions derided; his occupation gone, and the country in a condition to look calmly and approvingly upon the oblitera-tion of the last remaining trophy of the disastrous power and influence which he once weilded in the nation. The restriction incorporated into the law admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, and which interdicted slavery forever north of the paral-lel of 36° 30', was the first occasion in our constitutional history when Congress assumed, by virtue of any power claimed to exist in itself, to forbid the extension of slavery into a Territory belonging to the United States. From the 4th of March, 1789, down to the period of that restriction-upwards of thirty years-no such power had ever been exercised or asserted by Congress. Its policy in those earlier and and better days of the Republic was non-intervention. If an instance can be found to the con-trary, I should be pleased to be referred to it.-It looked upon slavery as an institution to be deter-mined alone by the people who were to be affected by it; as something not within its constitutional competency to interdict or establish; and such, I assert, was its uniform course of legislation from the ormation of the Government down to the act of

the 6th of March, 1820. I do not mean to review the circumstances under which that extraordinary enactment was passed. They have been so often pre-sented as to be familiar to all who take an interest in the subject. It is well known that whatever agency southern votes bad in contributing to that result, and I must admit that they had some, it was with them a choice of evils-an alternative to prevent a deeper and more irreparable wrong upon the rights of the States and the Constitution of the country. I say it was the first occasion upon which Congress assumed to exercise an act of original jurisdiction in controlling the expansion of slavery within the terri-tory of the United States, and prescribing a limit be-yond which the planter of the South should not emi-

grate with property, recognized as such, by the Fed-eral Constitution. The ordinance of 1787, so often referred to, was the act of the Congress of the old Confederation-ushered into being in the closing scenes of that expiring Government, and its motives and purposes greatly misconceived and misunderstood. It has over and over again been declared, in the other branch of the Legislature, that the ordi-nance of 1787, recognized as it was by the first Con-gress which assembled under the present Constitu-tion, is to be regarded as the annunciation of a fixed and settled policy by the early founders of our Gov-ernment to restrict the institution of slavery within the limits of the States in which it was at that time held. This is historically untrue; for its only recoghition by the first Congress is as a compact existi prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and as such not proper to be disturbed; and the idea is further falsified by the fact, that the same Congress organised the territory southwest of the Ohio with provisions expressly disclaiming any interference with the

subject of slavery. The men of that day were prac-tical statesmen—not theorists or fanatics; they legislated with an eye to the actual condition and circumstances of the country before them; and they did not, with the rampant and reckless zeal of modern agitators, seek to mould every institution in the country to the standard of a false and fanatical conception of human rights. Whatever may have been their own personal and individual opinions on the

And is it matter of surprise that such consequence 1849: should have followed such an act? There stood re-corded upon your statute-books the actual exercise "Its existence and its influence upon the future destiny of such portions of the Confederacy as were of a power by Congress to prescribe by its edict the internal policy of an extensive Territory; and in that edict to treat slavery as an evil so morally of likely to retain it as a permanent portion of their policy, were discussed with the fullest and most mature deliberation. The opposing interests of North fensive as to justify even the exclusion of a State from the Union if infected by its leprosy. Was it a and South were brought out in full array, and after weeks of consideration and debate by the wise and illustrious men who compose that Assembly, after great and mutual concessions made on all sides matter of surprise when such a power was asserted and exercised, that the same power should be invokfor the public good, their labors on this subject reed to abolish a like evil in the District of Columbia,

and in all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public grounds of the United States, and to prohibit "1st. In the distinct recognition of its validity in the exportation of slaves from one slave State to anall the States where the people of those States choose to retain it.

"2d. In a solemn guarantee in the Constitution to inforce the rights of the owners of slaves in all the States of the Union into which they might make their escape: and

"3d. In according to the slave population a sought to cast a firebrand into our national councils, epresentative weight in the Federal councils." and to paralyze the arm of our national power, by It thus became a fundamental element in the proclaming, in advance, that all territories acquir from Mexico should come to us saddled by this in-sulting interdict? Sin, I repeat, and no man who looks back to the history of the country will quesstructure of the new Government. Political power was claimed and accorded to our then existing and thereafter increasing slave population. Under the tion the fact, that from the day this power was asoperation of this feature in the Constitution, we sumed by Congress, a false impression was diffused of the powers and responsibilities of this Governave at this time twenty members of the House of Representatives, and on a recent occasion enjoyed the advantage of twenty votes in the college for the election of a President and Vice President of the ment in relation to the subject of slavery, and a stern and fanatical impulse imparted to the public sen-timent of the North against the South. Do you ask United States, 'Entering into the constitution of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, it is an agent in every law and in the evidence of this? It is to be traced in the action of their State Legislatures throwing impediments in the way of the recovery of our fugitives slaves, a every act of the Government. In the language of striking instance of which was exhibited by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. BARKBOALE]] in the current of their judicial decisions; in their organiz. an eminent judge of the Federal court of the State of Pennsylvania,

' Slavery is the corner-stone of the Constitution. "Slavery is the corner-stone of the Constitution. The foundations of the Government are laid and test on the rights of property in slaves, and the whole structure must fall by disturbing the corner-stone."—Opinion of Judge Baldwin in the case of Johnson vs. Tompkins, 1 Bald. p. 597. Such being the case, what right has the Governed abolition societies, and in their pertinacious agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress. Believ ing from this precedent that the general policy of slavery as an institution was within the control of Longress-that this Government stord responsible

before God and man for its continuance and extension, it is not surprising that in their false concep-tions of the powers and responsibilities of the Gov-ernment, they should have so zealously pursued that ment of the United States, which is but the creature and agent of the States, formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the joint will of all the States as expressed in that compact—what right can be implied in such an agency, to stigmatize by its inter-dicts an institution which enters so largely into the policy which so long convulsed this country with internal strife. structure of the Government, to war against it as an evil, or to exhibit it before the world as an object of national reproach? You must first destroy that Constitution which you have sworn to support; illustrations of their deep attachment to the Unit you must first raze to its foundations the work of you must first raze to its foundations the work of Washington and Madison, and reconstruct one upon its ruins, of other materials, before you can reach any such conclusions. I do not question the right of any State to carry out within its limits any State policy, no malter how harsh or destructive of the institution of slavery; with the people of the States, that right resides in all its amplitude and But I may well ask, what right can be implied in riod of twenty years. But, six, two important events have occurred in our history in which the United States a great element of the Constitution itself? Where does it derive the authority to treat that, as matter of constitutional interdict which the Constitution itself protects, and which an eminen northern judge, administering the law in a northern State, has told us with truth, was " the corner-stone of the Constitution" liself? Does any man suppose that those illustrious men who framed that instrumen and who so zealously guarded every exercise of pow-er on this delicate subject, would have ever consent-ed to the grant of any such power to the Federal Government, and have armed it, by implication, with authority to assault what they had been so careful to protect? Sir, I hold that Congress has no such power. If the right to acquire territory implies the right to legislate for that Territory, the right of legright to legislate for this retrieve, in only exist in sub-islation is not absolute, but can only exist in sub-ordination to the rights which are expressly secured, and to those principles which are expressly in-grafted upon the Constitution itself. The framers of our Constitution acted upon the "It was upon this subject of slavery very much in the same spirit in which our Divine Legislator acted upon it in his day. He gave no commission to his Apostles to attempt He gave no commission to his Apostles to attempt its overthrow, but left it to the temporal authorities to act upon as a question wholly within their con-trol. So in like manner did the framers of our Govrnment leave it wholly as a subject of State and ocal authority, well foreseeing that no more danger-ous element of agitation could be ingrafted upon ous element of agitation could be ingrafted upon our Federal system than the right to determine a policy upon which there existed so wide and irre-concilable a diversity of opinion. The wisdom of those great men was never more strikingly displayed than in their action upon this subject. Whilst upon this subject of implied powers, I will quote an extract from the speech of that same distin-guished jurist to whom I have just referred. It is well known that Henry Baldwin, in 1820, at that time a Representative in Congress from the Pittsburg district, was one of the few northern statesmen who, rising superior to sectional influences and to the evanescent clamor, of the day, sought a higher and nobler fame by making a sacrifice of himself, if need be, to arrest a meditated assault upon the Constitulated in 1850? Sir, I will not consume the time of this con by a reference to the Journals of Congress to estabbe, to arrest a meditated assault upon the Constitu-

subject of slavery-and I am free to confess they did not a fit and proper subject for Federal legislation but that it could alone be left with safety to the local

gress has a 'general power over the subject of slavery nal question between those two great divisions of and that too under that clause of the Constitution the Confederacy. Sir. I will waste no time in controverting the idea relative to migration, &c., which has been abandonof a supposed compact, resting tipon honor and good ed if this discussion as not authorizing this restriction: What security; what pledge can be given, that these doctrines will not be advocated within these faith, alleged to have been made in 1820. There was

nothing in the then subject-matter of legislation, walls? It requires but one élection to procure such nothing in the circumstances or history of the transa change as will make the question not, restriction, action, upon which the idea of a compact can for an but emancipation. Once begin to legislate on this be predicated. It was simply a parliamentinstant ary movement, in which the opponents of a measure having failed to defeat it, place upon it an amend-ment which however objectionable in itself, was not so fatally so, as to drive its friends altogether from its subject, like all constructive powers they will be progressive; implied powers never retrograde; once break through the Constitution, and resort to abstract principles for rules of construction and the boundaries which separate the powers of Governisupport: Missouri had a right to come into the Union as ment, there is no safety or security; foundations are broken up, the common bond which unites us is disa State. All opposition to her admission was factious and unconstitutional: Ex maleficio non oritur contractus. The idea of basing a compact upon the con-sent to admit a State into the Union, which had the solve when the Constitution ceases to be a law for right to demand admission, free from all degrading Be assured, sir, we cannot stand many such shocks conditions upon her soverkignty, is a position which no public jurist can maintain. Upon this point of right, I need quote no higher authority at the North than as this-that this Governillent can never continue precedent once made, the series of legislation once begun on the subject of lavery in an old State or an the opinion of John Quincy Adams, expressed in debrganized territor, you will not stop short of univer-sal emercipation. The greatest danger in afederative bate in the House of Representatives upon the admission of Arkansas as a State.- See Register of De-

bates, vol. 12, p. 4681. "Mr. Chairman, I cannot, consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound by oath to support their Constitution, I cannot object to the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State ; I cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her admission that a convention of her people shall expunge this article from her constitution. She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Missouri have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the asquisition of Louisiana which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded Territories all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle, into the Union. Louisiana was purchased as a country wherein slavery was the established law of the land. As Congress have not power in time of peace to abolish slavery in the original States of the Union, they are equally destitute of the power in those parts of the territory ceded by France to the United States by the name of Louisiana, where slavery existed, at the tline of the acquisition. Slaslavery existed, at the time of the acquisition. Sla-very is in this Uhion the subject of internal legisla-tion in the States, and in peace is cognizable by Congress only, as it is tacitly tolerated and protect-ed where it exists by the Constitution of the United States, and as it mingles in their intercourse with other nations. Arkansas, therefore, comes, and has the right to come, into the Union with her slaves and other? Was it surprising, with such a precedent before us, that the spirit of Abolitionism should have combined with the spirit of faction, not to say trea-son, and as early as the 8th of August, 1846, and her slave laws. It is written in the bond, and,

however I may lament that it ever was so written, I must faithfully perform its obligations." before our armies had crossed the Rio Grande have In 1850, Mr. Clay said in the Senate: "I do not know whether anything has excited nore surprise in my mind as to the rapidity with which important political transactions are obliterated, and pass out of memory, than has the knowledge of the fact that I was every where considered the au-thor of the line of 36° 30′, which was established upon the occasion of the admission of Missouri into the

That the compromise of 1821, of which Mr. Clav was the chief agent, should have been confounded with the proceedings of 1820, is not a more striking illustration of historical inaccuracy than is the idea that the act of 1820 was considered at the time of its adoption as a compact at all. No such character then attached to it. If so, why the agitation of 1821? Why the necessity for a second compact for the admisson of Missouri in 1821? Let me ask those gentlemen upon this floor who profess to be the peculiar guardians of Mr. Clay's fame, if they are not, by their positions, robbing him of one of the brightest jewels in his immortal name, and proving that the act which first established his reputation as a great national pacificator, was a gross im-posture upon the public credulity? What merit could accrue to him from his compromise of this vexed question in 1821, if, as you allege, the admission of Missouri was settled by a compact on the 6th of March, 1820?

Sir, I am prepared to admit that the Missouri line had acquired, at least in the Southern public mind, something of the character and sanctivy of a com-Sir, notwithstanding the opinion entertained by the South, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of. the Missouri restriction, it is one among the many nact-not from any of the incidents of 1820, or even and of the self-sacrificing spirit in which they have of 1821, but from a slow and gradual acquitescence and of the series armong spirit in which they have met every question bearing upon the preservation of the peace and harmony of the Union that ho effort has been made upon its part to disturb it; but on the contrary, a fixed and settled opinion had been culin it, since its adoption, under the belief that it would make a convenient and acceptable line of de-markation between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and that it would be respected in all future acquisitions of territory, as the basis of such tivated in the South to respect it as a permanent line of division between the slaveholding and non-slavedivision. In this aspect, it has for many years past . States. This can be seen from the resolutions of the southern Legislatures-from the opinions of her public men, most eminent extending through a pe-

plication beyond the Territofies their being organiz-ed? Was this the sentiment of the country? Was this the vertict of the people? Was this the opin-ion of the famented and illustrious Clay? Is it the opinion of Cass, Donglas, and those other eminetit public men who acted in every step of the development of that policy, and so materially aided in bringing it to its glorious results. Principles very plain in themselves, are sometimes very slow and difficult of application. For years they often lie buried beneath the rubbish of personal interests or of sectional prejudices. It often requires some stirring incident, some turnult of the popular mind, some mighty collision of human passio them to the world, or to give to them their just application; but when once recognized and acted up-on in the affairs of government, they stand thenceforth recorded upon the rage of human progress; and enter permanently into the thoughts and opin-ions of men. Its antagonictic error sinks before it as mist before the rising sun. The right freely to discuss the conduct and motives of public agents would seem to be a very plain and unquestionable right. And yet it required the revolution of 1800 to establish it firmly in the practice of this Govern-ment. The right of a screegin State to be admitted ment. The right of a screegen State to be domitted into this Union upon an equal footing with all the other. States, has become a received and admitted axiom of our system: And yet it required the agi-tations of 1820 to place it beyond dispute. So the right of the people of a Territory to frame for them-selves a policy best adapted to their circumstances and condition would seem to be a very plain propo-cition and yet it required the tampit and excitement sition, and yet it required the tumult and excitement of years before it became finally recognized in 1850: Sir, such principles, testing as they do upon the foundation upon which our own liberties and rights of self-government are founded, once brought into action, take no step backwards. As soon, sir, would I expect to see this glorious empire of confederated States return to its colonial dependence upon Great Britain, as to see the repudiated principle of congressional intervention and dictation again revived to sional intervention and dictation again revived to disturb the peace and harmony of this people. It has had its day. It has performed its function of evil—and eta of light and progress has risen upon the country, and it has sunk amongst the exploded follies and delusions of the past. I will now proceed very briefly 18 Consider the bill which has been sent to us from the Schute.

Sir, objections have been urged against this bill with much zeil and ability by a gentlemen both from the North and from the South—by representatives from slavcholding and non-slavcholding States; a very Striking fact to show that there is nothing very section in the measure, and that its aims and proposes at least, ate catholic and national, if they be not as wise and expedient as we claim them to be. By several gentlemen from the North it has been denounced as a bill to ex-tend slavery into Nebraska; by others from the South, it has been assailed as a bill to exclude slavery from that Territory. It is quite certain that both these conclusions cannot be right; and, as is not uncom-mon in cases of such wide disagreement, the truth will be found to lie between these extreme opinions. The bill, sir, neither establishes nor excludes slavery from that Territory, but leaves it an open questi to be determined by those who are to be affected by whatever of good or evil there is in the institution. I have already noticed the most prominent objections to this measure which have been pressed from the North; I will now examine such as have been urged from the South. The high source from which they emanate, and the wide circulation given to their

*

they emenate, and the wide circulation given to their opinions, make some reply proper. The able and hente gentleman from the State of Maryland, [Ma. FRANKLIN,] following the train of thoughts suggested by my distinguished colleague, [Mr. MILLSON;] but pushing his conclusions far beyond those of the latter gentleman, contends that while the fourittenth section of the bill repeals the prohibition contained in the act of the 6th of March, 1820, and so far sceks to accomplish a result which he con to be sound, yet that it falls far short of the full measure of justice, inasmuch as it expressly declines to revise and re-establish the status and condition of slavery which existed in that territory at the date of of its cession from France.

Sir, it is well known that the territory embraced within the proposed limits of Kansas and Nebraska has been placed under several distinct territorial has been placed under several distinct territorial governments since its cession from France, and prior to the year 1820; and without undertaking to dis-cuss what the precise condition of the local law of slavery might be under that state of facts, and espe-cially within limits where the actual relation of master and slave has hever existed, still I am wholl been regarded and respected. Under this view it was, upon the annexation of Texas, extended in 1845 to the Rio Grände, and, so regarding it, we de-manded its further extension in 1848 to the Pacific, and when so the respected in the set of t and when so repeatedly denied by the North, it is not surprising that excitement followed that refusal reason why he should reject the good which the reason why he should reject the good which this bill unquestionably contains? It is certain that our choice must be made between this hill and the law as it now stands, and as it has stood since 1820; butween this bill and the Missouri prohibition; between a law which opens the Territory to slavery if the peo-ple so desire it, and one which forever excludes it, ple so desire it, and one which forever tribludes it, whether the people wish it or not. Between two such propositions, can be, is a southern man, hesitate which to choose? I will go further, and ask him whether as a lover of his coun-try, as a friend to the peace and tranquillity of the Union, can he hesitate one moment in his choice? Sir, we of the South believe that the powers of the Federal Government were perverted from their leg-itimate purposes in the passage of the Missouri pro-hibition. Yet we are not to close our eres to the fact that the South was not without its participation in that result. It is true, the South acted upon that hibition: Yet-we are not to close our eres to the fact that the South was not without its participation in that result. It is true, the South acted upon that occasion under the pressure of a high and urgant public necessity; it is true, the was forced to yield to the impending storm of fanaticism which raged wildly and fearfully through the land; it is true, that the alternatives before her were, the exclu-sion of Missouri from the Confederacy, with its pro-bably fatal consequences to the Union, or her admis-sion on terms destructive of her equality and sover-eignty as a State; or her admission with the not less unconstitutional interdict of slavery north of 36° 30's Between these alternatives she was forced, in her then position, to choose. Mr. Calhoun, in 1847, though the erred in surrendering for mere temporary but posts high principles of the Constitution. Uther may think differently; but she nevertheless did yield, and the record paintually exhibits the fact. I advert to these events with no pleasure, but to show the real position in which the question new presen-tion in which the question new presen-tion in the law has been in force for thirty-four years, and important arrangements have been made to confirm it. Now, sir, how does the question stand 7 A propo-17 A p body in enlightened and popular judgment, and to int, forced on the South and the c

copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus : copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one ad Iress for §9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for §30; and so on. **Postage.** In all the principal Citics and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POS⁵ TAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but twelve cents a year for each of the Reviews. Remittances and communications should always

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT'& CO.,

LEONARD SCOTT'& CO., 54 Gold street, New York. N. B.-L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norion, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin biuding, \$6. 19 This work is nor the old "Book of the Farm," htely RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market. December 27, 1853.

FRUIT TREES.

FRUIT TREES. HAVE on hand, at my nursery, on the farm of Wm. Lucas, near Hall Town, a large number of spile, Pear, Peach, Appricot, Pinm, and Almond cress, of the very finest variety. As the public are ware, Mr. Lucas has been at great pains to procure he very choicest kinds from the best nurseries in the inited States, and I have been allowed the privilege o bud and propagate from his trees, which, added to any own selections, gives me all the best varieties.— My Peach Trees, especially, srevery finc. My terms reaccommodating. JAMES STRONICK. ctober 25, 1853.

ap and Nice Articles for Ladics. Collars, Sleeves and Inside Haudkerchie from 12; cents to \$2 apiece; Finast Gra adkerchief, 25 cents; very fine French Mot ns, 25 cents a yard; Mot d; Velvet Trimmings 61 Velvet Trimmings 61 cents es 50 cents a pair, a. s. f. ISAAC ROSE.

