Marriage.

Mirried 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, East side, up the steps. By Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not entired from this office.

A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in from

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 (ex 'ading all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he at 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 spentin the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astunishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the cars and head when askeep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to this; who, from elucation 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, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with 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 awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease. fortunate victim of this horrid disease.

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

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and which ruin both body and a them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro 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, Dispessia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Fanctions, General Debility, Symptoms of Conservations

mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil ferebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for

General Debility.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are specify cured, and full vigor restored.

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

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evilcompanions, or atschool—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage inabssible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

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

Marriage,

Marriage,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the monecessary requisites to promote communial happines
Indeed, without this, the journey through life become a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the pand becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the hap-piness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Weakness of the Organs

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the tast twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston thay 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 are physicians, trilling with advertising themselves as physicians, trilling with and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplemas always lang 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.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
New York, continues to Re-publish the following
British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, Conservative 2. The Edinburgh Review, Whig.
3. The North British Review, Free Church.

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Free Church.

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH 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 ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals, that reader away. It is to these Periodicals, that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable his-tery of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we arge 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-

\* Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued will be re-

Clubbing. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one ad less for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. 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 tances and communications should always

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. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

13-This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately BESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.

December 27, 1853.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Bacon, Lard, Herd Soap, Rags, &c., taken in Exchange for R. H. BROWN.

THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS. in all its various branches, will be continued at the OLD STAND by the undersigned where he will be glad to see all their old customers with as many new ones as may be pleased to all.

JOHN T. RIELEY.

Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854.

WOOL WANTED.—We will give the highest market price for any quantity of Wool. BROWN & WASHINGTON. \$5.000 WORTH READY-MADE

CLOTHING, ISAAC ROSE'S Cheap Store on Main street, wn, April 4, 1854. OL.-1000 pounds of Wool wanted, May 30. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. HELS WHITE CORN MEAL,

nd, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

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

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1854. SCENE IN A CAR. BY PAULINE

Noetry.

Miscellaurous. 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 assortment of the choicest varieties of French and English 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 heretofore extended, he hopes he may be able by renewed efforts and greater facilities to retain his old and secure many new friends. cure many new friends.

N. B. Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manufactured as usual.

Charlestown, April 25, 1854—tf [FP] SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS MARGARET McMURRAN respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her school is now organ zed and open for the reception of additional scholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the ordinary as also the higher branches of a complete English education, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar (English and French.) Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, as also Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Physiology, &c.

The modern languages will be taught if desired, as also Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss M. promises, in addition to her own earnest effort to advance her scholars, to procure able assistance, should the number of pupils require it.

TERMS.

For the Elementary branches \$6 perses. of 5 months. For the higher branches \$7.50 "" " "

Music, \$12 for 26 lessons.

School Rooms at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Griggs in Charlestown.

[May 16, 1852—tf]

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
ESTABLISHMENT.
Call Soon and Get Bargains.
The undersigned has just opened in the Shops of
Dr. Mason, two doors East of the Valley Bank, a BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, at which he proposes to furnish to the citizens of Charlestown and the farmers of the surrounding neighborhood, every kind and description of work pertaining to his business, made of the best material and sold on the most accommodating terms. He has just returned from the East, with a choice assortment of BOOTS, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, Gaiters Ladies', Gentiemen's and Children's SHOES, Gaiters of all kinds, made at the very best shops and the material warranted. He will also manufacture to order, every description of work, and Repairing done at the shortest notice. A call from the public generally is respectfully invited, as his best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to all.

JAMES E. JOHNSON.

Charlestown, April 13, 1554—16

Charlestown, April 13, 1854-tf Charlestown, April 13, 1354—tf

REMOVAL.--NEW SUPPLY.