2,000 LBS. LARD; 2,000 Lbs. Country Soup, 5,000 lbs. Rags. JERE. HARRIS.

ade the subject of remarks here. duty by the Constitution—has been a more fruitful source of evil than any which has occurred in the history of the Government. This unhappy state of things has resulted, not merely from the just sensi-bility of the South at the reckless agitation of a question so intimately interwoven with its domestic peace and happiness, but from that jealousy which her position constrains her to watch every unauthor-ized assumption of power calculated to disturb the equilibrium of the Constitution. The South, as eve-ry reflecting man knows, must always be the princi-pal sufferer from any disturbance of the just balance of our system. This proposition is self-evident, and requires no explanation. She feels, and has over felt that the Constitution, administered in the spirit in which it came from the hands of its illustrions su-thors, is the parent of peace, of tranquility and. of the year 1840, as exhibited by the census of that year is striking evidence that the view presented by thors, is the parent of peace, of tranquility and of perpetual union. As such, she has steadily and faithfully clung to it. So administered, it has not, Mr. Madison was that received at the time, and is

and State authorities. It is very possible that the ordinance of 1787 may have derived some of its support from the anti-slavery feeling then existing in the country, and which was alluted to by the eloquent gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. BROOKS.] yet we have the high authority of Mr. Madison for the opinion, that it had its origin mainly in a desire to arrest the evils of the foreign slave trade; and viewa ed in that aspect, we may comprehend how it re-ceived the support which it did from the slavehold-ing States of the South, and which has been so often In an extract from a letter from Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe, dated February 10, 1820, he says: "I have observed, as yet, in none of the views taken of the ordinance of 1787, interdicting slavery northwest of Ohio, an allusion to the circumstance that when it passed, the Congress had no authority to prohibit the importation of slaves from abroad hat all the States had, and some were in full exertise of, the right to import them; and, consequently that there was no mode in which Congress could check the evil, but the indirect one of narrowin the space open for the reception of slaves. Had a Federal authority then existed to prohibit directly and totally, the importation from abroad, can it be doubted that it would have been exerted, and that a doubted that it would have been exerted, and that a regulation having merely the effect of preventing the interior disposition of slaves actually in the United States, and creating a distinction among the States in the degrees of their sovereignty, would not have been adopted, or perhaps thought of?" It was, therefore, according to the opinion of this eminent man, rather against the importation of It was, therefore, according to the opinion of this eminent man, rather against the importation of slaves from abroad than against the "interior dispo-sition of them" within the United States that this ordinance was aimed; and the fact is well known that the sixth section of the ordinance was practi-cally disregarded in that Territory; and that slaves were held in Indiana and Illinois as late down as

southern statesmen commanding the fall confidence in the South. Sir, in this aspect, the only aspect in which the Missouri line can maintain the character of that section of the Union, and occupying prominent and official relations to the question have by their acts, shown, beyond all question, the sentiment and determination of the South on that subject. The first to which I allude are of a compact, it has been faithfully adhered to by the South, and openly repudiated by the North. the instructions given by Mr. Calhoun, in 1844, when Secretary of State under a southern President,

North. But, sir, if in opposition to the views which I have presented, the act of March, 1820, could be regarded in the light of a compact, its force and validity as such has been canceled and annulled, not only by directing our Minister to Texas to extend the Missouri directing our Minister to Texas to extend the Missouri line through that Republic to the Rio Grande, as it has been since fixed; and the second, the approval by Mr. Polk, in 1848, of the bill for the organization of the Oregon Territory. The gentleman from Penn-sylvania [MR. CHANDLER] has quoted so much of that message of President Polk as expressed his de-sire to sustain the Missouri line, but he omitted to the refusal of the North to extend it to the Pacific, but by the more solemn and deliberate adoption, as applicable to the Territories, of the principles of the

And briefly, sir, what was that' legislation ? It Was no ordinary event in the history of the country. We were acting upon the fundamental and organic laws which were to call into being political commu-nities extending over near one hundred thousand square miles. The magnitude of the subject and the quote that portion which gave full notice to the country, that if that line was not extended to the Pacific, it must thereafter be considered an open question. I will supply that omission : "It was upon this consideration that, at the close

square miles. The magnitude of the subject and the excited feeling of the country, had awaked the most searching and profound spirit of inquiry. Hostile interests were arrayed upon the questions involved, for a period of four years. Time was given for the most ample discussion and consideration of the sub-ject. Two elections for members of this House, four for members of the State Legislatures, and one Presidential electidin had occurred during its penden-cy for decision. All that partisan and sectional zeal could arge, all that an enlightened and compreheu-sive policy could suggest, was freely spread before the country. We had the most ample experience in the past to guide and instructus. We had the ex-ample of non-intervention illustrated in the practice of the founders of the Republic, with its pence, tran-quillity, and contentment; we had the geographical expedient of 1820, with all its strife, agitation and bitterness i we had the Clayton recommendation, question. I will supply that omission: "It was upon this consideration that, at the close of your last session; I gave my sanction to the prin-ciple of the Missouri compromise, by approving and signing the bill to establish the territorial govern-ment of Oregon. From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference to the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decis-tion by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole Territory, south as well as north of the parallel of 36° 30', it will cease to be a compromise, and must be re-gorded as an original question." No, it whit cease to be a compromise, and must be re-parded as an original question." The North having by its course in 1820—yes, sir, say by its course—baving forced this geographical ine upon the country; and the South having mani-ested the most anequivocal purpose, by her subst-quent conduct, to acquiesce in and abide by it in all inture acquisitions of territory, why is it that it was not extended to the Pacific? By whom was it repu-licited in 1850.

as we had the Clayton rer doubts, difficulties, and unc we had the Wilmot proviso, with its red flag of wat beiling to insurrection and digunon. All thesean a were before us. The no awaked and informed. A d

ropose to repeal that restriction-to remove bnoxious interdict, and to leave the question of the future exclusion or introduction of slavery to ermined by the constitution and by the wishes of the people innabiling that territory. And yet the centleman from Maryland is not satisfied with this proposal, but would have them, by an act of ss, to revive and re-enact the status of slavery which existed at the date of the cession. Can we in candor and justice, expect this under the circum-stances? Ought we to ask it? For one, sir, I un-

heeitatingly say no. Unquestionably the true principle of Congression-al non-intervention—such as it was understood and practiced by the earlier statesmen of this country is, that every acquisition of new territory whether lerating or prohibiting slavery, should be received and recognized as such, and allowed so to continue and reco and recognized as such, and allowed so to contain until modified or changed by the organic and funla-mental law of the people resident therein. And yet a proposition as plain as we hold this to be may, by a proposition as plain as we note this to become so the legislation of near half a century, become so complicated as to render it impracticable to restore a Territory precisely to the condition in which we re-ceived it. In human affairs wisdom consists in the nearest approximation to right which is atnable under the circumstances of our situation .-This may be regarded as the light in which these Territories now stand before us for our legis-lation, and such the character and effect of the pres-

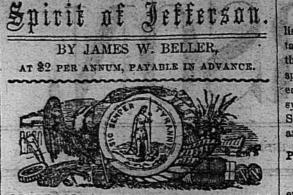
But cui bono? for what purpose, ask our friends of the North, to expose themselves to inevitable destruction by encountering the hot passions of an excited people in re-enacting the local laws of sla-very in that textitory, when, if our construction of the Constitution be a sound one, that instrument itself will afford us, under this bill, the most ample and perfect protection.

No one questions that the effect of this bill is to leave to the Constitution its free and unrestricted operation in that Territory. Then, if the doctrine uniformly maintained by the South be a sound one, and I hold it to be so, that the citizens of every State in the Union have equal rights in the Territo ries; and that all property recognized as such by the Constitution, will be protected there by that in strument, does not the Southern emigrant stand upon ground as bigh and impregnable under this bill, as if the local laws of the territory were in fact revived and re-enacted?

Sir, we all remember the proposition submitted in 1848, by the Select Committee, of which Mr. Clayton irman, and of which Mr. Calhoun and the President of the Senate, Mr. Atchison, were members, and in which they concurred for the organization of the Territories of California and New Mexico,-That bill extended the Constitution over those Territories, and without repealing the Mexican laws pro-bibiting slavery; 'it left it to the Supreme Court of United States to decide whether that Constitution did not, proprio vigore, repeal those laws, and pro-tect the rights of the slaveholder. This bill received an almost united southern vote, under the confident declaration of opinion, that the Supreme Court could not do otherwise than decide in favor of that right under the Constitution. The North, with almost equal unanimity, declined the arbitrament of that high tribunal. If the South was safe in the position which she then assumed with the difficulty growing out of the intervention of the Mexican anti-slavery laws, how much better is her condition under this bill, which removes every impediment to the free and unrestricted enjoyment of our rights under the

But it is contended by the gentleman from Mary-land that slavery can exist alone by virtue of positive local law; that the relation of master and slave is not recognized beyond such local limits: and that whilst the Constitution affords to slavery protection, where locally established within the United States, it affords none where not so locally established. I do not concur with that gentleman

in any of these legal propositions. He can undoubt-edly find judicial decisions in support of the doctrine which he maintains, that slavery exists alone by virtue of positive statute law. But there are other decisions, of equal or greater weight, holding the opposite opinion; and his doctrine is contradict-



CHARLESTOWN:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1854.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. The annual meeting of this convention in one of the Southern cities, seems destined to exert a beneficial effect upon the Commercial interests of the South. Its session for '54, adjourned on Saturday last, after setting ten days in Charleston. Various subjects designed to promote the wealth and prosperity of the South, were discussed. The resolution in favor of building the Pacific railroad by the joint action of the Southern States, was passed by a large majority, and the resolution with reference to opening commercial intercourse with the regions of the Amazon by our government, and the establishment of a line of steamers between a Southern port and Europe, were strongly urged and adopted. The Convention adjourned to meet in New Orleans, in January, 1855.

MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

"Industry and perseverance, rarely fail to suceed." We were led to make this remark by a visit paid to the Foundry and Machine Shop of our townsmen, Messrs. JOHN and GEORGE F. S. ZIMMERMAN .-Commenced, three years ago, under every disadvantage, these gentlemen have succeeded in building up a business, which bids fair to be the first of the kind in this section of the State.

Their buildings cover half an acre, and comprise a Foundry, Machine Shop, Engine-House, Smith Shops, Plaster Mill and other buildings.

The machinery for simplifying labor are also of the first class. An engine of 20-horse power has recently taken the place of the Engine formerly used, which puts the following machines to work, viz: a Planing machine, Tenanting do, Morticing do, Tongue Grooving do., Boring do., screw-cutting do., besides running a number of circular saws, &c. To see this unwieldy monster at work, giving the motive power to such a number of intricate and complicated machines, is to see that fabled creation of Mythology, Briareus with his hundred hands at work, and at something useful too.

In conclusion, we wish our enterprising neighbors all the success they deserve, and bope our farmers may look at home for the implements they need, rather than pay a much higher price for inferior articles abroad.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The May No. of this Magazine is on our table, laden with its usual choice variety. There are 51 Engravings and 74 Contributions. It may well be classified as "a perfect Spring No," containing as it does every thing that a lady may desire to complete her Spring toilet, in the way of patterns for Dresses, Bonnets, Mantillas, Undersleeves, &c., &c. This No. will be sent to any one remitting 25 cents to L. A. Godey, Philadelpha. The "editors table" is alone worth more than double the subscription. A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERPRISE. We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series,) started idity. in New York by Mr. Perham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that are at least novel in this community. We are assured that the former enterprise of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in a short time.

To the exclusion of many other matters, we pub-lish in our paper to-day, the speech of the Representative from this District, the Hon C. J. Faulkener, or the Nebraska question. It is one among the ablest peeches in the House, and has attracted very considerable attention throughout the country. The "Penn-sylvanian," the leading Democratic paper of that State, copies a large portion of the speech of Mr. F. and introduces it by the following comments :

MR. FAULKNER'S SPRECH.

POWERFUL DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The first intellects of the Democratic party are enlisted in favor of the Nebraska bill. We had al-most said, the first intellects of the world; and in reading over the speeches delivered on this question in the American Congress, we are inclined to believe that this claim is extremely well founded. We are called an oratorical people, but we are not a vision-ary people. To talk well, and talk practically, is at the same time to talk profitably. Besides, it is an evidence of the highest intellect to be able to say new things on any sphiect which is much discussed. evidence of the highest intellect to be able to say new things on any subject which is much discussed. Nebraska has already become an old theme, and yet we are daily surprised to see how many original views in support of the Nebraska bill are brought to light by those searchers after argument in the his-tory of the past, and those profound and practical thinkers, whose efforts have been called out during the mean the base. the present debate. All men who carefully read this discussion, must see and feel this fact. Comparthese efforts with the speeches delivered in the British Parliament; the American full of pith, point, el-oquence, facts, and figures—and all set forth in a style at once chaste and agreeable; the English, dull, prosaic, hasal, (even in print it seems so) didactic and as dignified as old Dombey, whose creaking shoes and sombre tones hushed all cheerful life with in his shivering atmosphere. There is, besides, in most of the speeches, made in Congress, this high source of satisfaction to the Democratic party; and that is that the great mass of those who sustain the principles of the Nebraska bill are Democrats. This spectacle speaks well, not only for the learning, re-search and eloquence of the Democratic representa-tives in both branches of Congress, but also for their consistency and steadfastness.

But the immediate purpose of this article was more to introduce to our readers certain extracts from several very remarkable speeches on the Nebraska question, than to indite an article of a general char-acter. We regret our inability at the present moment to publish these productions entire; but the ex-

tracts we give will show the " undaunted mettle of the Democracy in Congress. We call these speeches REMARKABLE, however they may be considred, and we leave our readers to judge how far hev are so or not. The first is that of Hop. CHARLES JAMES FAULENER,

the Democratic representative in Congress from Harpers-Ferry, (Va.) District—the same by the way, whose speech at Reading, in September, of 1852, will long be remembered by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Mr. FAULENER is one of the most attentive and reliable men in Congress, and his position in his party is among the highest. His speech, from which we publish a portion on our first page, this morning, will arrest attention, not only by its eloquent and finished style, but by the boldness and the originality of its views.

THE GADSDEN TREATY. The following is said to be the vote for and against

he ratification of this treaty: Aves-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Bright, Brown, But-

ler, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Petitt, Rusk, Sebastin, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Weller-27. Navs-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Brodhead, Chase

Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot Gever, James, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Smith, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Walker-18.

ANOTHER FREE STATE.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. The trial of Charles B. Christian, of Amherst o ty, charged with the murder of Thomas Blackburn. day evening, the 24th of January last, in the

town of Lexington, Va., commenced before the Sn-perior Court of Rockbridge county, Judge Lucas P. Thompson, on Thursday week. The Richmond Dis-patch contains a notice of the first day's proceedings, from which we gather that the accused is a very youthful looking person, much more so than his years would imply. He is a about 19, and has even a boyish appearance. He is, however, not delicate looking, but thick set and muscular. He had an air

of seriousness, without apparant agitation. In answer to the interrogatory "guilty or not guil-ty ?" the prisoner responded "not guilty."

Counsel for the Commonwealth .- David E. Moore, Commonwealth's Attorney, assisted by Thomas J. Michie of Staunton. For the Prisoner.—A. H. H. Stuart of Augusta,

Charles L. Mosby of Lynchburg, and James B. Dor-man, Robert L. Doyle, Samuel H. Letcher, and John D. Sterrett, of Rockbridge. A witness described Blackburn as the largest, being 5 feet 11, and Christian not more than 6 feet 9. The former weighing about 160, the latter 140. The former was supposed to be the strongest, though not a great deal stronger. Blackburn was larger and fatter, but did not seem to have as much action as Christian. He second to be nhave as much action as

Theorigin of the difficulty is not disclosed by the first day's evidence. There is nothing to show what gave rise to the ill-feeling between the deceased and the accused. The evidence thus far shows that Blackburn on the evening of the murder went to the Presbyterian Church, in Lexington in company with a young lady. As soon as he had arrived at his seat in the Church, Christian, who was standing at the door, entered the Church, approached Blackburn, tapped him on the shoulder, and remarked that he wished to speak a word with him; to which Blackburn replied "very well, sir," and they left the church together. A few minutes afterwards, and a few sterms from the church minutes afterwards, and a few steps from the church, witnesses heard blows as proceeding from a cowhide or cane, then saw them in a scuffle, and in the next place, saw them on the ground, one on top of the other. Rising, one pushed the other from him, and he fell. "like a very drunken man." Persons approached and found that it was Blackburn who had fallen, and that his throat was cut, he was unable to speak, and was dying. He was breathing slowly and heavily, and blood was oosing from his mouth and nostrils. He had a wound on his neck, on the left side immediately below the ear, and directly in the course of the carotid artery. The wound on the neck was about 1 an inch below the left ear-it was a transverse cut, from 11

to 11 inches wide, parallel with the bottom on the ear. There was also an angular wound on the left temple, extending down and back from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{2}$ of an inch. There was also a cut on the right shoulder. He lived but a few minutes, never speaking after

he had received the wound. The accused had a cane in his hand when they left the Church; and the opinion is, that Christian, in the first place demanded an apology, for some conduct on the part of Blackburn, which B. refused to give. Christian then attempted to cane Blackburn, who re-sisted and threw Christian on the ground, who, find-ing himself in a hard place, used a bowie knife

in inflicting the wounds already described. Several physicians express the belief that the the wounds were made while the parties were on the ground, while it is admitted that they may have been made while the parties were standing up. Blackburn had no weapons about his person. He was dressed at the time in a cadet's furlough coat, with a cadet's overcoat, with cares over the same.

07 The want of room prevents us from giving the evidence in this case in our present issue. The examination of witnesses occupied six days, and the case was commenced to be argued on Tuesday last, DOINGS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON Correspondence of the Spiril of Jefferson. WASHINGTON, April 21, 18

he Foreign Policy of our Government—The Gads-den Treaty—The Ten Million Land Bill—Clerk's Bill—Interesting Colonization Meeting. JAS. W. BELLER, Esq.-Deur Sir : 1 observe that

rou declare your intention to publish the speech of your Representative on the "Nebraska Bill" in your next paper, and therefore I shall not trespass at any length upon your time and space this week. I desired to discourse with you somewhat in detail this week upon our "Foreign Policy"-but shall postpone what I have to say until another week when I can do myself and the subject more justice. For several years past, the attention of our na-tional government has been almost exclusively engaged with measures pertaining to the domestic policy of the country, and parties have been formed and divided upon the subjects of Banks, Tariffs, Public Land Distributions, &c., but those questions have been to a greater or less extent all settled, and have measurably if not entirely become obsolete and extinct. The democratic sentiment of the country in relation to them (especially upon Banks, Tariffs, &c.,) has been triumphantly vindicated and sustained, and indeed has even secured the acquiesence, if not the approval of many of its most distinguished opponents. But the state of things now prevailing in Europe, the general war likely to ensue there, and likely to last for a quarter of a century at any rate, awakens us up, and forces us in self defence to become parties to some extent to many of the great principles involved. in it, and growing out of it, almost as a natural consequence. It is plainly to be perceived, that the great principle upon which our War of 1812 with England was based, is not yet surrendered by England and France, but only placed in abevance for "the present", and it is therefore necessary that we take care to have the view which we maintained of its with our treasure and blood, fully re-asserted and sustained, so far as we are in any way concerned. This with many other delicate issues now pending, makes us cast our eyes anxiously upon "Foreign Affairs," and forces us to conclude that our Foreign Policy is more likely to occupy the minds of our people and national government in the next decade at least than any other subject. Parties will more than probable take their tint and hue from issues connected with it, than from Nebraska Bills; et id omne genus, When these issues come before the country, we may again behold the solid phalanx of parties. As always heretofore we shall find the true principles and sound doctrine with the Democratic party. The line will be drawn as deep and as wide as it was between the Elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson, as it was between the Republicans and the Federalists in the War of 1812, and as it was between the Democrats and Whigs of more recent times, upon the North Eastern Boundary, the Oregon and Mexican War questions. We shall need nerve, wisdom, caution and the highest order of statesmanship for the conflict. Come it must,

all of us to be enquiring into these subjects, and informing ourselves in relation to them.

I should indeed like to hear the subject fully, ably and judiciously discussed by Congress. To the able and distinguished statesmen of our country, it opens up a field for splendid discussion, and presents a page upon which they may write an immortality alongside of their "illustriour predecement" and the whole party were obliged to return nearly frozen to death. This party of men, under command of Capt. Jennings, set immediately about finding and whethering together those locies that had been washongside of their "illustrious predecessors," who

all Particulars of the Loss of the Ship Powhatan -- Most Terrible Sufferings. We copy the following account of this terrible dis-ster from the New York Herald of Friday morning, hich paper was furnished full particulars by special

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Two hundred and fifty human beings have been swept together into eternity - men, women and chil-dren-there is not one left to tell the tale.

On Monday evening last, hearing that a ship with a large number of passengers on board was ashore on Long Beach, N. J., we despatched one of our re-porters to the scene of the disaster, who arrived there on Tuesday morning, and found that the ship Powhatan, Captain Meyers, with two hundred passengers on board, of Baltimore, bound from Havre to New York, had been cast ashore on Saturday night on the

outside bar, about midway between Barnegat and Egg Harbor Inlets. When first discovered by Capt. Jennings, of Long Beach, which was on Sunday morning, she kay with her head to the south, the decks were crowded with passengers, and the sea was making a clean breach over her. The wind blowing a perfect gale from the over her. The wind blowing a perfect gale from the north-northeast, the waves ran mountains high, twisting the ship about in the sand as if she were merely a cork boat. Seeing the condition of the ves-sel, Capt. Jennings, who is stationed as a wreck-mas-ter on the beach, sent all the men that were at his command, though the snow storm was raging vio-lently, to the Government House in order to bring down the life car and other wrecking apparatus, and stood on shore himself watching the effects of the bil-lows upon the ill-fated vessel. Hour after hour slipped by, but the men did not return with the life car. The vessel became uneasi-er, and many unfortunate people were swept off by

er, and many unfortunate people were swept off by the heavy surf. About 5 o'clock P. M., one immense wave washed fully one hundred persons overboard, who were carried away down the beach by the undertow. Some of them came ashore and were pick-ed up lifeless by Mr. Jennings, who searched in vain amongst the number for a survivor but all had breathed their last before they reached the beach, being awfully mangled by the force of the waves pushing them against the hull of the vessel and throwing them with violent force upon the beach. At this time, Capt. Meyers, who was on the deck of the Powhatan all this while, called out in a loud voice to Mr. Jennings, entreating him to try and save some of those who might be washed ashore.-----

Capt. Jennings, replied that all those who came ashore were dead, and that it was no use looking for them, as they were all killed before they got out of the water. About seven o'clock, the ship's masts went by the

board, and almost immediately afterwards the hull bursted in two, and every soul on board was launched into eternity. The sea presented a black mass of human heads and floating pieces of the wreck, but in a few moments all had sunk to rise alive no more The beach was strewn with the dead bodies of

women and children, pieces of the wreck, the baggage of the passengers, and empty casks. Nothing remained to mark the spot where the ill-fated ship had went ashore, except surging waves beating upon a fragment of a halk which lay upon the

The crying of the drowing men and the shrieking of the women and children was hushed-all lay in the deep, numbered with the dead, while the wind wailed loud and mournfully, adding still more horror to the awful catastrophe. All had sunk-captain officers, crew and passengers, of two hundred persons -not a soul was left to tell the tale. No aid came from the government house that night, and Capt. and come it will, and hence I think it is the duty of Jennings was compelled to remain there by himself

a lonely watcher of the dead. On Monday morning four men arrived from the station house, but their help came too late. The storm, it seems, was so severe that while on their way back to the wreck on Sunday, with the life car and mortar, two of them fell down exausted, and r those hodies that had been was

COMING TO VIE states that quite a train of emigrants, from the Not's on their way to Fairfax county, where they are t settle, passed through Alexandria a few days ago.

HOBRISLE TRAGEUX .- We learn from the Norfolk wa that Mr. James Pa is wife through the brain, kil

then rushed out of the house and shot and returned and shot himself also the brain, fulling dead by the side of his mun The weapon used was a revolver, and osed he shot the horse to prevent a physic nt for.

Corren.—The Wytheville Republican states that upon the western slope of the Blue Ridge, in Floyd county, Va., rich viens of copper ore have been discovered, running through Carroll county.

Harrialles.

On Thursday evening, 13th instant, by Rev. J. W. HANN, Mr. HARMON F. REED and Miss JULIA OREM-both of Londoun.

On Tuesday, 13th instant, near Neersville, by Rev. WM. JENERS, Mr. GEORGE I. FRITZ and Miss ELIZABETH H. COCKRELL-both of Lou-

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. JNO. O. PROCTOR, Mr. WILLIAM W. WALKER and Miss MARY TATE SNODGRASS-all of Berkeley county. On Monday, 17th instant, by Rev. H. G. Bowras, Mr. JOHN W. CARTER, of Clarke county, and Miss DICONDA KNIGHT, of Frederick county, Virginia

By the same, on Thursday, 20th instant, Mr. THOMAS W. HISKETT and Miss HARRIET B. HOAT-both of this county.

At Dowling's Hotel, Sandy Hook, Md., April 13th inst., by Rev. J. W. LANGLEY, Mr. WILLIAM ORNDORFF and Miss MARY ANN CONRAD-both of Virginia.

Deaths.

All I II I I I A . On Sunday week, 16th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. WILSON, the highly respected and venerable consort of Joan G. Wuson, Esq., of Harpers-Ferry, in about the 63th year of her age. She was a consis-tent member of the Presbyterian Church, an affec-tionate wife, and a kind neighbor, and her death is not only a loss to the community in which she lived, but a most crushing affliction to him who was the partner of her bosom, and the object of her affection. He has the sympathy of all in the severe bereavement which has befallen him.

On the 14th instant, SALLJE, in her 14th year, eld-est daughter of WM. D. and HANNAH G. NOATH, of

Berkeley county, Virginia. Recently, at the residence of Mr. E. M. Assourt Miss NANCY GAUNT, in about the 60th year of h

On the 3d instant, in Londoun county, SUSANNA CARR TAYLOR, aged 55 years, after a long and painful illness, which she hore with christian meek-ness and fortitude.

The Markets

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] BALTIMORE, April 21, 1854.

BALTIMORS, April 21, 1854. CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 600 head of Beet Cattle, of which 200 were driven to Philadelphia, 70 left over unsold, and the balance (270 head.) were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$4 25 to \$5 50 on the hoof, equal to \$3 50 a \$40 75 net, and averaging \$5 00

gross. Live Hoss.—Siles at \$575a \$625 per 100 lbs. COFFEE.—The sales of the weak comprise 1,500 bags Rio at 11:a113c for common to prime qualities. FLOUR.—Yesterday there were sales before the receipt of the Asia's news of 1700 bbls. at \$3, and 200 bbls. at \$7.75:500 bbls. at \$7.621; and of 1000 bbls. deliverable in May and June at \$7.50. To day there is a dwalled the batter field in the market and here is a decidedly batter feeling in the market, and large sales have been made at an advance from the closing price of yesterday. This morning on early 'Change

nly by the whole history of that institution upon this continent. Slavery existed in all the Coles before any laws were passed to authorize it .-The supreme court of Louisiana has, with great accuracy, announced the true state of facts on this point: "Slavery existed in the Colonies before any legislative act of the mother country authorizing their introduction, except the charter of the African company, and before any colonial act had passed declaring its existence." And so in like manner, the supreme court of Virginia has said: "The slavery of the African has existed from the time of bringing them into the colony; in many States by express enactments, in others by custom." In Virginia, it is certain, that slavery existed long before any local laws were passed to authorize it.

Nor is the position less unsound that slavery will not be recognized beyond the limits of the local government which has established it. Cases will doubtless be found, and very many of them, where slaves brought within the limits of States whose laws forbid slavery, have been adjudged free. But I might safely defy the production of a single case in this country, where a slave taken to a State or Territory, whose laws and not positively broken absolved from the obligations of servitude whose laws did not positively forbid slavery The very reverse is the case, and I hold the principle upon that point to be properly declared by the su-preme court of the State of Louisiana as follows: "It may be laid down as a legal axiom, that in all governments in which the municipal regulations are not absolutely opposed to slavery, persons reduced to that state may be held in it."

Sir, slaves are recognized as property in the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the high seas and on land; in your foreign diplomacy and in your domestic legislation; in your navigation laws; your execution laws, and your laws for the collection of taxes. Under these latter laws, slaves have been purchased of your officers and held as property, and the proceeds of sale paid into your National Treasury. Sir, with such a system of jurisprudence, and with no local law forbidding slavery, a southern emigrant would be fimid and distrustful indeed, who declined to take his slaves to Kansas or Nebraska under this bill, if its soil and climate afforded any inducement to such emigration.

Do the soil and climate of Kansas and Nebraska afford any inducement to the employment of slave labor there? I do not profess to have any precise or accurate information on the subject, nor has its aptitude or inaptitude for slavery entered into my consideration of this question. Still my impressions are very decided that Kansas affords but little inducement for the employment of this kind of labor, and Nebraska none at all. The history of this country for the last century shows that the progress of this institution is steadily towards the South. The New England States, New York, Pennslyvania, and New sey, at one time all tolerated slavery. In Illinois and Indiana slaves were held diminishing every decade, until they finally disappeared in 1840. No vestige of that institution is now to be seen in any of those States. It is absurd to attribute this result to any predominant sentiment of humanity of philanthropy. Time disclosed the fact that slave labor was not profitable in those States, and it was discontinued. Look farther at the results exhibited by the census returns. The whole population of the northern tier of slave States-Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri-in 1830, was 2,603,389. In 1840 it was 2,995,143, and in 1850 it was 3,832,430. In these same States the slave population, by the census of 1830, was 771,756; in 1840 it was 786,521; and in 1850 it was 879,859showing that, while the population of those border States during the twenty years between 1830 and 1850 had increased 1,229,041, the number of slaves had increased only 108,103, and exhibiting the striking fact that, whilst the slave population has remained nearly stationary, the white population has increased more than a million. This has resulted from no deficiency of births nor from any want of those comforts which stimulate the natural increase of human population, but from the greater attractions which the soil, climate, and productions of the more southern States hold out for that kind of labor, and to its greater security there, and freedom from the annovance of abolition emmissaries. If Missouri, which is in the same latitude with Virginia, seems to be an exception to this rule, it is so in appearance only. That State was settled before Florida or Texas were added to our Republic, when slave labor was cheap, and when no other portion of our territory was open to the southern emigrant, possessing the same advantages for purely agricultural pursuits. But sir, it may be that slavery will seek its expan-

sion in Kansas and Nebraska, and if so, who, here, has the right to complain? It will be their own act -the act of the people of these Territories, and they but nevertheless true, "that an ounce of prevention, surely are competent to determine for themselves whether their social and political condition will be

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE AND LIFE COMPANY.

By a reference to our advertising columns. The Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company, through its agent, B. W. HERBERT, presents its claims to popular favor. It is a home Company and one we are informed of pecuniary stamina, and possessing the confidence and patronage of lower Virginia in Fire and Life Insurance.

In February last it declared a dividend of four per cent. out of its profits for the previous six months. Its Directory is composed of the first men of Lynchburg, under such fair auspices we wish this Company the best luck.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 4th inst. The principal feature of the news is the revolution of Alvarez. At last accounts Santa Anna was at Chilpancinga, where he had established his headquarters; and according to official accounts, his progress and prospects were quite favorable for the established government; but the N. O. Picayune has a letter from the City of Mexico, which gives a very different view of the state of affairs. The writer states that since the arrival of Santa Anna at Chilpancinga, he had lost some 3000 men by sickness and desertion, while Alvarez, on the contrary, was reported to be in possession of impregnable positions, with forces rapidly augmenting by accessions of chiefs and followers. Various circumstances show

that he was infusing terror into Santa Anna. Hostilities, it is stated, were to be commenced on the 4th; and the general opinion of intelligent men was that Santa Anna would be defeated; in which event the people elsewhere would rise en masse against him, and he would be overthrown. The correspondent of the Picayune confidently says Alvarez is distined to be the avenger of the Republic, and would shoot Santa Anna without waiting for his

We may shortly expect stirring news from Mex-

STILL ANOTHER !

confession

ico.

The vile incendiaries who have for months been a terror to the people of Leesburg and its vicinity, again succeeded on Saturday night last in carrying out their fiendish purposes. The fine barn and stable of the Rev Mr. ADIE, the Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Leesburg, and situated just on the border of the town, was set on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and were entirely destroyed as well as their contents, as also five valuable horses. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, or his dwelling, and other property adjoining, would have been destroyed. With the severe experience which is being continually called to mind, the citizens of our own town should be on the alert, and our town and county authorities use every diligence and precaution to prevent the vile incendiaries from getting a foot-held in our community. It is a trite saying, is better than a pound of cure."

Mr. Lane, the Delegate from Oregon, has been al-State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. It is stated that Oregon is increasing in population and resources with great rap-

INCREASE OF SILVER. J. D. Cosmenil, Esq., of the Treasury Department, delivered a few days since at the Mint in Philadelphia, fifty-two tons of ingots of silver, the value of which is one and a quarter million of dollars. The Union says the government purchased Mexican ingots of silver amounting to two millions of dollars at three per cent. premium, three-quarters of a million of which were left at the Mint in New Orleans. The object of the purchase of this amount of silver is to increase the supply of silver change.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY. It will be seen by the advertisement of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, at Winchester, that the capital of the Company has been . augmented to \$150.000. So great has been its business success that this increase was called for, and so great the confidence reposed in its Directory and exexcellent management, that the additional \$50,000/ was taken on the first day the books were opened

for subscription. THE REGISTRATION ACT. The South-Side Democrat calls attention to an act passed by the last Legislature, by which the "commissioners of the revenue in this Commonwealth are required to list or register the names of all male

white citizens of 21 years and over in the State who have been residents of Virginia for two years, and of the city, county or corporation in which the list is taken twelve months." The 4th section of that act reads as follows, and we recommend it to the attention of our friends : "It shall be lawful for any such male white citizen

whose name has not been entered upon such list, to apply to the commissioner of the revenue for his district at any time prior to the tenth day before any such general election, to have his name on such list; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner, on the tenth day before such election, to return, as aforesaid, lists of such additional names to the clerk of his county or corporation."

BURNT IN EFFIGY. The grand jury in Allegany county, Md., having failed to find an indictment against Cornelius Johnson charged with the murder of Dr. Conn, the disgraceful ceremony of burning the jury in effigy was proformed at Oakland, a few nights since.

THE WINCHESTER PRESBYTERY. This body commenced its session in Alexandria on Wednesday evening last. Rev. J. R. Graham was elected Moderator, and Revs. J. O. Proctor and Lewis F. Glass, temporary Clerks, About twelve ministers and as many elders were in attendance. The pro-

ceedings were marked with much interest, a synopsis of which will appear in our next issue. DAGUERREIAN ROOMS. Mr. LUPTON will keep open his Daguerreian Rooms adjoining the Spirit office during the present week. and no longer, for the accommodation of those who

may wish to secure an excellent likeness. He is recommended as a very superior artist in his profession, and has taken during his stay in our town some most capital pictures. Those who may wish to procure his services are requested to call immediately.

CONFIRMATION. This ceremony was administered to seventeen persons by Bishop Meade, in the Episcopal Church in Fredericksburg, on Wednesday evening, Bishop Johns preached the sermon. Several other clergymen were present. The News states that the princicipal object of the meeting of the Bishops and clergymen here at present, is to accept the act recently read by the Logicleture of Vi-

and no doubt continued for several days. At the last accounts, the case had not gone to the Jury, owed to introduce a bill to authorize the people of and most likely had not done so up to the present time. the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and | We shall endeavor in our next issue to give a summary of the evidence at the trial, no less than the result of its verdict.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR BELLER: From my long tacitarnity, you had doubtless come to the conclusion that I had either paid the debt of nature or quitted this mundance sphere of ours for a little season and gone on an embasey to the Moon. But my friend, such is not the fact. I am still here, in these mountainous diggings, using every fair, just and honorable means, within the compass of my power, to provide for the multitudious wants of a very numerous family. The poet and the proze writer, of exuberant imagination may draw a very highly colored picture of the sweets of the nuptual state, and thereby cause many single persons to believe that the paths of vota-

ries of Hymen are ever strewed with the most adoriferous flowers :-- yet, I speak from long experience, when I declare that, matrimony is not the felicitous thing that it is cracked up to be. The cares, anxieties, and responsibilities, which are its usual concomitants, constitute a mass of equal. if not greater ponderosity, than its sweets. Such is the opinion of the writer, however much others may differ from him upon the subject.

We have just emerged from the snows, freezes, chills, and rains of another winter. We had, however, a very mild one here. Very little snow and but very little intensely cold weather. The growing crop of small grain looks very well-promising to the hard, bony fisted, and weather-beaten farmer ample remuneration for his labors in ploughing, sowing, &c. &c.

We farmers here are now as busy as bees, in the month of June, in repairing our fences, ploughing, sprouting, &c., &c., preparatory to pitching our corn, oats, and potatoe crops.

We have recently formed an Agricultural Society for this county. The most respectable, opulent, and enterprising farmers of the same are at the head of it I have no doubt, therefore, but that this Association will do much good-will shed much light on the deeply interesting subject of Agriculture. We have here, in these mountain diggings, a great deal of thin mountainous lands, which by proper culture could doubtless be made to yield at least thirty per cent. more grain, &c. than they now do under the antiquated system of culture of our grandfathers. We, of these mountains, are somewhat down in the mouth at this time touching a certain matter.

We regret-deeply regret, that our last Legislature failed to pass the Bill directing the Board of Public Works to subscribe, in behalf of the State, for threefifths of the Stock necessary to continue the A., L., and Hampshire Railroad through our mountains to the coal-fields near Paddy town. Being, however, enthusiastically in favor of this contemplated extension we therefore still hope that it will be extended-that the funds necessary therefor will be obtained, if not from our Legislature from other sources.

Our Circuit Court is now sitting-Judge Parker presiding. The criminal docket for this term is a very heavy one-four men are charged with felonicsone of the deepest dye-homicide. Truly this state of things does not speak well for the morals of old Hampshire.

The first individual who was tried is Ambrose C. Porter. He was charged with grand larceny-was prosecuted by A. P. White, esq., our prosecuting attorney, and very ably and ingeniously defended by' P. Williams and Wm. Perry, esquires. Verdict guilty and imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years. The second individual who was tried is Wm T White. Charged with homicide. Was also prosecuted by A. P. White, esq., assisted by your eloquent and argumentative fellow-townsman, Andrew Hunter, esq. Was defended' most ably, ingeniously, and antatina's he D William D M A

have now nearly all passed away; but who had these matters to deal with when it required giants to handle them. The people are right, they will grasp the true sentiment, so soon as it is spread before them, and forgetting minor matters, will mingle together into the most solid and formidable Republican party over formed in this country. But more anon. We are all again in nubibus upon the "Gadsden freaty." The treaty was rejected by the Senate a few days ago, but by what vote is not really known as the injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from its proceedings. It is understood, however, that the subject is again under a reconsideration and perhaps may be licked into such a shape as to meet the

iews of all parties. Santa Anna is almost in extremis, pecuniarily, and perhaps the Senate may agree to let him have eight millions of dollars, but that will be their ullimatum. But let us rest contentedly, as we shall see all about it ere long. The "Petticoat Land Bill," Miss Dix's ten million

acre Land Bill has been passed for the benefit of the "Indigent Insane of the United States," and is now before the President for his approval or rejection. would he not make a capital hit of it, if he would only gather up a little of "Old Hickory's" nerve, and vcto the Bill? Thus we go, the Homestead Bill, the Graduation Bill, the "Petticoat Bill," and next will come Bennett's Bill, and then a general distribution among all the States, and the public land all being disposed of, the next step in progress will be to ask a general distribution of all the money in the Treasury of the United States among the States, &c Well, well, these things look right odd to a common sense people living under a written constitution. But we have had another subject of intense interest ! before Congress and the community in the last week, a "Relief Bill," to the clerks, adding a small addition to their salaries, because it was demonstrated as clearly as the light of day, that the immense increase in rents, provisions, &c., in this city, have so enhanced expenses as to render the government employees here unable to live without being all the time overwhelmed in debt, especially those of them who are married men, and have children to rear and educate. The act was just and the people will sanction it. Some of those members who are so promi nent in voting for Homestead Bills, &c., squandering away the whole public domain, were the most officious in trying to defeat this comparatively small appropriation Bill, for instance Mr. McMullen, of Va. He generally "gaspsat a gnat and swallows a camel." Mr. Clingman of North Carolina who is "like the striped pig" in every thing, was particularly busy in trying to defeat the Bill. He made what he considered a very funny speech, and members laughed, at what he thought they considered his wit, but oh! what an awful mistake he made, they were laughing at the ridiculous exhibition he was making of him self to the House and the Galleries. It is said Franconia, wants some additional force at the Hippodrome perhaps he might get Mr. Clingham to play in the After Piece," at the night exhibitions, especially if Jocko" is a little tired. The friends of African Colonization hold

meeting to night, in the Rev. Mr. Sunderland's church which will be presided over by Judge Wayne of the Supreme Court. The subject for consideration will be the devising of means to secure a steam communication between this country and the Colony of Liberia. I regret that previous engagements will prevent me from being at this meeting, as two of the speakers will be the Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner of your District, and the Rev. Stewart Robinson of Baltimore, both natives of "Old Berkeley," and both disinguished gentlemen in their respective careers in

> Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANKLIN BURNING IN EFFIGY.

The Buffalo Courier very truly says :- " Our po-

d ashore. In the short space of an hour nearly twenty women and children were found, almost naked, scattered elong the beach, some of them dreadfully bruised and cut.

One man was found about fifty vards from the peach, upon the sand hills, with a child in his arms and from his condition it is supposed that he alone of all on board reached the shore alive, crawling out of reach of the waves, in order to save his own life and that of the infant in his arms, fell down exhausted on the sand, and was frozen to death during th the night. The child was firmly locked in his arms, quite dead, appeared as if it had also died ashore from exposure.

The whole of this day was spent in searching ful the bodies of the unfortunate people. But one man was found among the number, all the rest being women and children. They appeared to have been in excellent health, with rosy cheeks and smiling faces, looking as if they were asleep rather than dead.-They were all laid side by side, until a boat could be got to carry them to the shore.

On Thursday twenty-two hodies were removed from the beach to the village of Manahawkin. These consisted of one man and twenty-one children, all apparently, by their features, appearing to be Ger mans, the women who had any clothes on being dressed in course materials, with heavy shoes, some of them wooden ones. All the dead were conveyed to an outhouse of Squire Feckworth's where they remained until coffins could be made for them.

This melancholy task of making receptacles for the dead occupied the attention of the men residing in the village, while the woman were busily employed in washing the bodies and laying them out, pre-paratory to their being placed in the coffins. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the inhabitans of Manahawkin for their zeal and industry in given a decent burial to the dead.

Our reporter visited the dead house, where lav in tiers, one above the other, women and chi dren, presenting a shocking and painful spectacle. The whole evening was spent in making coffins and shroud; and it was not until midnight that these kind hearted people desisted in their labors, which were trying in

the extreme.

MANDAMUS CASE.

WASHINGTON. April 23 .- The argument in the Mandamus case, in the Circuit Court, between Beverly Tucker, of the Sentinel, and the Superintendant of the public printing, closed yesterday. The question argued, was to whether two parts was the whole of the Commissioner of Patent's annual report, or whether each part formed a separate document. The Su-perintendant had decided that the whole document should be printed by the printer of the House, and the court decided that one part ordered by the Senate should be printed by the printer of the Senate, and the other by the printer of the House.

THE WARD TRIAL IN KENTUCKY .- The trial of Mathew Ward, at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the charge of killing Prof. Butler, seems to be exciting intense interest in that State. The prisoner, who is a man of considerable wealth, rides to the Court House in the carriage of George Helm, and is accompanied by his parents, Mrs. M. F. Ward, and two younger brothers, all of whom occupy seats within the bar. The correspondent of the Louisville Courier says that Mr. Ward looks very ill, and appeared supporting himself on a crutch, and leaning on the arm of a friend.

03-The Boston Times laughs at the report, now in irculation, stating that the Hon. C. J. Faulkner is out against the Administration, and says: "Mr. Faulkner, we have the best of authority for saying, is on terms of pleasant intimacy and friend-

ship with the President, and a fair and reasonable construction of his letter to his constituents, will afford no evidence for believing otherwise."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention, of the Diocess of Virginia, will meet in Lynchburg, on Wednesday the 17th of May next. DEPLORABLE SITUATION .- Hon. Luther Severance of Maine, late the United States Commissioner a the Sandwich Islands, has returned to his home, afflicted with an incurable cancer, which, it is said. has already eaten away his lower lip and chin.

and is extending among the glands of the throat, where the flesh is rotted out and requires constant dressing. He is actually being eaten up alive. CRUELTY IN THE OHIO STATE PRISON .- The Ohio Legislature has before it an investigation into the conduct of deputy warden Watson, of the State pris-on, who is accused of cruelty towards a colored pris-

to his skin, and whipped with a cat till his back was

oner whom he suspected of stealing from him \$300. It is alleged he deprived him of his clothing, and confined him in a dungeon without a bed for 16 days At three separate times he was brought out strip

\$7.62, 1000 bbls, also for future delivery at \$7.75, 700 bbls, at \$7.97, and 550 at \$3, both for immediate delivery. On late 'Change there were sales of 2500 bbls. at \$3. The market closed at that figure but

CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4 00 per bbl. The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending April 20th : 6,811 barr.ls and 400 half Together with 69 bbls. Rye Flour, and 400 bols

Corn M WHEAT .- We quote prime whites at 185a190 cts

and reds at 150a125 cents. CORN.-We quote at 75a76 cts for yellow, and 73a CLOVERSEED .- We quote sales at \$4 62] per

ushel, for fair to prime parcels. LARD.— We quote bbls at 9; cts. WOOL.—Fine fleece 35a45 cts; tubwashed 30a35

ta; pulled 27a30 cts; and unweshed 20a23 cts. WHISKEY. - We note sales of barrels through the week at 27's a 25c. We quote hhds. at 26a26'c.

BALTIMORE MARKET-SATURDAY.

FLOUR AND MEAL .-. The Flour market is steady Transactions, however, have been moderate. Sales in all of about 1200 bbis. Howard street brands at \$4.

in all of about 1200 bols. Howard street brands at §⁴, and holders from. We also not: sales of 800 bbls. City Mills at the same price. The supply of flour on hand continues very light. By Flour §5.50; country Corn Meal §2.25, and city do. §4a §4.12 per bbl. GRAIN AND SERDS.—The supply of Grain is light. About 2500 bushels of Wheat offered, and sales at 1,90 a §1.95 for white, and red at 1.85a §1.90 per bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 14 cents less. Corn.—About 9000 bushels offered and sales of white at 7475 cents well. ushels offered, and sales of white at 74a75 cents, yellow at 76a77 cents, and mixed at 72a74 cents per bush-l. Ryc-Sales of 550 bus cls Pinnsyl ania at In \$1.01 net bushel. Oats - About 1600 bushels offer-ed; small sales of inferior Oats at 45 cents. We quote at 47a50 cents por bushel. Seeds quiet-Clover \$4.50; fimothy 3a \$3.50; Flaxserd 1.35a \$1.37 per bushel.

Baltimore City Family Market. Prices at the Lexington Market, April 21, 1854.

MEATS: Beef. surloin, per lb 10a15r Rock, large, each 35a1,50 Veal, per lb.....Sal2;c I rerch & Alewives ...12;c Veal, per lb.....Sal2;c Black Fish, per lb....12;c Pork, cut, per lb., fresh 10c Cod, fresh per lb.....6;c " salted, per lb....10c " salted, per lb.....6;c Hams, per lb.....10al4c Salmon, pickled, lb..12;c Sausages, per lb.....10c Mackerel, each......8al6

.75al Hominy, per quart. .75c Beans, lima, " Chickens, ronsting1870 FRUITS.

" 52; " unstone " 62;e Cranberries, 11

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1954. Do. RYE, per 0 66 0 63 2 0 70 Do. OATS. CORN MEAL .