The subscriber has removed his Establishment to the building adjoining H. L. Eby & Son's grocery store, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public. He has just received from Baltimore an entire fresh supply, in part as follows:

1 case Sardines, 1 frail Almonds;

1 frail Filberts, 1 frail Walnuts;

5 boxes Shelled Almonds, 5 boxes Citron;

20 drums Figs, Liquorice;

5 boxes Gum Drops, 3 do. Jujube Drops;

5 boxes Oranges, 2 do. Lemons;

1 box Conversation Lozenges;

1 box Port Wine Drops, 1 do. Brandy do.;

1 box Port Wine Drops, 1 do. Brandy do.; 5 dozen Lemon Syrup, 50 lbs. assorted Lozenges; 1 cask Currants, 12 boxes Raisins;

1 lot of nice Baskets;
1 case Brandy Peaches; 2 cases Pickled Onions;
2 cases Cucumber Pickles, 1 bag Palm Nuts;
Also, a fresh lot of Water and Soda Crackers. J. F. BLESSING. April 18, 1854. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the surround Those desiring teeth extracted-artificial teeth in serted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.

J. S. AULABAUGH: LAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.

The subscriber has received a large supply of this valuable Paint, which he is prepared to sell at the super received and the superior to t most reasonable rates. L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A FINE assortment of DRUGS AND MEDIcompare with any received in this market.—
Country Physicians will do well to call and examine. For sale wholesale or retail by

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

E. M. AISQUITH.

Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NO COLORED PERSON, free or slave, will be permitted to pass on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, unless some good and responsible white person vouches for them and gives bond of indomnity at this office.

F. BECKHAM, Agent.

Harpers Ferry, April 4, 1854.

PRESON SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just received and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, embracing everyvariety usually found in country stores, which for style, quality and price are unsurpassed in the Valley. His stock was purchased at the lowest figure for each which will enable him to sell at greatly reduced prices. He invites an examination of his Goods, feeling assured that they will give entire satisfaction. Orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

Kabletown, April 25, 1854.

[FP]

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The residence and grounds, the property of
Mrs. E. S. Davenport, now occupied by Mr.
P. H. Powers, situated in a desirable part of Charlestown, Va., is now offered for saic. For further par A. W. CRAMER.

WM. W. OVERMAN GEO. J. RICHARDSON CHAS. W. SINCLAIR, LATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH
RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 106, Market street, Philadelphia. May 9, 1854—tf Dr. COOKE OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalestown and its vicinity. He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE. THIS well-known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, through whom Patents may be secured both in this and all foreign countries, with the ut-most fidelity and dispatch, on very moderate terms. Persons wishing for advice relative to Patents or nventions, may at all times consult the undersigned without charge, either personally at his effice, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state, that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent can be arranged by letter. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being enabled to obtain Patents, it will be necessary for them to forward by mail a rough outline sketch and description of the nventior. No fee or charge is made for such ex-Private consultations held daily with Inventors

from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Models from a distance may be sent by express of Models from a distance may be self by express or otherwise. For further information apply to or ad-dress, post paid, ALFRED E. REACH, Editor and Proprietor of the People's Journal, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patente, People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau-st., New York, May 16, 1854.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS. facture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to these ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly he in

the cutting edge to the centre, carsequally ee not become hented or buckled, and produce a great savbecome heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture CAST STFFL MIJI. PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND HILLET WEES, of superior quality, all of which they have forsale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO., Mev 16, 1854. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New York. WINE AND BRANDY.—I have in store a very choice and pure article of Wines and Brandies, put up in bottles for Medicinal purposes. Those in want can be supplied with a pure article as imported.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE. mported. May 23, 1854.

ADDLERY.—I have just opened a large stock of Saddlery, consisting in part of Plated and Steel Bridle Bits, plated and Steel Stirrups, a few hardsoder Sliver plated Bridle Bits, Stirrups, and Spurs, common, silver plated, brass and steel Spurs, raw hide Wagon Whips, Buckles of almost every size and pattern; which can be had at the Market-House for casher on a short credit to punctual customers. ash or on a short credit to punctual customers.

May 2, 1854.

THOS. RAWLINS.