.....0 %0 a 0 85 BACON, (hog round)..... ..0 81 a TIMOTHY SEED 4 25 PLAISTER, (retail).....

FISH-Since our last report there has been a sup-ply about equal to the demand. Shad have declined and are now selling at \$9 per 100. Some few of inferior quality were sold to day at \$8 50. Herring are worth \$7 and in demand. The quality is equal to any ever caught. Salters are holding shad at \$10 per 100; herring \$8 a \$ 50. Barreled fish \$5 50; family herring \$6 50. The weather is favorable for fishermen, and the quantity of fish sent to market in the next two days will doubtless equal the dcmand.

A large number of wagons loaded on Thursday and to-day.

GEORGETOWN MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1554.

The will not be will be the toleration of exclusion	CORPORATION ELECTION.	passed of the negistature of suginia, making the	Chain a Tan I and the manada in the first of	dividual has been burnt in effigy in this country for	cut to pieces, and the blood made to flow from the	CORN, per bushel
They will not be without the most ample experience	We have been requested to announce the following	Theological Seminary near Alexandria a close Cor-	Streit, and J. D. Armstrong, esquires. A great ma-		wounds. In this condition he was put back into his	WHEAT, white, per bushel 1 70 a 1 75
to guide them to a proper conclusion; and it is rank	gentlemen as among those who will be voted for at	poration, with power to hold land to the amount of	ny witnesses were examined both for the Common-	whose popularity has not been materially increased	dark, damp, cold cell, without a bed or particle of	Do. red, do 65 a 1 70
arrogance and folly for this Government to seek to		two hundred and fifty acres and property to the	wealth as well as for the defendant. Verdict, guilty	by the operation."	bed clothes, to pass three days and nights as best he	WINCHESTER MARKET.
control them upon a point left which their own in-	the Corporation Election for Charlestown, on the		of murder in the second degree. Imprisonment in the	The Courier continues: "Burning in effigy has	could. At the end of that time he was again taken	FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1854.
terests can far more safely instruct them, than they		amount of \$250,000.	of marder in the second degree. Imprisonment in the	been a common affair since the organization of the	out, whipped as before, and this repeated for three	CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT
can be, by the gratuitous advice of those who will	WELLS J. HAWKS, for Mayor.	. THE CITY OF GLASGOW.	penitentiary for five years.	The light Commer West's Date	times, and when last put back, he was told that he	ARTICLES. WAGON PRICE. STORE PRICE
never partake of the good or evil of their institu-	WELLS J. HAWKS, for Mayor. LAWSON BOTTS, for Recorder.	It is now fifty-four days since the steamship City	The third individual who was arraigned is Benja-	Henry and John Hançock were burnt in effigy in the	would be confined and whipped every day till the	BACON, new, per lb07 a 071 08 a 09 BEESWAX 25 a 00 25 a 00
Sin much alloguin has been cost man (he l' s'	For Trustees,	of Classer wild from Times 16 mill 1 1 1	min Smallwood. He was charged with grand larce-	streets of our cities. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson	expiration of his sentence, if he did not confess.	CLOVERSEED
Sir, much obloquy has been cast upon the distin- guished Senator from Illinois for his agency in bring-	Samuel Ridenour, H. N. Gallaher, Joseph Starry,	of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia	ny. Prosecuted also by A P. White esq Defended	was burnt in effigy, because he advocated the rights	- the task and the started barry and been an early the Arrive started	FEATHERS
ing forward this great measure. For one, I take	John J. Lock, William Johnson G F S Zimmerman	during which time not a word has been heard of	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. White esq Delended		CALIFORNIA GAMBLING The Marysville Herald	FLAXSEED, per bushel95 a 1 00 1 00 a 1 10
this occasion to say that I honor him for it; and	John F. Blessing.	her, and the apprehensions for her safety have in-	ably by J. D. Armstrong and Wm. Perry, esqs. Ver-	tion of voters. In 1812, James Madison was burnt	says that some time since a gambler absconded from	FLOUR, per barrel 7 75 a 7 80 8 25 a 8 50
when the passion and excitement of the hour have	COTTON 13 KING.	creased to a painful extent.	dict, not guilty. The prisoner then rose and with his	in effigy, because he advocated the war with	that place, leaving behind him a roulette wheel, which on being taken apart was found to be so con-	GRAIN-WHEAT 1 60 a 1 70 . 00 a 00
passed away, the country will do justice to the puri-		It was hoped that news might have by this time	physiognomy all luminous with smiles, left the court	England, which secured to American seamen their	structed that by touching a spring the bottom of	OATS
ty of his motives, and to the wisdom and sagacity	Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "House-		house.	rights.	every box painted red would be made to rise, pre-	Ryz
of his act. Distinguished og he has been through	hold Words," after enumerating the striking facts of	been received of her having put into the Azores to	The fourth individual that was arraigned is James	In 1836, Andrew Jackson was burnt in effigy, be-	senting a smooth surface, and leaving the ball no al-	LARD, per lb
out his whole public career for enlarged, liberal, and	Cotton, says:	repair some slight damage or obtain supplies of coal;	The Journe individual that was arraighed is James.	cause he crushed the famous swindling concern	ternative but to drop into the black. Should the	PLAISTER, per ton 0 00 a 0 00 6 50 a 0 00
comprehensive views this act places him much the	"Let any social or physical convulsion visit the	but even this hope has been disappointed. The bar-	Moore. Charged with larceny. The trial is now in	called the "United States Bank," and beat the Brit-	heaviest betting be upon the black, the screw might	Contractor Contractor Contractor
nignest pedestal of national statesmanship. The	United States, and England would feel the shock	que Ithona, of Antwerp, arrived at New York on	progress. Prosecuted also by A. P. White, esq. De-	ish at New Orleans in 1814. In 1846, Geo. M. Dal-	be pressed a little harder, whereupon the bottoms of	ATTENTION!
principles of this bill belong neither to the North	from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of	Friday, having been obliged to put into Fayal in	fended by the eloquent Andrew Hunter and William	las was burnt in effigy, because he voted for the	all the black boxes would come up, and the ball	Situal - THE Mambar of the Charlestown Fire
Bor to the South, but to the whole counter They	nearly two millions of our countrymen are depend-		Perry, esqs. What the verdict will be in this case I	people's tariff, which is now in operation, and which	must go into the red. Moving with the smoothness	1 Company are hereby notified to at- tend a meeting of said Company on Sa-
are promulgated with no view to advance the inte	dent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny	distress. She left Fayal on the 3d of April, and	cannot conjecture.	did not make the grass grow in the middle of the	of clock work the machinery could never fail. With	tend a meeting of said Company on Sa-
rests of any one section, but to promote the neared	may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang	makes no mention of the City of Glasgow. This		streets of our cities, as many of the croakers predict-	it a child might play against the world and win	turday evening next, at 4 o'clock, in front of the En- gine flouse. By order of the CAPTAIN.
and tranquility of cil. They embody the vital enimit	upon a thread.	was thirty-three days after the Glasgow sailed from		ed it would. But no man, we believe, has in this	every stake. Doubtless many a young man who has	April 25, 1854-1t
of the Constitution; they reflect the recorded wisdom	"Should any dire calamity befall the land of cot- ton, a thousand of our merchantships would rot idly	Liverpool, and afforded time for her to have reached	next week. In great haste, yours, &c., &c.,	country had the honor of being so frequently sub- jected to this species of federal indignation as the	gone out from our eastern States to the land of prom-	The second se
of the sages of the Revolution. They are the prin-	ton, a thousand of our merchantships would rot idly	that port of refuge, unless she was entirely disabled	A MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT.	distinguished Senator from Illinois, Stephen A.	ise, buoyant with health and hope and energy, and	FREIGHT accounts must be paid premptly, or all
ciples of justice, of equallity, of free government, of popular sovereignty, of perpetual union; every de-	in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy		- Hampshire County, Va., 15th April, 1854.		has there carned by the sweat of his brow an amount	anti-t
popular sovereigniy, of perpetual union; every de-	looms, and two million mouths would starve for lack	or hemmed-in in the ice much more completely than	and the second s	Dougas.	sufficient to render him independent for life, has in a	out respect to persons. E. M. AISQUITH.
parture from which has filled the country with com-	of food to feed them."	the other vessels that have encountered it.	PROBLEM.	A GRAIN FLEET The Chicago Journal of Wed-	sufficient to render him independent for life, has in a moment of excitement or forgetfulness, been induced	out respect to persons. E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.
motion, and left behind it the scars of fracternal	A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.	OF The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, for many years a Sen-	[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]	nesday last records the departure of anite a fleet of	to stake his hard earned gains at the table of a gam-1	A REAL PROPERTY OF A READ REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL P
		ator from the State of Massachusetts, died last	In what time would a heavy body fall freely from	vessels from that port, all loaded with grain, for	bler-perhaps on such an instrument as this-and has thus been robbed not only of his wealth but of	10,000 FEET inch PLANK;
DISABTERS AT SEA The dangers of coast naviga-	The Norfolk Argus, of the 11th instant, ways the annexed handsome compliment to our Representative		a beight of some will be to the first of the	Buffalo and Oswego. The fleet numbered nineteen	has thus been robbed not only of his wealth but of	2,000 " half-inch PLANK
tion have been fearfully augmented by the recent	and his recent speech on the "Nebraska Bill."	week.	a height of seven miles, to the surface of the earth,	vessels, (three barks, six brigs and ten schooners)	his hope, his energy and his self-respect.	With Gondola Sides and Ribs-for sale at the Charles-
succession of storms, and the loss of life at sea		03- The Superior Court of Berkeley County, will	the force of gravity being supposed uniform, and no	having on board 260,120 bushels, of which 208,332	DEEP SNOW The Pittsburg Post says the snow,	town Depot. E. M. AlSQUITH.
during the last four months exceeds the usual aver-	Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER made an able and	commence on Thursday next, 27th inst., and that of	resistance from the air; also in what time would	bushels were of corn, 32,999 bushels of wheat, and	on Tuesday, was three feet deep on the Huntingdon	Apr il 25, 1(54.
age for a year. The total number of persons who	very eloquent speech yesterday, in the House, in fa- vor of the Nebraska Bill. As usual, he won the at-		sound move to the same height, its velocity being	the balance barley and oats. Of the whole quantity	on Tuesday, was three feet deep on the Huntingdon railroad, and 16 inches in Warren county, Pa. In	D WHITE GOODS.
perished in the Powhatan, including the officers and	tention and admiration of the House. The Martins-	Morgan County on Saturday, 6th of May. In Jef-	uniform and 1142 feet per second.	over 213,000 bushels went to Buffalo.	Cortland county, N. Y., on the 17th instant, it was 16	I LAID Cambrids; Plain do. and Jaconets; Plain
crew is at least three hundred and twenty; on board	burg district may well be proud of her Representa-	ferson the Superior Court as usual, on the 18th of	0G-Answer next week. TYRO.	Vincent Witcher Fre of Pitter Ivania has	inches deep, and many birds had been frozen to death.	and Figured Swiss; Colored Swiss; Tarltons, Some very desirable and cheap.
the Tayleur, wrecked in the Irish channel, three	tive; for Faulkner is one of the gems of the Vir-	May, (Thursday,) and the County Court on the 3d	ay Answer next week	Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania, has been elected President of the Richmond and Dan-	In Maine travel was greatly interrupted by the depth	April 25 1854
bundred and seventy; on board the Staffordshire,	ginia delegation, with no superior in Congress.	Monday. [The County Court had changed its term	SOLUTION TO PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.	ville Railroad Company, to fill the vacancy occasion-	of the snow.	TRUDUNEL LIVIER COLT - DR & BOO
wreiked off Oape Sable, one hundred and eighty ;			MR. EDITOR: The answer to the Problem in your	ed by the death of Mr. Tunstall.	JUDAH TOURO'S PROPERTY On the 13th instant,	UNDERSLEEVES, COLLARS & EDG -
and on board the San Francisco, one hundred and	03-David H. Reed, Esq., late Secretary of the	to the 2d Monday, but the order has been rescinded			some fifteen pieces of property in New Orleans, be-	Swiss and Combrie Edging and Insertings.
thirty-making in these disasters alone, a grand to-	Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. died in Richmond on	and it will meet as heretofore on the 3d Monday.]	last week's paper is 27 years.	Ex-President Fillmore, accompanied by Mr. Kennedy, arrived at Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday	longing to the engennion of the late Indeh Tonro	April 25, 1854.
	Monday lagt Ha was a most officiant and	This reported that three devallinger and the	A PUPIL IN No. 12.	evening, and was expected at Savannah on Friday.	some fifteen pleces of property in New Orleans, be- longing to the succession of the late Judah Touro, were sold, which realised \$215,450. The bulk of	CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VENTINGS.
The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-	was held in the highest respect by his much	It is reported that three dwellings and two stores at Fetterman, Va., were destroyed by fire on	Dr. B. Baylor, a prominent physician of Nor-	They have accorded the invitation to visit Charles	this property consisted of lots on the square formerly	An assurtment miscimiled in this lown, at low
road, main stem for March were \$356,880.	was held in the highest respect by his numerous acquaintances throughout to State.	Thursday night.	folk, Va., died on Friday.	They have accepted the invitation to visit Charles-	occupied by Rev. Mr. Clapp's church.	prices: 1 - [Anril 25] JERE. MARRIS
		and other with		The second se	and her of store and entitle a constant of the second of	
				the state of the second se		

COUNTY ELECTION.

Election Day 4th Thursday in May.

There will be no State Election this year in Vir-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 offcersserve for two years.

(rp-The Printers' fee for announcement in the Sport of Jefferson," is \$500, and no announce-tent will be published until the same is paid, or a sponsible name accompany the order.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SHERIFFALTY NOMINATIONS. 13-We are authorized to announce Henry Tim-erlake as a candidate for the uext Sheriffalty of [Nov'r 22, 1853. rson county.

We are authorized to announce, Capt. George W. Sappington as a candidate for the next Sher-falty of Jefferson county. [Nov. 22, 1853,

OF-We are requested to aunounce Jno. W. Moore, as present Sheriff, as a candidate for the next Sheriff lty of Jefferson county. [Nov'r 29, 1853.

E-We are authorized to announce John Avis, Esq., as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Herson county, [Dec'r 6, 1853.

A CARD. To the Voters of the Jefferson County: BELAEVING myself to be well qualified to discharge all the duties of Sheriff, I have yielded to the ear-nest 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, Novr 29, 1853 G. W. SAPPINGTON.

COMMISSIONER OR REVENUE. by-We are authorized to announce SAMUEL STONE as a candidate for Commissioner of the Refor this County for the next term. March 21, 1854.

CONSTABLES. G-We are authorized to announce GEORGE MURPHY, as a candidate for re-election to the of-ice of Constable, in the Smithfield District. March 21, 1854.

CF-We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN REED as a candidate for re-election to the office of Fcb. 21. instable in District No. 3.

10-We are authorized to announce THOMAS JOHNSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in District No. 3. Feb. 14, 1854.

105-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 dutics of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. W. McGINNIS.

05-We are authorized to announce CHARLES G. BRAGG, as a candidate for Constable, in District No. 4, at the next election. [Dec. 27, 1853.

13-We'are authorised to nominate Samuel C. 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.

10-We have been requested to announce Mr. WIL-LIAM WEST, as a candidate for re-election as Con-stable in the Kabletown District, No. 1. He claims to have discharged the duties of his office with fidelity to the public interest, and a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities imposed. He shall be grateful to receive again the support of the people of the District. February 7, 1854.

CLARKE COUNTY. and a final and a

CJ-JOHN PIERCE, Jr., being the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party of Clarke County for the office of Sheriff, accepts the same and hopes to receive the support of his fellow-citizens. [April 11, 1854.

R3-Having had some experience in the duties of Sheriff, I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for that responsible office for the County of Clarke, which can be had at the Market house. and hope it may be the pleasure of her citizens again to elect me. E. T. HANCOCK. E. T. HANCOCK. March 21, 1554-te

MILLINERY, to which she invites their attention; MILLINERY, to which she invites their attention; also to her variety of RIBBONS and FLOWERS,— BLEACHING and COLORING done as usual, and in the best manner. Grateful to the many kind friends who have so generously patronized her, she most re-spectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. It will afford her pleasure to render entire satisfaction to all who will give her a call. [1]-Residence on Water street. Charlestown, April 25, 1854. Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

•

MILLINERY. MILLINERY. MRS. MARIA E. JONES would inform the she has just returned from the East with the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and respect-fully invites them to give her a call. Her entire stock consists of some very elegant PATTERN BON-NETS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS. Mrs. Jones returns her thanks for the liberal ra-Mrs. Jones returns her thanks for the liberal pa-tronage she has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. [April 25, 1854-3t]

MILLINERY. MISS KATE HOOPER begs leave to inform the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity that she has just received several very pretty PAT-TERN BONNETS from Baltimore, and is now prepa-red to do any kind of work in the Millinery Business. Miss Hooper hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of the ladies. GJ-Her residence is on Main street, next door to Mr. George B. Monroe's. [April 25-3t]

Mr. George B. Monroe s. [April 20-st **REMOVAL:** MISS CATHARINE C. SHEETZ would respect-fully announce that she has removed to the newly rough-cast house recently fitted up by Mr. Rawlins, on the street leading from the Bank to Leetown, and having just returned from Baltimore with the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS she is now ready to receive her friends and customers. Chariestown, April 25, 1854.

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons having accounts against the Corpo-ration of Charlestown for the past year, are hereby notified and requested to present the same to the Pre-sident of the Board, SAMUEL RIDENOUS, Esq., on or before the 26th instant. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

April 25, 1854.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Corner of King Street and the Public Square, Martinsburg, Va. The undersigned lenders het cordial thanks to her friends and the public, for their past liberal encour-agement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. She has committed her House and busi-

the same. She has committed her House and busi-ness concerned with it to Mr. William Pendleton, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting to make the United States Hotel a pleasant and agreea-ble home to the traveler and guest. The House will always be provided with attentive Servants and faith-ful Ostlers. The Bar and the Table supplied with the best the market will afford. Passengers from the Railroad will always find a Porter at the Cars to convex them and their bargare to the House free of

convey them and their baggage to the House free of charg 13-Boarders taken by the day, week, month or

year, on moderate terms. April 25, 1854-3t MARY ODEN.

April 23, 1354-31 LOST, A GOLD LEPINE WATCH, with gold flowered face, and embossed case, on Monday evening, 17th instant, between Dr. Hammond's Drug Store and the subscriber's residence. The finder will be libe-rally rewarded by restoring it to the undersigned, or by leaving it at Dr. Hammond's, Harpers-Ferry, or John Loman's, (Peacher Mill.) Old Furnace, or with the Printer of this paper. The number marked in case is 42,154. April 25, 1554.

April 25, 1554.

April 25, 1854. A ULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS. I have just received another fresh supply of Eng-lish Garden Seed, part of which are as follows: Dwarf or Snapple Beans; White Kidney do.; White Marrowfat do.; Red do do.; Red do do.; Large Lima Beans; Magnumbonum Peos; Charlton do.; Marrowfat do.; Blue Persian do.; Poor Man's Profit Peas, Blue Persian

FIRE, LIFE & MARINEINSURANCE. FIRE, LIFF & MARINEINSURANCE. LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company mates Insurance against loss or da-mages by Fire, on Dwelling Rouses, Stores, Tobacco Factories and other Buildings, on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, generally in town and country, on the most favorable terms Also makes Insurance on the lives of all personsen-joying good health, and of sound constitution for the whole duration of life, or tota a limited period. Slaves employed in ordinary occupations, will be insured on reasonable terms. The Company will also take marine risks from and to any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at favora-ble rates.

ole rates.

Board of Directors. JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President, DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President. SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer. JAMI'S M. COBES, GEORGE W. YANCEY, JULIAM T. ANDERSON, J. SAMUEL GARLAND, JOHN O. TAYLOR, MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer,

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer. CREED T. WILLS, Scoretary. Dr. P. II. GILMES, Jr. WM. OTWAY OWEN, Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT. Medical Examiner. Dr. G. F. MASON. Charlestown, April 25, 1864-19 [FF].

WILL be sold, in the Court-House Yard, ON MONDAY the (15th) first day of May Court, a large collection of LAW AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS, of the late William T. Daugherty. A credit of thirty days will be given upon all sums of \$5 and upwards-bond anti good s-curity will be required: April 25, 1854—ts [FF] Administrator

April 25, 1854-ts [FT] Administration A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The undersigned, having purchased a farmand in-tends moving on it, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of May, 1864, one of his HOUSES AND LOTS IN BERRYVILLE, which he now occupies, lying on the Main street, containing from 14 to 2 Acres, with all the improve-Lot ments thereon, consisting of one BRICK HOUSE, 35 feet long, 20 feet wide and two stories high, with a good Dining Room, Cel-har and Store Room in the Basement. Also, a good STABLE, sufficient for twelve head of horses; Corn-House, Carriage House and Granary, with a large and first-rate MACHINE SHOP, 32 feet long by 22 feet wide, two stories ligh, and is considered the best stand for a machinist in the Valley of Vir-ginia. Also, a good Well of water on the Lot, with a new Pump in it in complete order. And all other Buildings necessary to render the property desirable and comfortable. And also a quantify of YOUNG FRUIT TREES, just commencing to bear, of the ve-ry best quality that could be selected from Mr. Al-len's Nursery. All the buildings are new and in downlete order.

ry best quality that could be selected from Mr. Al-len's Nursery. All the buildings are new and in omplete order, having been built within the last five years. Further particulars not necessary to be mentioned, as any person desirous of purchasing the property will of course view and judge for themselves. To any person purchasing the property, possession will be given on the 1st day of January, 1855. Terms of Sale.—On giving possession, \$1,000 will be required to be paid; the deferred payments to be made in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale.

day of sale. Icy-Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, on the 12th day of May, 1554. Berryville, April 25, 1851—ts

THE half of 90 ACRES OF WHEAT now growing on the Farm of B. W. Herbert. If this Wheat is not sold previously I will offer it at public sale, at the Court-House door, on Monday, the 15th of May next. CHAS. E. CUNNINGHAM. April 25, 1854-ta

JOSIAH PERHAM submits to the People of the United States, his THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERPRISE, in connection with the Exhibitions of his Magnificent and Immense

Mirror of North and South America, At ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway, New York

trj-100,000 Tickets Only, at \$1 Each, Will be sold. Each Purchaser of a Ticket for the ADMISSION OF FOUR PERSONS to the Exhibition, will be presented with a Numbered Certificate, entitling the Holder to One Share in the following

TO THE LADIES. MARY E. DAYIS has just returned M. from Raitimora with the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and respectfully soli-cits the attention of the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity to a lot of handsome PATTERN BONNETS Also, some RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and BONNET SILKS, all of which are of the latest style, and cannot init to please. She returns her thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her aid by st. ict attention to business feels confident she will merit arrenewal of the same. She warringts her work to be done in the neatest and most fusilouable style.

style. Guyaquil and Braid Hats bleached and pressed to order. Residence in the west end of the town, two doors south of Mr. Howell's. Charlestown, April 18, 1854-31 [FP]

MISS MARRIETTA KING MISS MARRIETTA KING OLICITS a call from the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity to examine her SPRING FASHIONS, which she has received from Philadelphia—they are of the most approved and fashionable style. All work entrusted to her care will be executed with neatness and despatch. Residence second door from Mr. Eby's. Miss King returns her thanks to the Ladies for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. Charlestown, April 11, 1862-3t

Charlestown, April 11, 1853-3t VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct. In the County Court, March Term, 1854. A T a Court continued and held for said County, on A T a Court continued and held for said County, on A T a Court continued and held for said County, on A T a Court continued and held for said County, on A T a Court makes the following appointments of Commissioners and Officers, to conduct the election on the Fourth Thursday in May next, of County Of-ficers, viz: A Sheriff for the term of two years from the first day July next, a Commissioner of the Reve-nue for the term of two years from the first day of February next, a Constable by the voters of each Dis-trict, for the term of two years from the 1st day of July next, and a Justice of the Peace by the voters of District No. 1, (Kabletown,) to serve until the 1st day of August, 1856, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John C. R. Taylor, Esq. District No. 1, (Kabletown.)

Distaint No 1 (Wahlata

	District No. 1	, (Kabletown.)
	Logan Osburn,	Or any two or more of
	Fisher A. Lewis,	them, Commissioners.
1112	Asaph Wilson,	Contraction in the standard and
	John Kable,	William West, Constable,
	Hierome L. Orie.	Officer.
		. (Smithfield.)
202	Robert W. Baylor,	Or any two or more of
100	S. L. Minghini,	them, Commissioners.
	Dr. Mann P. Nelson,	
1914	Walter Shirley, George W. Tabb.	Geo. Murphy, Constable, Officer.
10120	1.1.1.1 (M. 2001 - 100 Mark - 2010 - 214 - 2 - 400	STREETS BUILDING AND
1112	District No. 3, (Schoo	t-House, Charlestown.)
	James Wysong,	Or any two or more of
0.410	Andrew Aldridge, John J. Lock,	them, Commissioners.
	Wm. C. Worthington,	William H. Griggs,
ŝ	Joseph M. Brown.	Officer.
	CARLENDER STATE TO A STATE OF THE CARLEND	PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTY PARTY OF THE PART
6		(Court-House.)
0.2420	Wells J. Hawks,	Or any two or more of
	Francis Yates, George H. Tate,	them, Commissioners.
222	George W. Eichelberger,	John W. Gallaher.
	Isaac N. Carter.	Officer.
	District No 5 (lonerd	istrict, Shepherdstown.)
1117	John Wysong,	Or any two or more of
	John F. Hamtramck,	them, Commissioners.
ŝ	Daniel Cameron,	A state of the sta
	George Byers, Jacob W. Reynolds,	Jacob Cookus, Constable,
1224	Jacob W. Reynolds,	Officer.
2	District No. 6. (upper d	istrict, Shepherdstown.)
1995	Alex. A. Boteler,	Or any two or more of
	Thomas H. Towner,	them, Commissioners.
	Edmund I. Lee,	A aspecting Bala and Bala and
6110	Vincent M. Butler,	J.P.A. Entler, Constable,
	R. D. Shepherd, Jr.	Officer.
82	District No.	7, (Bolivar.)
	Carey Thompson,	Or any two or more of
	John Moler,	them, Commissioners.
1000	William Smallwood,	Comment IN Chair
	Philip Engle, Joseph L. Russell.	Samuel W. Strider, Officer.
1000	> 因为你的问题,我们就能能够不同的意思。你们就能够不能能够不同。	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR OF A
101		(Harpers-Ferry.)
1000	Jeremiah Fuss,	Or any two or more of
12	John G. Wilson.	them. Commissioners.

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

 For selling large prizes M. ANNEL & CO., are the men.

 M. ANNEL & CO., are the men.

 M. ANNEL & CO., are the men.

 The World's Renowned Prize Sellers,

 M ARE it known to the world that are the space of size days we soid Five Capital Prizes:

 No. 36 74 75 in a whole ticket \$24,000
 No. 23 80 66 in a quarter ticket \$25,000

 No. 23 80 764
 6,250

 No. 24 59 74.
 6,250

 No. 2 42 73.
 whole
 5,000

 No. 2 42 73.
 whole
 5,000

 Resides many others, such as \$3,000, \$2,000, 1,250, 1,000,500.
 500.750, 200, 200, 1,250, 1,000,500.
 500.750, 200, 200, 1,250, 1,000,500.

 Jobit 50
 This tuck beats the world and all prompt-ly paid at sight, and plenty more of the same kind left. Those in want of cash would do well to give us a call, as many large prizes now at our office are waiting for orders to be soul to our customers. Then we say do not delay sending your orders for a package or single ticket, a \$0 or \$10 note may give you a competency for life—the old adage:

 NO HISE, NO GAIN!

 Therefore send your orders at once to the old Prize Sellers,

 M ANSEL & CO.

 We now present our magnificent Lotteries for the month of April, and amongst them are those which writ please the must fastidious, being large midling, and small size, from \$1 to \$20,000.

 Will be drawn in April the following Lo

10

24

17

18

13

60

11

27

3.75

40

9.000 25,000 3,750 10,000 35,000 4,000 18,000 6,428 12 10 13,000 4,621 15 50,210 15 10,400 25,000 4,000 18 20,000 9,000 19 19 2.50 10 5,090 20,000 20 20 21 10,214 2.50 21 25,000 22 4,000 22 30,000 2 of 10 24 10,000 24 26,000 5,000 25 21,500 26 11,793 2.50

26 30,909 10 37.50 27 3,899 EL POSA 3.75 27 24,000 17 28 8,000 28 15.00 29 4,224 29 60.000

Go We receive the Notes of all Solvent Banks or Checks of Deposit, and we remit in return for prizes, Bank checks on any place in the United States. A single Package of Tickets may draw the four highest Prizes. (G-All letters directed to M. ANSEL & CO. will

(G-All letters directed to M. ANSEL & CO. will come safely to hand, and distant correspondents may feel sure that their orders will be attend d to, the same as if they were here themiselves. It has many times happened that we have made our correspondents rich before we have had the pleasure of a personal interview. OWe have thus endeavored to be as minute as possible in all our details. If any important item of information has been omitted, the undersigned are always ready to answer letters of enquiry. In order-ing Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, en-close the money, and direct the letter to our address.

Close the money, and direct the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US! M. ANSEL & CO., Box 353, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. April 4, 1354.

\$5,000 WORTH READ 1-MADE CLOTHING. Just opening at ISAAC ROSE'S them, Commissioners. Chean Store on Main street. Charlestown, April 4, 1854. Philip Engle, Jr. Officer. T. A. MOORE,

may wish to buy.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HUNT & SUDDITH, has thisday been dissolved

ALUABLE REAL LSAATE

I offer at private sale thy "HOW ARD FALM", the Southern part of cherron county, Virginia, and McPherson's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Jacu in Smith, Geo. R. Rivele and others, containing its ACRES, about 20 of which are in wroc. This has is the known

is the best quality of Linestone and i of cultivation. The inprovements consist of a substantiat two-story Birlek bwilling in the im-provements are two never-tailing wells of delighting water. There is also an Ore hard of choice frait. Possession will be given the lat of Angrut, 1864. For terms apply to the undersigned at Kabletown, Jefferson county, Virginia. LAMNS SIECUPDY. Tue int

March 21, 1854. [P]

March 21, 1854 [13] CECDAR LAWN FOR SALE. Which be sold at private site, the Farm known by the name of Ceriar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T.A. Washington, dec't., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three niles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road heading from Berryville to Leetown, and bet one dile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Sanith-field turnpike, adjoining the forms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mis. H. L. Aktander, Thos. B. Wash-ington, Dr. Scollay and others, commining about 256 AKEES, about 35 of which are in Law under. The improvements consist of a hands me threesdory Barer by Scilles, borty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard by planted. The Lawn and premises cenerally are high-by improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of hard-some Ornam-nual and Fruit Trees. There is a Cis-ter convenient, and a nover failing well of pure-limestone Water about 100 yards distant. The farm in shape is nearly square. The land is in a fine state of cuitivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has in the wood desirable tracts of its size in the Wash is alapse is nearly square. The land is in a fine state of cuitivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has is nearly square in the immediate is nearly square. The land is in a fine state of cuitivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has is alapse is nearly square in the immediate is nearly square is the first so fits size in the Val-ionity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Ball-road, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Balton and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known, and altegether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the sta-ter formed is to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter and sold sold superior quality. It has is the sold the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter and sold is the sold of the sold of sole is the most desirable tracts of its size in the sold of some d is to the te

3.75

3.75

7.50 3.75

GEORGE WASHINGTON, For himself and in behalf of the other deviser Dec'r 13, 1452-tf

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

Charlestown, April 18, 1564-46 REMOVAL. THE undersigned takes this method of ten-the liberal patronage received during the last thirteen years in Charlestown, and of calling the at-tention of his friends and customers generally to the fact of his having removed to Kabletown, in the rear of the Mill-house, in the stand formerly occupied by Sanuel Resser, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. From long experience in business he flatters himself that he can please all who will patronise him with their work. His work shall be done in the neatest and best style according to prices. Cutting out done at farm houses with despatch, and also Scouring and Repairing.

Repairing. AG-Country Produce taken at all times in exchange for work at cash prices. THOMAS D. WEBSTER.

Kabletown, April 18, 1854.

Kabletown, April 18, 1854. TO FARMERS, DAIRYMAN, AND OTHERS. The subscribers, having obtained Letters Patent for their Improved Hydro-Themal Churn, are prepar-ed to dispose of rights for States, counties, and towns, and individual privileges, on most reasonable terms. It would be superfluous to present, in the form of extravagant newspaper puffs, the many advantages our Churn has over all others. We will simply state that with our improvements butter can be produced from pure cream in from 1 to 4 minutes, and from fresh unskimmed milk in from 8 to 10 minutes, the milk being fit for table use thereafter. By the peculiar form of construction of the dasher, the butter is readily accumulated and gathered in mass, requiring no additional labor other than the mere usual seasoning or salting.

imass, requiring no additional labor other than the mere usual seasoning or salting. Our Church Apparatus is also admirably adapted for the producing of cream ices, the frothing of eggs, &c., and in this respect is most valuable to Confec-tioners and Families. The Churn is simple, cheap and durable in con-struction, and can be operated by a child eight or ten years of age. In a word the invention needs only to be tried to prove its great and general utility.

In Charlestown, Virginia. The undersigned (Diguerrema Artist) respectivily by announces to the citizens of Obarlestown and vi-unity that be has opened a GALLER V in Mr. Bel-ler's new building, where he is prepared to execute MINIATURE LIKENESSES, in the mest per-fact style. Having the advantage of a fine light and a scientific Knowledge of the art, he warrantshia pic-inres to give entire satisfaction. Mulatures set in Lockets, Breastpins, &c., in the most beaminul style. The Ladies particularly are most respectfully invi-ted to call, with the assurance that their calls will al ways be received with due attention and courtesy. For children's likeness, please call enry in the day. Daril 18, 1854: MY Closek has been returned and so have several of my instruments. I have several out yet, which I how will be returned. April 18, 1854: DOTNEE Mottes given at the sale of the property of the lates JONATHAN KEARSLEY fall due on the 4th day of May. In my absence payment to be made to KEVES & KEARSLEY fall due on the 4th day of with be given before they are transferred. MANATHAN KEARSLEY fall due on the 4th day of May. In my absence payment to be made to KEVES & KEARSLEY fall due on the 4th day of May. In my absence payment to be made to KEVES & KEARSLEY, fall due on the 4th day of May. In my absence payment to be made to KEVES & KEARSLEY, fall due on the 4th day of May. In My absence payment to be made to KEVES & KEARSLEY, April 18, 1854. MANIL C. KEARSLEY, April 18, 1854. NEW UNCT AND SHOE

DENTAL NOTICE.

F.P.3t

DR. McCORMICK will visit professionally early in May ral weeks. [April 18, 18]

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY,

In Charlestown, Virginia e undersigned (Daguerreina Artist) resp

Special Potices.

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

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

tising rates. All communications designed to promote the per-sonal interests of individuals, or that do not possess general interest, will be charged for at the usual ad-vertising rates. Those of an offensive personal char-acter will not be inserted.

All advertisements forwarded by Newspaper agent will be charged at the usual advertising rates; and must be accompanied by the cash orils equivalent, deducting the commission. Patent madicines shall be charged for at the usua

rates of yearly advertisements, and " bishop notices' double the advertising rates. Extracts from other-papers referring to such advertisements will be sub-ject to the regular advertising rates. Candidates' at nouncements for offices of emolu-

ment will be charged at advertising rates. OF The above rates are not to visiate any existing contract.

(J-A Funeral Sermon upon the recent decease of Mr. ADAM WHIP, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. EATON, of Harpers-Ferry, in the Methodist Church, Charlestown, on Sunday evening next, at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintences of the deceased are respectfully invited to be present. April 25, 1554.

B-Pew Reats .-- The Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, was due on 1st of April Persons wishing to rent Pews can do so by April 4: S. H. STE S. H. STEWART, Collector

April 4. L. BOTTS, Collector. for-Hampton's Tincture.-The Baltimore 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 voluntarily given their certificates of recommendation to the pro-

We are decidedly opposed to mining quark 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 advertise-ment in to-day's paper. For sale by L M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. D. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.

And by Dealers everywhere. Feb. 21.

to Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (excepte pidenics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold.— For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar dis-eases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPEC-TOP ANT has a granul. It is not executioned as TORANT has no equal. It is not reconsidended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordiand administered it, bear testimony to its extraordi-nary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is of cred to the public, as also STA-BLER'S DIARIE CEA CORDIAL, for disenses of the bowels. See addrytisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50. Fabruary 7, 1854 February 7, 1854.

03-Henry's Invigorating Cordial .- The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the remo-wal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in an-other column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$3; \$16 per dozen. — Observe the marks of the GENUINE.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin ow, Vine Street, below Eighth. Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-ED.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale

gents for Virginia.

which can be had at the Market ho April 25, 1854. THOMAS RAWLINS.

THE undersigned, grateful to the public for their past very liberal patronage, hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He takes great pleasure in announcing that he is now in receipt of his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, which in extent and desirableness, surpasses any preceding one, and will compare favorably, in all respects, with similar stocks usually kent in this place. He is nonsimilar stocks usually kept in this place. He is pre-pared to take all kinds of Country Produce in ex-change for Goods, at fair market rates. He is determined to adopt the one price system as near as his friends will allow him, as he hopes to sell a good ma-ny Goods by order. Particular attention paid to all orders. JOHN O. SNYDER. Berryville, April 25, 1854-tf 03-1 hr ve on hand and for sale 3,000 pounds good BACON. J. O. S.

LADIES' FAIR. HE Ladies of the Prosbyterian Church will hold A FAIR at the house of Mr. I. N. CARTER, commencing on the 18th of May, for the nurpose of pay-ing off the Church debt. They hope that the object will command itself to the liberality of the public.

C arlestown, April 25, 1554. [G-Ladies connected with the Congrega-tion of the Presbyterian Church, friendly to the cause, are invited to meet at Mr. Carter's Hotel, on (Thursday) horning next, at 11 o'clock.

HATS, HATS.-My usual supply. April 25. JERE. HARRIS. GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.-Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves; Cotton flose-white, colored and black; Handkerchiefs-Linen, Lawn, Embroidered, very nice; black Silk Mits. April 25, 1551. JERE. HARRIS. CALICOES, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS.

C 100 pieces Calicoes, the best in the market; 20 " Lawns, assorted prices; Ginghams, the best ever sold for the piece. April 25, 1354. JERE. HARRIS. FRENCH GELATINE.-A superior article for Jellies, &c.; also, Extract Vanilla, Vanilla Beans, Extract Lemon. For sale by April 25. L. M. SMITH.

WHITE LEAD, OIL, & c.—The subscriber is receiving from the celebrated manufactory of Lewis & Bros. of Philadelphia, 2,000 lbs. of his pure White Lead, in 50 and 25 lb. kegs. He is pre-pared to sell low also Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpen-tine, Copal Varnish, Venetian Red, Whiting, Yellow Oches & Jellow and Silver Browne Codd Leaf Resist Ochre, Yellow and Silver Browne, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, B. H. Pencils, Grainers, &c. April 25. L. M. SMITH. WINDOW GLASS.-French and American Glass of the following sizes : 8x10, 10x12, 10x 14, 10x15, 11x14, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, and 18x22 for sale by [April 25] L. M. SMITH. ONION SETS AND PEAS.—Just received a fresh supply of Onion Sets. Also, Marrowfat Peas, for sale by L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

ADIES' DRESS GOODS .- I call the attention of the Ladies to my large and well-selected tock of Dress Goods. JERE. HARRIS. stock of Dress Goods. Charlestown, April 25, 1854. BACON, BACON.-2,000 lbs, for sale. April 25. JERE. HARRIS.

ON and after 1st day of April, 1354, my SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON will be closed on the Sabbath. I will keep open on Saturday night un-til 11 o'clock, P. M., hoping this will meet the approval of my customers. April 4, 1854. BENJ. COOK.

CANAL OPEN. CANAL OPEN. THE undersigned are now prepared to resume bu-siness on the Chesapeake and Okio Canal. They will buy all kinds of GRAIN, and supply Peruvian Guano, Plaster, Salt and Lumber in all its varieties. Now is the time to lay in a supply of Peruvian Guano for Fall use. A delay until the fall would probably again disappoint our farmers in procuring this valua-ble manure. We require the cash to be paid to us in every instance and then it will be purchased at the lowest prices.

lowest prices. R. S. BLACKEURN & CO. March 7, 1854. e [F. P.]

March 7, 1854. e [P. P.] **REMOVAL. THE undersigned have removed to the new and** commodious Store-Room, under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where they expect to retain the patrouage of their old friends, and from enlarged and superior capacities of accommodation, to receive the visits of many new ones. One of the firm is now in the East, and designs procuring one of the largest and most carefully selected assortment of Goods ever of-fered in this market, to which the attention of the public generally is most respectfully invited. public generally is most respectfully invited. BROWN & WASHINGTON. Charl stown, April 4, 1854.

torinted, and have on hand and for sale, a large as-ortment of Negotiable and Prommissary Notes, Bank Checks, Hiring Bonds, and a general assort-nent of Lawyer's, Constable's, and Sheriff's Blanks, F. BECKHAM, Agent. Hurpers-Ferry, April 4, 1854. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual. Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing it to \$250,000. PUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machine-ry, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Housé-hold Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit

00.000 Gifts: be obtained of BELAN REDFIELD, tenant or the

premises.) A PERPETUAL LOAN without security or interest, 5,000 THE CELEBRATED TROTTING MARE, "Lily Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2.

Co's Celebrated Ædians. Others of HALLETT, DAVIS & Co's Spiendid Instruments.) The Spiendid SERIES OF PAINTINGS known as the "Misson of New Eng AND AND CANA-DIAN SCENERY," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exl ibitions in the East-

Valued at \$96,350

ONE GIFT FOR EVERY TICKET. In order to insure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. PERHAM proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together

On Thursday Evening, June 22d, 1854, On Thursday Evening, June 22d, 1854, (Or sooner, if all the Tickets are sold-due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable phace, hereaf-ter to be designated, and appoint a COMMITTEE OF FIVE PERSONS, to receive the property, which they may dispose of in such manner-by lot or other-wise-as the Sharcholders, in general meeting, shall direct, the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Sharcholders, for the faith-fal performance of the auties required of them. Shareholders residing out of the city of New York, will stand upon the same boting as residents, and whatever may tall to their shares will be forwarded to them in such manner as they may direct, after the to them in such manner as they may direct, after the

partition has taken place. 103-All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be ad-dressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, ACADEMY HALL, 663 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. If it should hap pen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is re ceived, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write dis-tinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors. Or, if convenient, enclose an envelope, with their directions on it in full—in which, such Tickets as they may order will be returned. April 25, 1854—td

BLAKE'S PATENT.

B FIRE PROOF PAINT. The subscriber has received a large supply of this valuable l'aint, which he is prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates. L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

A FINE assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES A CINES have just been received, which will Country Physicians will do well to call and examine

For sale wholestle or retail by April 25. L. M. SMITH. THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property,

Merchandise, dc., at fair and equitable rates. Capital \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000. THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especial-ly invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest princi-ples of equity, justice, and economy.

HOME OFFICE-WINCHESTER, VA. JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary.

DIRECTORS. James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, Jos. S. Carson, James P. Riely, H. H. M'Guyre, N. W. Richardson. B. W. HERBERT.

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

WINCHESTER, MAY 27, 1853. We, the undersigned, being solicited to give our opinion as to the character and standing of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, have no

OF-Free Press and Register copy. be tried to prove its great and general utility. Circulars will be furnished in a few days showing lrawings and giving description of the churn. Persons desiring further information, Churns, o

rights, will address postage paid, HARRISON & GALLAHER, Care of John S. Gallaher, jr., April 18, 1854. Washington, D. C.

AM now receiving my stock of SPRING GOODS. April 18, 1354. A. W. CRAMER. April 13, 1354. A. W. CRAMER. NEW GOODS.—I would call the attention of my friends and the public to my Stock of GOODS, which have been purchased in the Eastern Cities within the last month, on the most favorable terms, having for the most part paid the cash. I will sell-them on accommodating terms, and at prices which will compare favorably with any in the trade. My stock of goods comprise nearly every article usually found in the country. JOHN D. LINE. Charlestown: April 18, 1854.

REMOVAL.--NEW SUPPLY. REMOVAL.--NEW SUPPLY. The subscriber has removed his Establishment to the building a joining H. L. Eby & Son's grocery store, where its will be happy to see his friends and the public. He has just received from Baltimore an entire fresh supply, in part as follows: I case Surdines, 1 frail Almonds; 1 frail Filberts, 1 frail Almonds; 5 boxes Shelled Almonds, 5 boxes Citron; 20 drums First, Licutorice; 20 drams Figs, Liquorice; 5 boxes Gum Drops, 3 do. Jujube Drops; 6 boxes Oranges, 2 do. Lemons; 1 box Conversation Lozenges: 1 box Port Wine Drops, 1 do. Brandy do.;

5 dozen Lemon Syrup, 50 lbs. assorted Lozenge 1 cask Curcants, 12 boxes Raisins ; 1 lot of nice Baskets ; 1 case Brandy Peaches, 2 cases Pickled Onions ; 2 cases Cucumber Pickles, I bag Palm Nuts; Also, a fresh lot of Water and Socia Cracters. April 18, 1854. J. F. BLESSING.