NEW SUPPLY.—60 different kinds of Candies,
Advands, Filberts, Walnuts, Palmnuts, Pecannuts, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts,
Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Pop Syrup,
Lemon Syrup, Pickles in barrels, Pickles in jars,
Candy Toys, Brandy Peaches, for sale by
JAMES H. FRAZIER.
Summit Point, May 23, 1854 Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

HEARTH RUGS, for sale by A. W. CRAMER. SKIRTS.—Colored and White Corded Skirts, Grass Linen Silk Cloth, &c. For sale by May 9, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. HERRING AND MACKEREL. 25 barred of Herring and Mackerel, just received and to alle by R. H. BROWN. Charlestown, May 23, 1854.

THE CARELESS WORD. BY MRS. NORTON. A word is ringing through my brain, It was not meant to give me pain; It had no tone to bid it stay. When other things had passed away; It had no meaning more than all Which in an idle hour may full;

It was when first the sound I heard A lightly utter'd, careless word. That word-oh! it doth haunt me now In scenes of joy, in scenes of wee; By night, by day, in sun or shade, With the half smile that gently play'd Reproachfully, and gave the sound Eternal power through life to wound. There is no voice I ever heard So deeply fixed as that one word. When in the laughing crowd some tone, When in the laughing crowd some tone, Like those whose joyous sound is gone, Strikes on my ear, I shrink—for then The careless word comes back again. When all alone I sit and gaze Upon the cheerful home-fire blaze, Lo I freshly, as when first 'twas heard Returns that lightly utter'd word. When dreams bring back the days of old, With all that wishes could not hold; And from my feverish couch I start To press a shadow to my heart-Amid its beating echoes clear, That little word I seem to hear; In vain I say, while it is heard, Why weep?—'twas but a foolish word. It comes-and with it come the tears,

That lightly utter'd careless word! THE LIGHT AT HOME. BY JOHN BARTRAM. The Light at Home! how bright it beams When evening shades around us fall; And from the lattice far it gleams: To love and rest and comfort call. When tired with the toils of the day, The strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way, Where loving lips will lisp our name, Around the Light at Home.

The hopes, the joys of former years; Forgotten smiles, forgotten looks,

Thick as dead leaves on autumn brooks

And all as joyless, though they were The brightest things life's spring could share. Oh! would to God I ne'er had heard

When through the dark and stormy night, The wayward wanderer homeward hies; How cheering is that twinkling light, Which through the forest gloom he spies! It is the light at home he feels, That loving hearts will greet him there, And softly through his bosom steals That joy and love that banish care Around the light at Home.

The Light at Home, when ere at last, It greets the seaman through the storm; He feels no more the chilling blast, -That beats upon his manly form, Long years upon the sea have fled, Since Mary gave her parting kiss, But the sad tears which then she shed, Will now Le paid with rapturous bliss,

Around the Light at Home. The Light at Home! how still and sweet It | eeps from yonder cottage door-The weary laborer to greet-When the rough toils or day are o'er. Sad is the soul that does not know The blessings that its beams impart, The cheerful hopes and joys that flow, And lighten up the heaviest heart, Around the Light at Home

Miscellaneous.

GENIUS AND CR.TICISM.

How much easier it is to criticise, than to execute! The one is the broad road on which thousands walk together; the other is the narrow path with here and there a traveller .-The clearest proof that criticism is an easy part, is the astounding number of critics who encounter every production that appears.-The best evidence of the infinitely greater difficulty in acting the genius than the critic, is the "few and far between" specimens of the former class to be met with.

Criticism is therefore cheap, and low, and worthless. What belongs to every body, and possesses no difficulty of attainment, no end to its multiplication, is valueless as well in the literary as in the commercial market. It must indeed be a high order-a very high order of criticism, for a man to be proud of; it must be a rare soundness of judgment, liberality of sentiment, wholesome appreciation of merits and impartial condemnation of defects. But when a critic is found, who is what a critic should be, and superior to the small fry that are named the same name, he is more entitled to be classified with men of genius than with the low craft, who can judge but

dare not perform. It is true that the number of critics is a fact easily explained, and that any one, possessing the least ingredient of philosophy, may readily excuse. It requires no cultivation of intellect to be a very good critic, or at least as good a