BROWN STOUT, PORTER, & c. -2 bbls. Brown Stout, 2 bbls. Porter. Also, a lot Soda Water; Leinon and Sarsaparilla Pop. For sale by April 18. J. F. BLESSING.

SCOTCH HERRING, for sale by April 13, 1854. A. W. CRAMER. MATTING.-White and colored shating, Io. sRJe by [April 18] A. W. CRAMER.

DRESS GOODS.-Berage, Berage de Laines, Mouslines, and Silks sold at the very lowest prices. [April 18] J. D. LINE

CALICOES from 5 cents upwards, Gingmains at all prices and styles that cannot elsewhere be found in the market. J. D. LINE. Charlestown, April 15, 1854. J. D. LINE.

BONNETS AND RIBBONS.--I have every by variety of BONNETS, from 25 cents to \$5.--RIBBONS of every shade and style, with a general assortment of Bonnet Silks. April 18, 1854. J. D. LINE.

REFRIGERATORS.-Slate-lined Refrigera-April 18, 1854.

FOR SALE. A GOOD low-price WORK HORSE, of parness, also, under line, or any place you choose to hitch him. PHILIP COONS. Harpers-Ferry, April 11, 1354.

Harpers-Ferry, April 11, 1354. NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS. April 4, KEYES & KEARSLEY. THE undersigned has leased the Wagon Maker's Shop, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. Thos. W. Davis, in Charlestown, and respect-fully offers his services to the public generally. He is prepared to execute in the best manner all descrip-tions of work appertaining to his business, at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Repairing promptly attended to, and charges reasonable. JOHN GROVE. Charlestown, April 11, 1854–3m [FF] MCINTUSH'S HOWARD HOUSE.

MCINTUSH'S HOWARD HOUSE,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE. 07-Terms--\$1.50 per day.-£0 more, April 11, 1854-1y Baltim

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber having leased the Brick Store, on German street, in Shepherdstown, formerly occupied by Robert G. Harper, and having just returned from the Northern citics with a very extensive STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, selected with great care, which he has now open and ready for cx-amination by the ladies and geatlemen of that town and adjoining neighborhood. He is determined to make QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS. The following is a fist of a portion of his Stock :

DRESS. GOODS. Fancy Silks, Plaid do., Black do., Crapc-Finish Be-rage, Satin Plaid do., Solid colored de Laines, Fancy de Laines, Plaid do., Embroidered Swiss, Fancy French Lawn, Plaid and Dotted Swiss Muslins, Plain and Plaid Cambric, English and American Prints of

A CHANGE. C. SIGAFOOSE has removed his STOCK OF GOODS to the house formerly occupied by Brown & Washington, where he would be pleased to see his ustomers and friends. Charlestown, April 4, 1854. MARTINSBURG ACADEMY, CHAS. E. FAHNESTOCK, PRINCIPAL. The friends of this Institution are most politely in-formed that its duties were resumed on Monday the 3d of April. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal or to Col. P. C. PEN-DIETON, President of Board of Trustees. April 4, 1554-tf

John G. Wilson,

A. H. Herr, Jesse Schofield.

Nath'l W. Manning,

A copy-Teste : April 4, 1854-td

LADIES' SHOES. HAVE just received from Baltimore and Phila-delphia my Spring supply of LADIES' WORK, of the latest style and as the most approved manufactures,

Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, } A superb Do do half do } article. Do do half do article, article, Do do half do article. Do French Kid Slippers; Do do Monroe do Do Buskins and Turns; Misses Fancy Boots, Shoes and Slippers; Childrens, a great variety of styles and qualities. I offer the above at prices which I think cannot fail

S. RIDENOUR. Charlestown; April 4, 1854.

50 TONS COAL. UST received at the Charlestown Depot. April 4, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH.

NEW GOODS. A M now opening a large assortment of splendid SPRING GOODS, all of which I am determined to soll cheaper than ever for cash to good customers, or on a short credit. Also, a fresh supply of choice GROCERIES. Please call and examine for your-

GROCERIES. Flease outs. selves, if you want bargains. PHILIP COONS. 17-I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, &c. Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1854-FP

P. C. **NOTICE. ERSONS** knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of JOHN A. GIBSON, dec'd., are respect-fully requested to pay the same, either to me or An-naEW HUNTER, Esq.; otherwise their claims will be sued on.

OF-We wish to engage a good Salesman, one who has had some experience in the business.— References required. Apply personally or by letter to CHARLES H. SMITH & CO. sued on. It is impossible for me to call in person upon every one indebted to the estate; therefore I shall be obliged to those indebted if they address me through the Post Office, or settle their claims with Mr. Hunter. JOS. S. DUCK WALL, Ex'r. Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, Va. April 4, 1854. sued on.

April 4, 1854.

IUST ARRIVED.

JUST ARRIVED. NEW AND CHEAP. The undersigned has just returned from the East-ern markets with the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS he has over offered at this place, all ot which has been purchased on the very best pos-sible terms, and will be sold as low as any goods of the same quality can be in the Valley of Virginia, consisting in part of the following articles, viz: Cloths, C ussimeres and Tweeds; Fancy Cassinets, at very low prices; Silk, Satin and Marsailles Vestings; Italian, Cloth and Summer do; A cood assortment of Cotton Goods for Sumship, under the name of HOFFMAN & BROTHER, for the purpose of prosccuting a general COMMIS-international SION, BOATING & FORWARD-UNG BUSINESS, on the Chesa-peake and Ohio Canal, and pledge themselves to give their undivided attention to all business entrusted to them. R. H. HOFFMAN, P. B. HOFFMAN. Harman Forry, March 1st, 1854.

Italian, Cloth and Summer do.; A good assortment of Cotton Goods for Sum-

iner wear; An assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Do do Osnaburg Cottons; Black, plain, striped and figured Silks; Tarltons, Illusions and Sarcenetts; Swiss, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins;

Plain and figured Canton do.; A large assortment of Calicocs and Ginghams; Berages and Berage de Laines, very cheap ; Lawns, Muslins, &c.

Irish Linen and Linen Tablecloths; Linen, Silk, and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Crape, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls, of every-

variety : French-worked Collars and Cuffs ;

Dress Trimmings, &c.; Silk and Straw Bonnets, very cheap; Artificial Flowers, &c., and almost every thing

Artificial Flowers, &c., and Amstevery thing In the fancy way; Ladics', Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps, of every quality and price. Also, a large stock of Grocerics of the best quality, consisting in part of-Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Tens; Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Salt, &c. Also, a good assortment of Hardware; Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c. Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Tinware. A large stock of Queerisware, &c. All of which will be sold on the very best terms. Those who desire to get good and cheap bargains are respectfully invited to call before purchasing else-where, and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON.

April 11, 1854-3m. To the next of kin of Somerville Holmes, Orphan son of Richard Holmes, dec'd.: T AKE NOTICE-That the undersigned, having qualified as Guardian of sail Somerville Holmes, an infant under the age of 2l years, in the Orphans' Court of the city of Baltimore, will petition the Cir-cuit Court of Clarke county, Virginia, as such Guar-dian, at its next term, commencing on the 12th day of May, 1854, to order George W. Bradfield, a Spe-cial Commissioner appointed under a decree of the said Court, in a suit therein depending in the name of Holmes, &c., vs. Holmes, &c., to pay and deliver to me, as Guardian aforesaid, all the money in his hands, belonging to the said Somerville Holmes, being his distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of a cer-tain tract of land in the said county of Clarke, belong-ing to the heirs of said Richard Holmes, deceased, which was sold under the authority of the said Court, and the authorize me to remove the same to the city of Baltimore. NEHEMIAH P. HAY WARD, April 11, 1854-4w Guardian. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854.

EDWARD HUNT, y mutual consent. March 21, 1954. WM. A. SUDDITH.

Charlestown, March 23, 1851-St

Organdies and Mouslines;

NOTICE.

d by note or otherwise, will be expected to make

March 29, 1854-5t Administrator.

1854. SPRING AND SUMMER. 100-

CHARLES II. SMITH & CO., BERRYVILLE CLARKE COUNTY, VA.

Chintzes, Calicoes and Ginghams; CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS;

FANCY GOODS in great variety ; An assortment of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING; CHOICE TEAS AND GROCERIES ; QUEENS AND HARDWARE; 31 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT;

10 SACKS FINE SALT, TAR IN BARRELS.

MEDICINES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c. Which they offer on favorable terms, and at as low

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY.

The subscriber has just received one of the most de-sirable STOCK OF GOODS it has ever been his plea-

sure tooffer the public, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles for both Ladies and Gentlemen. Purchasers are invited to examine his goods, which

e can confidently recommend. April 11, 1354 JERE. HARRIS.

I HE undersigned have this day formed a Copart-ship, under the name of HOFFMAN & BROTHER,

og-One of the Firm will be located in

Georgetown and will give his personal attention to orders for LUMBER of all description, GUANO, PLASTER, SALT and GROCERIES generally. FISH will be put up to order, for family use, with our best care. HOFFALN & BROTHER.

POTATOES.

Sardens, Warranted liesh and

ANY quantity of POTATOES wanted by April 11, 1854. R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

prices as any other store in the country.

Berryville, April 11, 1854-6t

Harpers-Ferry, March 1st, 1554.

our best care. 110 April 11, 1854-3m.

Bareges, Lawns and Tissues ; MOURNING GOODS in every fabric ;

payment at once. CHARLES JOHNSON,

ATTENTION, FARMERS! THE undersigned having bodyht of HENSON & ROHR, their late Patent for sowing GUANO, which he will use to his Drills only, he is now ready to manufacture at his shop to order, Rohr's WHEAT DRILL, with a considerable improvement upon the oscillating rod—which he thinks will meet the appro-bation of every farmer. All orders from any part of the State of Virginia will be strictly attended to. @COUNTY RIGHTS will be sold to those who may wish to buy.

machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c.
gg-REFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esc., Editar of the "American Farmer;" Col. Edward Lloyd, Faston, Md.; Capt. D. Cox, Northumberland, Co., Ya.;
Hill Carter, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esc., Richmond; Col Clarkes Carroll, near Ellicott's Mills, Md.; F Neison, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.;
Hugh Nelson, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.; Charles Mason, Esq., King George Co., Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.; Sanuel Holt, Middle Esra Houck, Frederick city, Md.; Sanuel Holt, Middle town Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Sagerstown, Md. Ags-The above machines are manufactured in Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. All orders aldressed WM. A. SUDDITH. Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. All orders addressed to us will be attended to with promptness, and a' threshers sent out warranted to come up to the stard ard. ZIMMERMAN & CC ALL persons having claitus against the Estate of WM. T. DAUGHERTY, dec'd., will present them properly authenticated for settlement. These indebt-

March 14, 1584. ing-The Colpeper Observer; and Warrenten Flag, vill please insert 3 months, for \$5,00. G. F. S. Z.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED. Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder! MORE than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Wa., alone testify to the remarkable curves per-formed by CANTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who tes-tify daily to the remarkable curve performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Ecuptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Elkera, Old Sores, Affec-tions of the Kidneya, 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. To all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with its. It cleanses the system of

found to compare with its It rleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clearand healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeelded by discase or bro

ken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine v.

ren down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine v. gor and strength. For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture, will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses maniling to the check, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medi cines ever heard of. A large number of certificates of remarkable cures

cines ever heard of. A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Rich-mond, Virginia, by the use of Carter's Spanish Mix-ture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magiatrates, phy-sicians, and public men, well known to the commu-nity, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates aroun

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS,

Dregdistz. Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. Dyorr & Sons, and JENETS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia. HEN-NETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by Dr. L. M. SMITH, Charlestown,

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, and by Dealars in Medicines every where.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. N. MONTGOMERY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY SILK MILLINERY GCODS,

No. 211 Baltimore street,

(UP STAINS,) Between Light and Charles street, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. HAS on hand and will be receiving constantly through the search, NEW GOODS—rich fash-ionable fancy silk MILLINERY GOODS. My stock of RICH RIBBONS, comprises every variety of the latest and most boautiful designs. I offer my Goods for net cash, at lower prices than any credit House can afford. All persons will find it creatly to their interest to

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 my great variety of rich cheap goods. Ribbons for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, &c. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Foundations,

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Foundations, Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Lace for Cars, French and American Flowers, French Lace, English, American and Italian Straw Bonnets, and Trimpings. Together with every article in the Millinery line.

WRITING SCHOOL. WRITING SCHOOL. THE undersigned returns his mest 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 mer-

Baltimore, February 14, 1851-3m

(Late Sulesman for Yeakle, Cobb & Ca.)

August 16, 1853-1y

the bottle.

as well as Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Deeds of Trust, &c., all executed in the best style and on the best

kc., all executed in the best style and on the best quality of paper.
JOB WORK, of all description, executed at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Having a large and varied assortment of type, we are prepared to execute Pamphlets, Constitution and By-Laws for any of the Orders, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.
From those in want, we invite a call. January 10, 1854.

MERCHANT TAILORING. THE undersigned has just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Old Stand, on Main street, a large and general as-ortment of the choicest varieties of French and Engh CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINENS, as also lish CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINENS, as also VESTINGS at all prices. He will make and trim to order all work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the patronage here-tofore extended, he hopes he may be able by renewed efforts and greater facilities to remin his old and se-cure many new friends. N. B. Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manu-factured as usual. J. R. A. REDMAN

J. R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, April 25, 1854-tf [PP]

Charlestown, April 25, 1854-41 [re] **RESH SUPPLY OF NEW** SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends nd customers that he has just received and is now pening a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND ROCERIES, embracing every variety usually found a country stores, which for style, quality and price re unsurpassed in the Valley. His stock was pur-chased at the lowest figure for cash which will enable in to sell at greatly reduced prices. He invites an rammation of his Goods, feeling assured that they will give entire satisfaction. Orders thankfully re-zired and promptly filled. A: WILSON. Kabletown, April 25, 1554. [se]

25 SACKS G. A. AND FINE SALT. JERE, HARRIS.

n hand. [April 25] JERE, HARRIS. R th BONS AND BONNETS. - A well-select. SHAD, for sale by cd Stock, at [April 25] JERE HARRIS'. SApril 13, 1854.

Applications for Insurance may be made of

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT, In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J. P. BROWN, Esc., 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 commis-sions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising. thus arising. January 2, 1854-1y

COAL--Anthracite and Cumberland. After several months of pence and quictness I again enter the arcna; and am now prepared to fur-nish all kinds of COAL a little lower than any competitor. All persons wishing the article will please send their orders immediately. Communications addressed to JAS. A. BECKHAM, Box 923, Baltimore, Maryland. April 18, 1854-tf [F P]

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR HENT. THE WOOLEN FACTORY, on the Opequon Creek, near Smithfield, known as Whitehill's Factory, is for RENT the ensuing year. Possession given at once. There is also a comfortable DWEL-LING HOUSE attached. Terms liberal. Apply to WALTER SHIRLEY. February 21, 1854-tf BONNETS.-Leghorn, French Gimp, Hair Net, Colored and Belgrade, French Embroidered, Gossamer Embroidered, for sale by April 11. J. L. HOOFF.

CYRUP AND MOLASSES .- A large supply March 7. H. L. EBY & SON.

A. W. CRAMER.

hesitation in saying that we have the utmost confi-dence in the ability and integrity of the President and Directors of that Company. The fact that we have insured our own property in the Company, is perhaps the strongest evidence we can give as to our opinion of its merits. J. H. SHERRARD, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va. Hon. J. M. MASON, U. S. Senator. JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester. T. A. TIDEALL, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. Directors of that Company.

Lisser Doit, whith the insert of a construction of the store, Linserd Oil, Turpentine, Ciacome, green and yellow; White Lead, ground and dry; Venitian Red, Whiting; Copal and Japan Varnish; also, Iliberalan Green; a new article of Green Paint, superior to Ground Verdigris, and much cheaper. Call and examine. October 25, 1853

More Clothing and More Bargains. I SAAC ROSE has received within the last ten days, another great assortment of Clothing of every de-scription. Also, Bys' 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. November 29, 1853. FRESH SUPPLY .-- I am now opening a fresh tention of the public. Dec. 20. R. H. BROWN O. SUGAR.-New-crop New Orleans Sugar just received by Jan. 10, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

TO GENTLEMEN FOND of the WEED, J 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, WINES, WHISKEYS, &c. February 21. JOHN D. LINE. TOR SALE. -50 bushels prime CLOVERSEEL February 21. JOHN & LINE.

every style, Fancy Kid Gloves, While do., Silk and Cotton do., White, Black and Lead-colored Hose, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and In-sertings, Velvet Ribbon, Gilt-Edged Velvet Buttons, BONNETS of every d

 an give as to our opinion of its merits.
 J. H. SHERRARD, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va.
 Hon. J. M. MASON, U. S. Senntor.
 JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.
 T. A. TIDEALL, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va.
 INSEED OIL, WHITING, HIBERNIAN GRZEN,
 INSEED OIL, WHITING, HIBERNIAN GRZEN,
 A Stern shore Lingerd Oil Threadening Charmer Gloves, Drab Beaver Hats, Black Silk do., Canton

Leghorn and Cuban do. GROCERIES. N. O. Sugar, Molasses, Rio Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Allspice. Also, about 1500 pounds of country-cured BACON.

The above embraces a very small portion of his stock of goods now on hand, and all he asks is for one and all to call and examine, as he is determined to sell. His terms is cash, or to men who are responsi ble a credit of twelve months will be given. JOHN M. LOCK. Shepherdstown, April 11, 1554-tf

AN ELECTION MOTION. AN ELECTION will be held at the Court-House, in Charlestown, on the first Monday (being the first day) of May next, as the law directs, for a Mayo., Recorder and seven Trustees for the Corporation of Charlestown. harlestown. April 11, 1854.

FOR SALE. HAVE for sale, 200 tons of PLASTER, ground, on reasonable torms. Kabletown, Feb. 14, 1854.—if [F:F].

Kabletown, Teb. 14, 1853.-41. [P.F.]. OFFICE HARPER'S FERRY AND SHENANDOAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.-The stockholders of the Harpera-Ferry and Shemandoah Manufacturing Company will please take notice that the annual meeting for the election of ten directors will be held at the office of Company, Island Vigentius, on Manday the 1st of May next. A full attendance is requested. A. H. HERR, Secretary. [FP]

FOR HIRE. A VERY likely and well-disposed Servant GIRL, about twelve years old. M. W. WILSON, Charlestown, April 18, 1854.

Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1864. REMOVAL OF HUN'T & EVANS' TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY. This Establishment, so long celebrated for the man-ufacture of its superior quality of Tinware and the manner of putting up Spouting and Roofing, has re-moved from their old stand, on Main street, to the large and commodious Ware-Room formerly occu-pied by H. L. Eby & Son, near Sappington's Hotel, where they now have on hand a large stock of all kinds of TINWARE, among which will be found the celebrated Patent Condensing Goffee Pot, which has the reputation of saving at least one-furth the quan-tity of coffee used by the ordinary pots--all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices for cash or trade. -Apply to THC Charlestown, April 11, 1954-3t THE subscriber has just returned from the East-esn citics and is now opening a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, CLOCKS and a general assortment of FAN-CLOCKS assortment of FAN-CLOCKS and a general assortment of FAN-CLOCKS ass

will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices for cash or trade. ROOFING AND SPOUTING.—Special attention is paid to this branch of the business by one of the partners, and their patrons may rely on all work be-ing executed in the best possible manner, at the lowest rates and with punctuality and despatch.— Orders from the adjoining counties solicited. LIGHTNING RODS.—Iron Rods with silver-plated points, brass connectors, glass insulators and mallea-ble fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner and at low rates. April 11, 153. CHAS. G. STEWARY. MONROE'S NOTICE. To THE PUBLIC OF JEFFERSON AND AD-JACENT COUNTIES. - The undersigned would re-spectfully say thathe is still engaged in and will un-able dertake any amount of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, in all and eve-ry variety of style and workmanship. Hav-ing, with a view to improvementas un artist. spent six weeks in the Northern cities and principal towns during August and September last, he is con-ficient that he is prepared to accomplish all FORMS, VARIETIES AND SHADES OF COLORING after the intest sivies. Attention he particularly asks to and at low rates

BATHING TUBS AND SHOWER BATHS .- A large assortment of Boston Bowls, Bathing Tuba, Shower Baths, Hip Baths, Foot Tubs, &c., &c., fin-ished in the neatest manner will always be found on hand at this establishment.

hand at this establishment. JOB WORK, of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, will be done with neatness and promptitudo—in short this shall be the place for work to be done and well done, and great bargains will be given to all its pattons. HUNT & EVANS. Charlestown, April 15, 1854. %G-Gotton 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.

FOUND on Saturday the 15th inst., in the Potom river, opposite the new Rolling Mill at Harpers-Fe ry, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing two fu shirts, a pair of woolen socks, ball of shoe thread, whip lash supposed to be a drover's, and a piece tobacco. Inscribed on the skirts of the shirts t name of "T. J. Rogers;" all of which the owner or have by proving the property and paying the prints GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.-A forge stor Gelobbs, Cassimeres and Vestings of the jatest s

ave by proving the property and paying the prints. JACOB F SPONCELOR. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854-34 CEMENT: -Hydraulic Cement, in barrais, freedword, by H. L. EBY & SOT March 23, 1854.

THE House formerly occupied by John Avis, Esc., as a Boot and Shoe shop, but more received by by A. W. Cramer as a store, is for rent. It on Main street, in a business part of the town, and is well suited for most any mechanical business. prove in this noble art. JOHN T. SKINNER. THOS. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Feb. 23, 1854-tf

PROFESSIONAL NOTION. D.R. E. L. WAGER having permanently located at the late residence of Jas. H. H. Gunnell, dec'd., near Shannondale Springs, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Public-hoping by diligent attention, and with eight years experience, to merit the confidence of all who may desire his services.

March 14, 1854.

John Cherry 1000 JOHN L. HOOFF is now receiving and opening a large and general stock of DRY GOODS, CROCE-RIES, HARDWARE, &c., to which he invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen. Charlestown, April 11, 1954.

Charlestown, April 11, 1964. A LLEN'S CELLEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS. The undersigned has far sale a large stock of those superior Social raised by Thes. Allen of Winchester. In the stock will be found the following Seeds: Cabbage Seed—Drumhead, Early York, Flat Dutch, Mullock heart, Savov. Natimeg Meion Seeds; Impe-rial head Lettude; Summer Squash; Large Apple Tomate; Salidy; Turmp; Heet; Extra Early, Mar-rowiat and Early Frame Peas; Leong white Parsnip; Early Scarlet Radish; white Solid Celery. March 7. Dr. GEO. H. COOME Of Chalostown and ite vicinity. The will be found at 1. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it. November 1—M VARIETIES AND SHADES OF COLORING after the latest styles. Attention he particularly asks to the latest and most beautiful method of finishing par-lors with white enamoled paint, presenting a bril-liant, glossy white surface, which can be washed at pleasure without the least injury to the material or ishining surface—warranted to stand for years. He is also prepared to paint all kinds of ROOFS, Zine, Tin or Shinyles, in the very best manner with Blake's Fire-Proof Paint, which ensures against fire or decay. Returning his sincere thanks for past encourage-ment, he hopes for a continuure of emplayment at home and from abroad. All orders addressed per-sonally or by mail will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charlestorm April 1955 ar

GEORGE B. MONROE. Charlestown, April 11, 1854-2m SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. THE undersigned tenders his the zens of Harper's Forry and B A DIES' GLOVES.—A large stock of Kid and Silk Gloves, for sale by April 11, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF. tens of transfer, during the time he has be beral patronage, during the time he has be bera. And having parmanently located his Yest Bolivar, would respectfully solicit hare of the patronage of that place, and the m og Community. Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial parted—either on pivots or gold place, on April 11, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.