one as the majority. Byron says A man must serve his time at every trade,

Save censure-critics all are ready made. And it is the remark of as learned a man as Cicero, that the multitude, who have no cultivation of taste, no training of fine arts, except what nature has given them, can appreciate as highly as the most select audience of savans, the force of reasoning and the beauties of style. Rude and unlettered men respond with a keen relish to all the flights of oratory, and can detect the flaw in an argument without knowing the meaning of the word "fallacy." The number of critics, therefore, is a necessary fact—an evil in one sense, a great good in the other. Timidity is often a quality of the man of genius, and he shrinks from an encounter single-handed with a host of detractors .-Critics are numberless, and they are all uncharitable. Censure is their art, defects their food, and detraction the pride of their profession. The young author must be a brave man to bid defiance to their multitudes, and must be patient and resolute not to mind the smartings of the rod they lay upon his back. But who can deny that the generality of critical powers is the true cause of the pancity of imposters? The shallow pretender soon has his they sought the shore, and in silence partook ight extinguished by a public verdict of condemnation, and the chaff being sifted from the wheat by the world acting in spontaneous union, posterity receives only the gold that has been

Here we have mixed our metaphors, and perhaps some awful critic, who has seen the motto that "the Judge is condemned, when the guilty are absolved," will feel it his duty to censure our style and inform us of our defects .--We dislike far more than we can express, petty and unreasonable criticism. We admit that the tribe, of whom we have been discoursing, are necessary as scavengers; but we can never consent that they come upon our individual premises, though for the kind purpose of removing the filth and rubbish about us. It is disagreenble to be criticised, albeit it be useful: and we prefer a present respite from annoying censors to the utility they may incidentally bring in their train. Whenever our productions are to be "waeked into" by gentlemen, whose business it is to detract, let them ask themselves whether they are doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them; and after answering this question, let them further examine themselves rigorously as to these, whether after all its defects the piece has not virtues-whether the sun itself has not its dark spots-and lastly, whether they themselves could have done half as well.

Penny Post. .... Somebody says: "He is a brave man who is not afraid to wear old clothes, until he is able to pay for new." Good resolutions are like fainting ladies they want to be carried out

THE GRAVE IN THE WILDERNESS. BY COMLY JESSUP. What a field of romance there is in the West!

Like its own beautiful prairies, it spreads before the traveller inviting him to pluck the many-colored flowers that bloom around him. The story of the Red Man of the forest and plain, his wrongs, his resentments, and his in-evitably approaching fate, are calculated to call up at once the tear of pity and the blush of shame. Though from the nature of things it seems ordained that he should pass away, yet such is a hard fate. His very nature, wild, romantic and adverse to restraint, renders it impossible that he should ever assimilate himself to the manners and laws of civilized life; and as mankind are still toiling up from the night of superstition and barbarism to the broad noon-light of enlightenment, the poor Indian can but fade away before the coming day.

The valor of King Philip, of Pokanoket, the eloquence of Red Jacket, the indomitable resistance of Tecumseh, the heart-burning wrongs of Osceola, the manly grief of Logan, the calm patience of the Fox Patriarch, and the virtues of Pocahontas, have been themes of story and song; but how many thousands more, whose hearts clung as fondly to their hearth-stones and father's graves, have gone down into the shades of oblivion, with no pen to perpetuate the memory of their struggles or their fate! It is upon this class of aboriginal inhabitants that the execrations of a cruel world have been heaped; to these have the epithets merciless, revengeful, bloodthirsty, been applied by their civilized fees, scarcely less tiger-like than they. When they have seen their homes passing by fraud or violence into the hands of their pale-faced neighbors, when they saw the whites becoining a powerful people, themselves fading away before his approach—becoming yearly weaker and weak-er—destined to total extinction, hope sometimes yielded to desperation, and, in the wild frenzy of their excitable nature, they committed excesses which were deepened in spirit and effect by the vengeance and resentment of the