UST RECEIVED A large stock of Allen's ted oither on pivots or gold plate J. S. AULABAUCH

JOHN D. LINE. Sept. 20, 1853.

F. TANKA	The Basiaess Alan's Column.				
	1854. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1854.				
PT.	MISSING STATES				

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

F....

19 20 21 22 23 24 25

COURT DAYS.

CIRCUIT COURTS. Seventh District-Thirteenth Circuit.

 Sepend District - Intreend Circuit.

 BICHARD 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 13, October 18.

Seventh District-Fourteenth Circuit.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Morgan-4th Monday in March, June, Augustand

Hampshire-4th Monday in March, June, Augus

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.

November.

November

October.

rolling out with a rush. TIN-WARE. The assortment of Tin. Ware how on hand is exten-sive, and all orders from Merchants will receive prompt attention and Wares be delivered at their places of business without extra charge. STOVES. 2 3 4 5 6 16 17 18 19 20 2

places of business without extra charge. STOVES. The Metropelitan 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 330, 335 and 340 for Nos. 3, 4 and 5. All persons in want of a good Stove, will please forward their orders and they shall have the pleasure of seeing one of the best stoves now in use, in operation in their kitchens, and if the Stove does not operate satisfactorily, it will be taken away after six days trial and no grumbling. A good selection of other patterns of Stoves kept constantly on hand, which will be sold cheap. **ROOFING AND SPOUTING** Will be done in a thorough manner, at short notice and at prices that defy competition. **LIGHTNING RODS.** Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connec-

Merhanic Arts.

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-Tub &c., &c., which will be finished in the neatest possible style and sold at Baltimore prices.

JOB WORK. Job Work of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron business, will be done with neat-ness 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.

THOS. D. FARMEN. Charlestown, May 10, 1853. Gr-Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit, Bees-wax, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood and Bacon taken at the highest current prices in exchange for ware or T. D. P.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY.

 Sevenia District - Fourierad Curtat.

 JOHN KINNEY, JUDGE.

 Warren.
 March 30, August 30,

 Shenandoah
 April 4, September 4.

 Page.
 April 14, September 14.

 Hardy.
 April 21, September 21.

 Rockingham.
 May 15, October 15.

 Having been engaged in the business for many years in the largest foundries in the United States, and be-ing now determined to devote his whole attention to the business, he is confident that those who favor him will at the same time, be favoring Frederick-Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, August and November. Berkeley-2d Monday in March, June, August and

with their work will at the same time, be havoring 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-tion, are respectfully solicited. AC- Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings. HENRY C. PARKER. Shenandeah City, August 3, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.

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. October 11, 1853.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. BOOT AND SHOE MARING. THE undersigned again gives notice to his old friends and customers, that he will hcreafter con-duct the Boot and Shoe-making business in all in branches, at the Shop recently occupied by John Avie 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 favorhim wif a call. JOHN AVIS. Sr. JOHN AVIS, Sr. a call. October 11, 1553.

Morgan-Fourth Monday. DISTRICT COURT. Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts-sits annually in Winches-

En Cravellers. City Advertisements.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description. No. 333 Baltimore street, between Paca and Endaw sts. Baltimore, April 12, 1883-41

HENEY A. WEBE. H. A. WEBE JOHN MOOBEHEAD. H. A. WEBE & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, & C., & C. No. 14 North Howard Street, NEABLY OFFOSITE Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store, July 12, 1863-19. Babrinose.

To the Millers in the Valley. MARTIN & HOBSON, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of Eutaw and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md., THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers 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. ed to their care.

Baltimore, July 12, 1853-17.

MATTHEWS. P. HYDE. WM. SMY MATTHEWS, HYDE & SMYTH, Information of the second state of the second

DICKSON & KING,

Lumber Merchants, water street, George-town, D. C., KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of Building Materials. October 12, 1853-1y

WM. SMYTH.



A. GADDESS Corner Sharp and German Streets, September 20, 1853—19 BALTIMORE, MD.

500 AGENTS WANTED.

WANTEDDINEVERY COUNTY OF THE UNI-TED STATES, active and enterprising men to engge in the sale of some of the ebest ooks pub-lshed in the country. To men of good address, pos-sessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such in-ducements will be offered as to enable them to make

ducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$10 a day profit. %3-The Books published by us are all useful in heir chracter, extremely popular and command large sales wherever they are offered. For futher particulars, address, (postage paid,) LEARY & GETZ, Subscription Book publishers, No. 133 North Second Street, Phladelphia. Augus 30, 1853.

PUMP MAKING. To the Citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley,

To the Citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. I 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, T-JMAS J. Baage, living near Mr. George B. Beall's, on the Charlestown and Shepherdstown road, as I have employed him to do the work. I pledge myself that it orders will be promp by attended to. March 1, 1863

DOASTING COFFEE BY STEAM .-- The R subscribers having purchased the right to dispose of Francis & Hart's Patent Coffee Roasters in Jeffer of Francis & Hart's Patent Coffee Roasters in Jeffer-son, Berkeley and Clarke counties, are now prepared to furnish one of the greatest comforts and economists that can be brought into a family. Roasting Coffee by steam with this Roaster, preserves the entirestrength —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 fur or 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.

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 medi-cines from time to time, but have never been able to

dence

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH. WILL YOU details merit and great merit, to MEDICINE must have merit and great merit, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of man stand the test of public opinion. No art of man A stand the test of public opnion. No article an an galvanise a worthless articless as to keep it up as good medicine, if it be not really so. A good medicine will live, become popular, and ex-end its sales year after year, in spite of opposition.— The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more ra-pidity than newspapers can spread it. A Living Witness testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

Potent Aledicines.

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. Cant. Thos.

The provide is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men in our country give their testimony to it. Cary, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thos, a contexperience to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence—was cared by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Lence, in the city and country, lind that the same success attends its use. **TRUTH IS MIGHTY A Plain and Unvarnished Statement**. **A Meson Borrow**, Middleser County, Ya... **A Meson Borrow**, Middleser County, Ya... **A Meson Borrow**, Middleser County, Ya... **A Meson Borrow**. **A Meson**

lieve Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even react 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 done it upon 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 stand-ing cases of Ague and Fever; first stop the chill, and then give the Tincture--the difficulty in this case is not in stopping the chill, but the return of it, this the Tincture 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 1 could not; trial of it in this way, which otherwise 1 co the people have been humburged by patent medicines so long, that they are afraid of all. This is clearly a stoniach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the world is

world is. 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 circu-lation, 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, Middlesex county, Va., stating the nature of the dis-ease, and I recommend it for such a case I will warrant it, and if it don't do good I will pay for the me-dicine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL. Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. Dyspepsia, RhEUMATISM, SCROFULA, LIVER COM-PLAINT, &c. —From the Metropolis. —Pass it around— let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the scn-

Unit of thousands : WASHINGTON, May 17, 1853. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray-Gentlemen : Hav-ing been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten years

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

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT. Hundreds in this city will bear same testimony. Delicate females and children will find this a great

240 Baltimore street.

remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY,

CURE OF COUGHS, VERTICO, RINEWATISM .-- Cure of the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore, a man well knewn, and whose testimony adds to the

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray-Gentlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the gene-ral healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Ve-getable Tincture. Some time during last November, I was taken with a very bad and scripus cough. I

was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but get-

was advised to take con Liver on, 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. Perinit me also to stute, that for the last fif-teen years I have suffered very much from acute When-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

N. B.-I can be seen at any time at the individual Office. Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.-Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervous-ness, &c., &c. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

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.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received, including

Pike's

Ray's

Playfair's Euclid ; Parke's Arithmetic ;

Smith's Grammar

Onley's do Smith's quarto

Morse's do Herschell's Astron

Haren's Speller & Definer, Webster's quarto Dict'y; Do royal octave do. Smith's Geog'y and Atlas. Mitchell's do do

Manual of Elocution an

L. M. SMITH.

do do

do do

ers. Ink

Fo

do

do

And by Dealers every where. Jan. 24, 1854-19.

do. do.

do.

Actuality's Speller; Do 1st Reader;

2d

3d

4th

5th

Arithmetic:

Surveying; Legendre; Analytical Geom-

etry; Elementary do.

sale low by Charlestown, August 30, 1853.

Do Elementary do. Manual of Electron a Gummere's Surveying; Oratory. With every variety of Miscellaneous articles Schools, including Paper, Pens, Pen-Holders, In Inkstands, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Peneils. I L. M. SMITH

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c.

Comly's Speller ; Bonsal's do.

Davies' Arithmetic :

Davies' first Lessons

Algebra;

1 14417 104.

Do Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tineture : BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852.

which we are acquainted," &c. The above notices of recommendation from mem-bers of the Medical Faculty, Pharmaceuusts of high standing, and Merchants of the first respectability, should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines are worthy of trial by the afflicted, and that they are of a different stamp and class from the "Quackery" and "Cure-All" so much imposed upon the public. See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the medicines for sale, containing recom-mendations from Dectors MASTIN, BALTZELL, ADDI-SON, PAYNE, HANDY, LOVE, &c. For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country

GOOD MEDICINES.

tabler's Anodyne Cherry For Coughs, Colds, Bronchilis, Croup, & E. STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL THE valuable medicines above mamed, and pirical, but are prepared in agreement experience of some of the most learned and practitioners, and are not secret, further the pressary to protect the proprietors and those them from loss and imposition, as the compon-have been made known, confidentially, from ime, to perhaps **300** Physicians III in Ma Virginia, District of Columbia, Ohio, and other II of whom, without a single exception, have a the formula, and most of them acknowled bey are the best remedies that they have ever in the cure of the diseases for which they are nended. Our confidence in the eventuation

r the cure of the diseases for which they rended. Our confidence in the excelle redicines, added to our desire to avoid th ice of the medical profession against ser-patrums, induced us to adopt this cand re append a few of the notices we have re hysicians:

hysicians: Yom Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Snoubill, Md. GENTLEMEN-I have frequently in my pri-cribed your "Stabler's Anodyne Cherry ant" and "Diarrhea Cordial," with grea-

rant" and "Diarrhea Cordial," with greation to myself, and to the entire relief of such as they profess to cure. I consider them he binations of some of our most valuable and a peutical agents, and must be of infinite word afflicted and mankind at large. In furnit medical profession with these active and conpreparations, so convenient for administration standard quality, you have rendered them nent service, and I can do no less than corner arend these preparations to practitioners, and y in the country, where the impurity of confrugation of the greatest obstacles to the such ePhysician. Dr. W. S. Loyz, writes to us that he has a function of the service of th

the Physician. Dr. W.S. Lovz, writes to us that he has administer-ed the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bron-chitis for jourteen 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, Laurel, 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.

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 Cherry Expectorants, and I do assure you that yours far exceeds any I have ever bried." 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 Disr-rhæa Cordial, and baving used them in practice, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them." From J. E. March, M. D., Kent Co., Md. "I have made free use of your Diarrhæa Cordial, in my family. It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of its efficiency." From Sumuel Martindale, M. D., Chesopeake 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 ex-pectations.

after an extensive we, found it to answer an my ex-pectations. From Dr. Darl. W. Jones, Somerset Co., Md. "I have given your Expectorant and Diarrhœa Cor-dial a fair trial, and an delighted with their effects, never having had them to fail in a single instance. I shall take pleasure in recommending them. We have been favored with a written certificate, cheerfully given by numerous Medical gentlemen, in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, which alone should com-vince the most doubting, that these are really "Good Medicines;" after stating that they are acquainted with the composition of bods the Expectorantand Cor-dial, and that they have administered them to their patients, they testify " that they are remedies of great value, safe, efficient and well worthy of the patronage of the Profession and the Public, that they are more reliable than any other proprietary medicines with which we are acquainted," &c.

For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Store keepers generally, at the low price of Fifty cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50. E. H. STABLER & CO, Wholesale Druggist, 120 Fratt st., Balt. Importers of English, French and German Drugs, Deal-ers in Paints, Oils, &c., &c. AGENT at Charlestown, THOS. RAWLINS, AGENT at Kabletown, A. WILSON, AGENT at Harpers-Ferry, T. D. HAMMOND, AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL, And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan. 10, 1854.

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 ex-

perience, by the most skilful Physcians, to be pa-sessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is pre-sented 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, Hoemorchages, Disord-red Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albusor White,

DEBILITY

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

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

is put up in 807 Pannel Bottles, and is casily recog-nized by the Manufacturer's signature on the lable of each Bottle, (to counterfeit which is fogery.) (G-Sold for \$2 per Bottle; Six for \$5; \$16 per

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS

ED.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchan throughout the country.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale

gents for Virginia. January 31, 1854-1y

OFFICE OF WINCHESTER & P. R. R. Co.,) FROM and after this date the Passenger Train will leave the Ticket Office of the Company at 9's o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore. January 24. J. GEO FIST, Agent. GILBERT?S H. EL,

(LATELY JOHN COE'S,) 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 Cor, dec'd. The House has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and so-

THIS Foundry, situated on the Winchester and Po-tomac Railroad, 12 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-not be surpassed, if equalled, in this Valley, every de-scription of Machinery and Plough Castings, at short notice

with their work will at the same time, be far Jefferson-3d Monday in March, June, Augustane Clarke-4th Monday in February, May, July and

Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852.

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

Sheandoah-Monday before 2d Tuesday in March June, August and November. MONTHLY COURTS.

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

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 23 24 25 26 27 2 30,31 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10,11 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 6 7 8 9 10 1 And bade him keep the gift—that whenever The parting hour should come, They might have hope to meet again, In an eternal home. 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 23 27 25 29 30 31 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 22 1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 10,11 12,13,14,15,1 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 2

She bade him pause and ask his breast, If he, or she, had loved him best ! A parent's blessing on her son Goes with this holy thing ; The love that would retain the one Mast to the other cling. Remember! 'tis no idle toy, A Mother's Gift-Remember, boy !

Haetr

A MOTHER'S GI

emember, love, who gave thee this, When other days shall come;

er 'twas a mother gave The gift to one she'd died to save.

When she who had thy earliest kiss,

That mother sought a pledge of love The holiest for her son ; And from the gifts of God abore,

She choose a goodly one, She chose for her beloved boy, The source of light and life and joy.

She said, his faith in that would be

And should the scoffer in his pride, Laugh that fond faith to scorn, And bid him cast the pledge aside, That he from youth had borne,

Sweet insense to her memory.

Sleeps in her narrow hor

... The Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland sed acts at their recent sessions for the settling of harsed acts at their recent sessions for the setting of the disputed boundary line between the two States. Maryland claims a large tract in the South Branch country, which claim is disputed by this State. Col. Geo. W. Hughes has been appointed the commissioner on the part of Maryland.

.... A fire occurred on the wharf in Alexandria, on Thursday night last, which destroyed 600 barrels of rosin, a warehouse for Fowle & Co., and a frame building for Josiah H. Davis. The loss amounts to some six or seven thousand dollars.

Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence was recently married in oylestown, Pa., to a daughter of Hon. Henry Chap-nan. Col. L., it will be remembered, was formerly the husband of Miss Sallie Ward, of Louisville, and. was divorced from her. She has married Dr. HuntSunday labor must cease upon the canals and railways of the State of New Jersey, except for the transportation of milk, and the U.S. mails, the Le-rislature, at its recent session, having enacted a very stringent law upon the subject, which has received the approval of the Governor.

.... The British government it is said has disavowed the allegation that the Anglo French alliance was designed to have any reference to Cuban or Mexican affairs, or any other matter in this hemisphere except La Plate.

.... The Examiner states that the Artesian well at Frederick city is now 585 feet deep and that a plentiful supply of water has been obtained. and November. Loudoun-2d Monday in March, June, August and

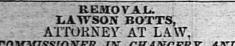
.... Moore & Co.'s omnibus stable in Philadelphia was burned on Sunday morning, and in it 14 coaches and 32 horses. Loss \$10,000.

.....Sherrard Clemens, of this State, is among the visiters appointed to attend the West Point examination on the 1st of June next.

.... There are about sixty divorce cases pending before the Supreme Court of the little State of Rhode Island.

.... Marcus Bull of Va., a \$1200 clerk in the Pen-sion Office in Washington, has resigned, and W. W. Sperry, of Va, has been appointed clerk in the same office at \$900.

.... R. W. Heath, formerly of Richmond, has been ppointed Consul at San Francisco, for the Republic of San Salvador.



TO THE PUBLIC. From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, St Roofing, Spouting, Lightning-Rod, Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub ESTABLISHMENT (! THE Machinery of this Establishment is to fill 1854. BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILBOAD. NEW ARRANGEMENT. ration and the above mentioned Wares are not ling out with a rush.

240

Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling. FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CIN

CINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAIN

CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT LOUIS, &c. O N and after MONDAY, January 2¹d, two daily O TRAINS, (except on Sundays.) will be run be-tween Baltimore and Wheeling. Leave Baltimore for Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Cumberland, and all Way Places, at8 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 B. M.—Through to Wheeling in eighteen hours. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN For, Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except Sundays.) at 4 P. M.

 Cincinnati.
 10 00

 Louisville.
 11 00

 Indianapolis
 12 00

 Cleveland.
 10 00

 Toledo.
 13 00

Wilmington, N. C..... Gaston and Weldon.....

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.

On Sundays, at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. 07-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.

Winchester.....

own 7 50

COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE in his House, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of Wm: C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street. [March 7, 1854—4m]

FASHIONABLE HATS. TA case of new-style HATS, just received by March 7, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

A. F. BRENGLE, Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT,

FREDERICK CITY, MD: A LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of the Baltimore and Ohio or Winchester and Potomac above. [December 6, 1853-1y

NEW STORE AT KABLETOWN. HAVING 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, GRO-CERIES, 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 seasons with Goods fresh from the market. The stock of Goods purchased from Osburne he intends selling at reduced prices. A share of public cations go is respectfully adjusted prices. 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 ex-change for goods, and the highest price allowed, Nov. 1, 1553-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 his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Hrons used by the Farmers. I solicit a call from those in want, feeling assured that all who rive me a call will not move discut

that all who give me a call will not go away dissatis fied. GEORGE PENSE.

Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853. WESTERN VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of large quantities of land in that part of Western Virgin-ia, through which the Central Railsoad is in process of construction. This land, considered in reference to

construction. This land, considered in reference to soil, climate, mineral resources, accessibility, and the character of the population now "settling" in that part of the State, will generally 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 fornished to persons desiring to purchase, by either

SVI

HENRY L. BROOKE, Richmond city, S. S. THOMPSON, Lewisburg, Greenbrier co., P. P. DANDRIDGE, Lee-Town, Jefferson co.,

SAVE YOUR MONEY. N. MONTGOMERY, (Late Salesman for Yeakle, Cobb & Co.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY SILK MILLINERY GOODS, No. 211 Baltimore street,

No. 211 Baltimore street, (UP STAIRS,) Between Light and Charles street, BALTIMORE. HAS on hand and will be receiving constantly through the season, NEW GOODS—rich fash-ionable fancy silk MILLINERY GOODS. My stock of RICH RIBBONS, comprises 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

All persons will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money, and make selections from my great variety of rich cheap goods. Ribbons for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, &c. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Foundations, Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Lace for Caps, French and American Flowers

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

Straw Bonnets, and Trimmings. Together with every article in the Millinery line. Atimore, February 14, 1854-3m

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 mer-

It a 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 attend-ance, still offers his services to all who desire to imrove in this noble art.

ter ; 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,

CLASSIFICATION OF MAGISTRATES. The following is the classification of the Magistrates of Jefferson county, which was made in August, 1852, and continues until the expiration of their terms, determines who shall compose the County Court each month. It will be found useful for

reference : FEBRUARY. Braxton Davenport, Presiding Justice; George B Beall, John F. Smith, John Hess, and A. M. Ball.

MARCH. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, Robert W. Bay lor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. APRIL.

Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn Jacob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher.

MAY. Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. JUNE.

Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. JULY.

Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. AUGUST.

Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, Jr., J. in Quigley, and George W. Tacey.

SEPTEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John Moler; David Billmire Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. OCTOBER

Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider,

NOVEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell, DECEMBER.

Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence of removals from the District.

U. S. OFFICERS.

President, FRANKLIN PIERCE. President of the Senate, DAVID R. ATCHISON,

PRESIDENT'S CABINET, Secretary of Slate-WM. L. MARCY, of New York. Secretary of Treasury-JAMES GUTHRIE, of Ky. Secretary of Navy-JAMES C. DOBBIN, of N. C. Secretary of War-JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi Secretary of Interior-ROBT. McCLELLAND, of Mich. Postmaster General-JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pa.

Attorney General-CALEB CUSHING, of Massachu

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON. Lieulenani-Governor-SHELTON F. LEAKE. Altorney General-WILLIS P. BOCOCK. Adjutant General-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON. Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD. Copping Clerk-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts ROPERT LORDER of Public Accounts-ROBERT JOHNSON. Auditor-JAMES BROWN, Jr. Second Au Treasurer-J. B. STOVALL. Ireasurer-J. B. STOVALL. Register of the Land Office-S. H. PARKER. Librarian-GEDEGE W. MUNFORD. Superintendant of the Penitentiary-C. S. MORGAN. Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Penitry-J. C. SPOTTS.

STATISTICS.

.... 54,030 free color'd472,580 slaves. Do. do.

The Law of Newspapers,

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them

until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pe-riodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

rants will be made with every possible dispatch, and the interests of those employing him faithfully regard-ed. He therefore solicits public patronage. JOHN REED.

Charlestown, May 31, 1853. BELL HANGING.

AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved man-ner. Respectable reference given, if required. Or-ders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be promptly executed. **P. E. NOLAND.** Charlestown, September 13, 1853.

A CARD. To the Customers of the Old Firm, my Friends and the Public. INTEND to continue the MERCANTILE BUS-INESS at the Old Stand of LOCK, CRAMER & LINE, opposite the Bank, where, by promptatten

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 I in the room recently occupied by John Aris, Esq., opposite Messrs. Harris & Ridenour's,) where I shall be pleased to see my friends and the public generally. A. W. CRAMER. Jan. 10, 1854.

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 in the sold as low as can be had in this market. A. W. CRAMER.

January 10, 1854. HARDWARE. THE subscriber has now opened the largest stock of Hagware that was ever offered in Charlestown, selected by himself in Baltimore, consisting in part of Locks of every description, Hinges of all sizes and pat-terns, Screws of all sizes, Saws, Hatchets, Axes, Plas-teris, Crews of all sizes, Saws, Hatchets, Axes, Plas-

tering 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 ar-ticle; White Ivory handle Table-knives with and with-out 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-plancs, cheap; fifth Log, Breast Stretcher Trace and Halter Chains; Hand and Sledge Hammers; Stocks and Dies; Plated and common Bri-dle-bits and Stirrups; Plated and Steel Spurs; a fine lot of Plough, Bar, and Horse-shoe Iron, together with a general assortment of Grocerics, Queensware, Se-gars and Tobacco, all of which I will sell cheap for cash, or on short credit.

cash, or on short credit.

THOMAS RAWLINS. Dec'r 6, 1853

DISSOLUTION. 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 set-tlement. We would like those interested to give this JERE. HARRIS. SAML. RIDENOUR.

Jan. 17, 1854. DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION. THE undersigned, inerchants 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 for ward promptly and settle their accounts. J. J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK.

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

GROCERIES. NEW Crop N. O. Sugar; Java Coffee, prime; Rio do.; Tea, Green and Black; Molasses N. O.,

For the start of the start and back; Molasses N. O., first runnings; Syrup, N. Y., extra nice; Crushed, Powdered and Loaf Sugar; Sperm Oil; Brandies, Wines and Whiskey; Vinegar best in the lown; Beans and Dried Apples; Bacon, Lard, &c., &c., for sale at low prices by JERE. HARRIS. January 31, 1854.

NOTICE. NOTICE. THE Subscribers have a very superior Sett of Saw Mill castings entirely new, together with Car-riage, Ragwheet 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. Persons wanting to build a Mill would do well to give us a call.

A large and commodious Stable is attached to the premises, which will be furnished with the hest grain and hay and attentive Ostler. His Table will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season

and market will afford, and the Bar at all times supplied with the choicest Liquors. His charges will be moderate. He therefore invites the patrons of the House to give him a call, as he is determined to spare no pains in making his guests comfortable. OF-Boarders taken by the week, month of

BARNET GILBERT to the patrons of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom. June 23, 1853. JAMES. W. COE.

Sufference States and Virginia.

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

supplied with a choice science of the second of the second structure second of the second structure second s

RAWLINS' HOTEL,

RAWLINS' HOTEL, Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley House." The Househas recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and solourner. adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner. A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors. Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, and in bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot for the accommodation of travellers without any addi-tional argence. tional expense.

JOS. C. RAWLINS, March 2; 1852-1y Proprietor. BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommo-date Boarders, either by the day, week, monthor year. HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain, and ostler. As he intends tomake this his permanent residence, he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and hap-py. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can please the most fastidious. Hischarges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in this section of country will justify. He, therefore, in-vites all to extend to him a share of their custom. Berryville, April 5, 1853. WM.N.THOMPSON. WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No. I, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. September 28, 1852. boys, girls and families, for which I will give the high est cash prices.

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

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will re-ceive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL, 10,000 AGENTS WANTED. 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. Ar-thur, including "Arthur's Cottage Library." 10,000 copies of these popular series of books have been sold in the last three months. The largest commission paid to enterprising and industrious men, who can now have an opportunity for doing a pleasant and 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. July 15, 1851.

now have an opportunity for doing a pleasant and profitable business seldom offered. Each Agent has exclusive control of the sale of our publications for the town or county he may agree to canvass. For particulars apply personally, or address (post paid,) J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, L herdstown, and made arrangements I am pre-pared to pay the highest Cash Prices for WHEAT, CORN, &c., upon delivery. I will also keep constantly on hand PLASTER, FISH, SALT, &c., in exchange for Country Produce, or sell at low cash prices, and I will forward any pro-duce to the District or Alexandria at the usual prices.

(post paid,) J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North 4th street; Philadelphia STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! HAVE an extensive assortment of PARLOR, OF FICE, HALL and COOK STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES, &c., which will be sold, delivered

and set up on the most accommodating terms. 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, before purchasing elsewhere call at the Charlestown Tin-ware and Stove House, before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will there be offered, both in variety of style, and ex-termely low particular to the style of style and extremely low prices Nov. 1, 1853 THOMAS D. PARKER.

August 23, 1853—if 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. HOOE. COAL, COAL.--FOR SALE AT THE CHARLESTOWN DEPOT. January 10, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH. A GREAT STOCK OF GOODS.

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, Sau-

account for any apparent good, and it is a blessing to stricken humanity that that medicine is found which possesses the wonderous power of prolonging human life. The many cures it has wrought is a sufficient gnarantee of the beneficial results which may be exin their line, such as Pickles, Preserves, Catsup, Sau-ces-Fruits and Vegetables preserved in their natural state. Brandy Fruits; Pie Fruits preserved; fresh 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 Ex-press 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 MicEldry's Wharf Perienced 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, 1853. 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 astorishing 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 furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them. Please send me, soon as possible, a supply of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

Nos. 127 and 129, McEldry's Wharf, October 25, 1853—tf Baltimore, Md.

Jof unsurpassed beauty of style and finish, J 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 of the Departments of the Government. Some years experience as disbursing agent of the Indian Depart-ment, with a general knowledge of the mode of trans-acting business in the various offices of the Govern ment, 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 correspendents 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, M thers & Co. July 26, 1853. JAMES J. MILLER.

WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER,

FREDERICK CITY, MD., FREDERICK CITY, ND., RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and tended to him in his line fusines, 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 bacterization of the such as the next respectively for the such as 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 attend-ed to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON, Bradeside sitz Wd

January 11, 1853.

Frederick city, Md., J. W. McGINNIS, Agent,

or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, 1, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va.

CHARLES B. HARDING,

CASH FOR NEGROES. AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men, women,

Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell. Winchester, July 7, 1851-19

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

HAVING rented the Brick Warehouse, at Shep-herdstown, and made arrangements I am pre-

C. W. LUCAS.

August 23, 1853-tf

rlestown, Va.,

JOHN T. SKINNER.	riodicals from the offices to which they are directed,	improved Mill, which they will sell at private sale,	before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements	A as Constable for District No 2, in Clarke county,	Is rancy articles, Periamery, ac.	DOCTOR YOURSELF!
Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1854-tf	they are held responsible till they have settled the bill	on very low and accommodating terms. Persons	will there be offered, both in variety of style, and ex-	offers his services to public for the collection of all	T M. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a very	
	and ordered them discontinued.	wanting to build a Mill would do well to give us a	tremely low prices	claims, placed in his hands, according to law or on	L. large and fresh assortment of Drugs, &c.	THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS: Or, Every one his own Physician.
PROFESSION AL NOTICE.	4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-	wantering to build a built within do well to give us a	Nov. 1, 1853 THOMAS D. PARKER.	commission, and assures those who may entrust their	Lo large and iresu assortment of Drugs, ac.;	Or, Every one his own Physician.
R. E. L. WAGER having permanently located	forming the publishers, and the papers are sent to the	January 31, 1854. ZIMMERMAN & CO.	A SHE IN PROPERTY AND A SHE REAL PROPERTY AND A SHE	business to his care that no efforts on his part will be	Winte Lead, ground and dry; Oils of all kinds;	THE Fortieth Edition, with one hundred engrav- ings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the
at the late residence of Ing H H Gunnell	former direction, they are held responsible,	January SI, 1004. DIMINIZICUARI & CO.	COAL, COALFOR SALE	business to his care that no efforts on his part will be spared to render satisfaction. All claims will be paid	Tonet and Shaving Soaps; Shaving Cream;	L ings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the
dec'd., near Shannondale Springs, respectfully offers	forming the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible, 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take	SINCLAIR'S GARDEN SEEDS.		over as soon as collected,	White Lead, ground and dry; Oils of all kinds; Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Shaving Cream; Sapophene; Barry's Tricopherous; Hauel's Eau Lustrale; Wright's ditto;	Generative System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the diseases of females,
his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Public-	periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving	THE following varieties empracing the choicest	January 10, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH.	HENRY D. HOOE.	Hauer's Eau Lustrale; wright's unto;	which is added a Treatise on the diseases of lemales,
boping by diligent attention, and with eight years	them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of inten-	I kinds, have been just received from Sinclair's	T A GREAT STOCK OF GOODS.	Berryville, August 2, 1853.	And other Preparations for the hair;	being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG,
experience, to merit the confidence of all who may	tional fraud.	Nursery, in Baltimore. They are without exceptions	LSAAC ROSE has returned from Baltimore and		Perfumery of every kind; Lubin's Genuine Extract; Wright's Extracts.	those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG,
dasire his services.		the best for this place :	Philadelphia with a very large assortment of Domes-	FOR THE LADIESPatterns for Collars, Bands and Undersleeves, printed on Nansook	Luoin's Genuine Extract; wright's Extracts.	M. D.
March 14, 1854.	17) SEASONABE GOODS.	Grand Imperial Peas;	tic and Fancy DRY GOODS, comprising every de-	L Bands and Undersieeves, printed on Nansook	All of which are warranted to be of the best quality	03-Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the
TT ATING AT A TIME	IU PIECES 4-4 Osnaburgs;	Grand Imperial Peas; Matchless Fall Marrow do;	tic and Fancy DRY GOODS, comprising every de- scription of Domestics, such as Brown and Bleached	Muslin. KEYES & KEARSLEY.	and which will be sold at reasonable rates.	Æsculapius to his child. It may save him from an
HATS, HATS.	10 do 7-8 do .	Early Warwick do;	Musling Twills Checks, Penitentiary Plaids Shirt-	January 10, 1854.	Charlestown, January 11, 1853.	carly grave. Let no young man or woman enter into
A large stock of HATS, of every shape and style, for sale by [April 11.] J. L. HOOFF.	10 do heavy Twills, for Servants' pants;	Red Marrow Beans;	ing Stripes, Osnaburgs, Tickings, Irish Linens, Pan- taloon Stuffs, &c., which will be sold, for cash, from	T OVET'S WHAMPENEThis article is re-	BOOTS AND SHOES.	the secret obligations of married life, without reading
for sale by [April 11.] J. L. HOOFF.	10 do Penitentiary Plaid;	Mohawk do;	taloon Stuffs, &c., which will be sold, for cash, from	commended as one of the best preparations in	THE subscriber will continue the Shoe Business	the Pocket Æsculapius; let no one suffering from hack-
T NEW GOODS.	Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting;	Rachel six-week do;	15 to 90 cent cheaper than by other house in the Val-	use for renovating and restoring hair-price \$1.	_ on his own account.' In addition to the	nied cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous
JOHN L. HOOFF is now receiving and opening	Patent Thread, Knitting Cotton;	Kidney do;	lev He also nurchased a heavy and well-selected	For sale by L. M. SMITH.	large and wellselected stock of Ladies,' Misses'	feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations,
a large and general stock of DRY GOODS, GROCE-	10 pieces Nankin. Just received and for sale by	For sale by L. M. SMITH.	stack of Dealer Goods Fangy Articles and Embroide	February 14, 1854.	and Children SHOES, he has a large stock of	and given up by their physicians, be another moment
RIES, HARDWARE, &c., to which he invites the	February 7, 1854. T. C. SIG AFOOSE.	Charlestown, March 14, 1854.	ries, and can sell these goods at a great reduction.	DOCK, Fine and G. A. SALT, for sale by	his own manufacture, and is ready to manu-	without consulting the Asculapius. Have the mar-
attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen.		NEW BOOKS, NEW BOOKS.	ries, and can sell these goods at a great reduction, having bought them in large quantities. Plaid, Black, watered, figured and changable Dress		facture and that with promptness any orders, of the best material, which may offer. Mr. James McDaniel will	ried or those about to be married any impediment,
Charlestown, April 11, 1854.	A T COST I will commence this morning clos-	THE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES,	Plaid, Black, watered, figured and changable Dress	It February 21. H. L. EBY & SON.	material, which may offer. Mr. James McDaniclwill	read this truly useful book, as it has been the means
A LLEN'S CELEBRATED	A ing out my entire STOCK OF LADIES DRESS	adited by T Reldwin and I Thomas M D_	Silks, some as low as bu cents a vard.	DAKER'S Broma, Cocoa and Chocolate, for sale.	give the business his undivided attention.	Acculations to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Esculations; let no one suffering from hack- nied cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another mement without consulting the Esculations. Have the mar- ried or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the marrier of death.
A GARDEN SEEDS.	GOODS, at strictly prime cost. Those wishing bar-	This work embraces the nonulation agricultural pro-	Rich Chalis, Chali, Barege and Mouslin de Laines,	D February 21. H. L. EBY & SON.	Jan. 17. S. RIDENOUR.	
The undersigned has for all a lower start fithers	gains will please give me an early call.	ductions commerce &c of the different States in		CARDEN SEEDS A fresh supply just re-	and the second data was a second data w	Gr-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE cents en- closed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by
superior Seeds raised by Thos. Allen of Winchester. In the stock will be found the following Seeds :	February 7, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.	This work embraces the population, agricultural pro- ductions, 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	Laine as low as 12; cents a yard. Entire new styles	G ceived and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.	T UBIN'S AND HARRISON'S	closed in a setter, will receive one copy of this book by
In the stock will be found the following Sanda:	DURE CIDER VINEGAR, in store and for	and is justly considered one of the most valuable	of Calicoes, Ginghams and Lawns. Large stock of	Charles and the bit in the bit a bolt,	EXTRACTS COLOGNE,	(post-paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
	I sale by [Feb 7] T. C. SIGAFOOSE.	books ever published in this country.	Cambrics, Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss; Bokbi-	CANDLESSperm, Adamantine and Tallow	Provid Elemen Colomou Paumet Do Compline	(post-paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG
Bullock heart, Savoy, Nutmer Melon Seed, Imag.	MANTED All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-	' Hagerstown Almanacs.	Popins, Aipacas and real Silk Monairs, Barege de Laine as low as 12½ cents a yard. Entire new styles of Calicces, Ginghams and Lawns. Large stock of Cambrics, Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss; Bokbi- net, &c. Also, of needle-worked Collars, Under-	Candles, by box, for sale by	Comprising the following varieties: Prarie Flower Cologne; Bougnet De Caroline; Farina Cologne; "De Arabie;	(post-paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG July 5, 180-1-
rial head Lettuce; Summer Squash; Large Apple	W DUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods.	Thirty Years with the Indians, by Schoolcraft.	sleeves and inside Handkerchiefs.	February 21. H. L. EBY & SON.	Hauel's do. Extract Sweet Briar;	stary of some a
Tomato; Salsify; Turnip; Beet; Extra Early, Mar- rowfat and Early Frame Peas; Long white Parsnip;	February 7, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.	Sparks' Abridged Life of Washington.	The variety of the stock and the beauty of patterns, will be far superior to any thing ever brought up be-	TEAThe best Gunpowder and Imperial Tea,	Extract Sweet Clover; " Mignonette;	COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,-The sub-
rowfat and Early Frame Peas: Long white Parenin.		For sale by L. M. SMITH,	will be far superior to any thing ever brought up be-	I for sale by Feb 21 H. L. EBY & SON.	"Violette: "Geranium;	C scriber has now opened and ready for inspection one of the largest and best selected stock of Ready
Early Scarlet Radish; white Spanish; Bush Squash;	N Y. SYRUPI have a very fine article of N.	Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1854.	fore. ISAAC ROSE.		" Patchouly; " Jasmine;	one of the largest and best selected stock of Ready
Marrow Soup Beans; White Solid Celery,	LV. Y. Syrup, which is superior to any before of-		Charlestown, April 4, 1853.	LADIES' SHOESLadies best Philadelphia Shoes, for sale by	" Musk: " New Mown Hay;	IIISURE CONTRIBUTE TO DE TOURIE IN THE CONTRIBUTE
March 7. JOHN D. LINE.	N. Y. SYRUP.—I have a very fine article of N. Y. Syrup, which is superior to any before of- fered, which I will sell low.	A CARD.	10 CLOVERSEED.		Washing Korsale by	bought to great advantage, he can offer Bargains, that will satisfy the hardest customer. A call he re-
The second se	February 7, 1854. T. RAWLINS.	IN consequence of the advance in Servants' hire,	O BUSHELS prime CLOVERSEED. For sale by	Jan. 24, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.	March 7, 1854. L. M. SMITH.	that will satisfy the hardest customer. A call in re-
Dr. GEO. H. COOKE	SUGAR, I have just opened a very fine article of N. O. Sugar, which I will sell for 61 cents, and a	I breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actual- ly necessary that we the undersigned should increase the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charles-	March 21, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY.	CLASS, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, for sale by		spectfully subcited.
O of Chalestown and its vicinity.	O N. O. Sugar, which I will sell for 61 cents, and a	Iv necessary that we the undersigned sound increase		U Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON.	FASHIONABLE MILLINERYThe sub-	Charlestown, April 11, 1854.
He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his	still better article of Porto Rico, which I sell for 8	the charges heretolore made at our notes in Charles-	SUGAR10hhd. Brown Sugar, also Loaf, Crush	TUSH Mashand Haring Col	L Scriber Keeps on band a spin al life and the day	COMP CHEAD COODS FOR THE
the will be found at it. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it.	cents. Call soon or you will lose a bargain.	town.	Ded, Clarified and Granulated for sale by	FISHMackerel, Herring & Cod- fish, just received by	ready trimmed Silk Bonnets, in all different shades;	Heavy black Silles high Lugtre of all
office one door Last of it.	February 7, 1854. T. RAWLINS.	Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be	March 7. H. L. EBY & SON.	March 7. H. L. EBY & SON.	manufactured by a French Litty in Thinkeerphia	French Lawns, fast-colors, ward mide of 18
November 1-4		increased from \$10 to \$19 per month. Boarders	AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.	The second secon	These Bonnets will be admired for allow, beauty and	Barege de Laines good sigle 191 canies miles
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL	TO CABINET MAKERSI have a fine as-	mercased from 510 to 512 per month. Bond ders	JUST received a fresh supply of differents kinds of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, from the most war-	PLASTER AND SALT 100 tons PLASTER,	ready trimmed Silk Bonnets, in all different shades; manutactured by a French Lady in Philadelphia These Bonnets will be admired for taste, heauty and cheapness and Ladies respectfully solicited to exam- ing them. ISAAC ROSE.	D Heavy black Silles, high Lustre, at SP a yard; French Lawns, fast-colors, yard wide, at 16 cents; Barege de Laines, good style, 121 cents; Whits Hose 61 cents a pair; Inside Handkerchiefs, 121 cents; Sills Mits, 121 cents a pair; beautiful Painted Collans, co- tire new styles, at 621 cents.
DENTIST.	I sortment of Coffin Handles, Tacks, Screws,	with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore.	J ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, from the most war-	- ou sacks SAL1, for sale at the Charlestown depot.	Charlestown, April 11, 1854.	Mits, 12; cents a pair: beautiful Painted Call
FTHE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citi-	Hinges of every description and of different prices. February 7, 1854. T. RAWLINS,	G. W. SAPPINGTON,	rantable source, in the neighborhood of London, which have proved so highly satisfactory to our customers,	January 31. E. M. AISQUITH.	Charlestown, April 11, 1001	tire new styles, at 63! cents
zens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their		ISAAC N. CARTER.	have proved so highly satisfactory to our customers,	RIBBONS, RIBBONS,-A large and general		April 11, 1854. ISAAC DORE
liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in Wort Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal where of the patronage of that place, and the surround-	MEDICAL LIQUORS I have a few more	December 27, 1853.	for sale by [Feb. 14] T. RAWLINS,	R stock of Ribbons, for sale by	I sale by [April 11.] J. L. HOOFF.	
them. And having permanently located himself in	11 bottles of MEDICAL LIOTODE such as Dort		TIORACCO AND SEGARS -A superior lat	April 11, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.	HUGHES' IRON, HUGHES' IRON.	ADIES DRESS GOODSBernges, Grana-
Wort Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal	and Madeira Wine, Punch, Extract, Schiedam	THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS,	TOBACCO AND SEGARS A superior lot of Chewing Tobacco and Segars, just received by	LIRENCH WORK Needle-work Collars, Spen-	8,700 LBS. HUGHES' IRON, in addition to harge stock, which makes our assort	Li dine, Striped Berage de Laines, Lawns and Ginghams, Colored Crapes, Book and Swins Musica
There of the patronage of that place, and the surround-	Schapps, Pale, Dark, Lavender and Raspberry Bran-	in all its various branches, will be continued at the OLD STAND by the undersigned,	February 21. H. L. EBY & SON.	L cer Underal eeves, &c., for sale by		Suriped Swiss, Plaid Jaconetts, White Cambric, Cont.
	and Madeira Wine, Punch, Extract, Schiedam Scnapps, Pale, Dark, Lavender and Raspberry Bran- dy, which I will sell low in order to close out my	I at the OLD STAND by the undersigned,		April 11, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.		ed Muslin, Cap Nets, for sale by
Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth in- merted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.	SLOCE, to make room for other at ficles.	where he will be glad to see all their old cus-	WOLF'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, a su-	The second s	March 14, 1854.	
serted-either on pivots or gold plates, can inve it	February 7, 1854. THOMAS RAWLINS.	tomers with as many new ones as may be pleased to	W perlative tonic. Diurctic, anti-Dyspeptic, and	TOBACCO, & c A large stock of superior	CUTDONC CIDER WINDOW CO.	JOHN L. HOOTEN
done in the most modern and scientific manner.	CARRIAGE BOL/FS Just received a large	call. JOHN T. RIELEY.	VV perlative tonic. Diurctic, anti-Dyspeptic, and Invigorating Cordial. For sale by Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON.	April 11, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFE	STRONG CIDER VINEGAR, for sale by Jan. 10. A: W. CRAMER.	CELDLATZ FOW DERS, ED.
J. S. AULABAUGH.	CARRIAGE BOL/ISJust received a large lot of Carriage Bolts, 1 by 2 inches to 2 by 41 in-	Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854.	Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON.			of Seidlitz and Soda Powders; also, Saltane in
-c Sept 20, 1853.	ches long. I also have on hand two first-rate Cook	TAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR of most	CICOTCH SNUFFGarrett's 2d Quality, in	CPRING CALICOESA lote of PRINTS just	ON HAND-A large and general stock of GRO-	rient, Husband's Magnesia, for sale wholesale
A.W. CRAMER	Stoves, which I will sell at cost to get them out of my	approved brands, for sale by	D bottles and papers, for sale by	O opened and for sale by	CERIES. For sale very cheap by	
A DECTRONAL AND	way. [Feb. 7.] T, RAWLINS.	Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON.	February 21, H. L. EBY & SON,	March 14, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.	February 21. JOHN D. LINE.	Charlestown, March 7, 1854
Man and an	THE PERSON AND A PROPERTY A	and the second se	the fact that the second stands	starting of the		s constant drives. I a mid at the state of the
				the second se		