To speak of conquest between our pioneer fathers and the sons of the forest, is but to relate an old story. To point to the rude mounds now leveled by the wheels of time, where some victim of strife was hastily laid by his comrades, is but to repeat every day scenes in the early lists and of the latter of

Long years ago, when every foot of the Western frontier was disputed ground, Captain Ward left his home of peace and security in the East, to endure the hardships and share the dangers of frontier life, taking with him his wife and several small children. He was accompanied by a widowed sister and her son, a noble wouth of nineteen. The convenience of a luxuriously furnished room in a majestic steamer, plowing her way through the ripoling wavelets laving her sides, was then unknown. Our pioneers embarked in a square built boat. some eight or ten feet broad, by fifty in length. They had on board about a dozen horses, besid s other stock, and with the man engaged to work the boat, there were nearly a dozen persons. Slowly and wearily they drifted down

vigilance and a diminition of caution. Just at the close of a beautiful day, the rowers, weary of labor, had ceased, and the boat manned and put off to the rescue, but before

trees, and put up for the night. It looks like a good place,' replied Rogers,

'and I am in favor of stopping; besides I hear some wild turkeys, and would like to have one The boat turned toward the point in ques-

tion; the children were all animation at the iden of stretching their cramped and wearied limbs on the shore; the women were already. getting out their provisions and making preparations for supper. They were within fifty yards of the shore, when their attention was arrested by the cracking of a stick. The Captain remarked that instead of turkey they might have a supper on venison. "No," shouted Rogers, who was steering the boat, "it's Indians. Row for your lives, or we are all dead!" With all haste the boat was put about, but before it was headed toward the middle of the stream, the crash of many rifles broke upon the stillness of those mighty solitudes, and a shower of balls swept around the little boat. The nephew of the Captain sprang up, seized his ritle, and fired at the foremost Indian, who from his dress appeared to be the leader of the band. The Indian fell, and the young man at the same moment. The cool and intrepid exertions of the oarsmen soon placed them beyond the reach of danger; as they knew it to be only a hunting party, they were aware that they were destitute of canoes, and did not fear pursuit; still their condition was a deplorable one. Many of their horses were killed; others were wounded, and plunged fearfully; one child, severely wounded, lay in the boat, his head supported by his mother, while the crimson current of life flowed rapidly from his bosom. He whispered a few words of encouragement and consolation to his mother, breathed a

of their humble repast, and in sorrow prepared the last resting place of the dead. No white-robed priest stood beside that lonely grave to utter a prayer over the departed, but the heart-broken mother knelt beside the remains of her only child, and placing her hand above that heart, now stilled forever, breathed such a prayer as only a soul crushed by sorrow, stil relying on heaven, can utter. Manly cheeks were wet within that little group, and from eyes unused to weep the tear of pity flowed. In the morning, Rogers assisted the mother in placing a rough stone at the head of the grave, and the little band of adventurers, saddened by the events of the

past, yet hopeful of the future, started again on their journey towards the setting sun.

Long and chequered years have passed, and the whole face of the mighty West has changed. The red man, driven back before the rolling tide of civilization, no longer larks upon the banks of the Queen of Rivers. The unsightly rafts that drinted upon its quiet waters have given place to floating palaces, furnished with all the conveniences and luxuries that taste or comfort can suggest. Long after the event which we have related had transpired, Rogers, then an old hunter, stood beside that simple stone; the mound they had piled up above the pulseless dead had sunk to a level with the surrounding earth—and his eye moistened as he related the incident to a comrade, and his lips quivered as he wound up his story with, "Ah l preachers may talk of sublimity, but I never saw any religion so sublime as that of that mother by the side of the grave of her son in the wilder-

prowded. None of our avenue cars ever yet were full, so, of course, the house on wheels stopped for me. Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intending to stand, but a gentleman up at the far end arose and insisted upon my taking his seat. Being very tired, I thanked him and obeyed. Presently a lady, much younger, much prettier, and much better dressed than myself, entered the car.—
No less than four gentlemen arose instantly, offering her a seat. She smiled sweetly and unaffectedly, and, thanking the gentleman who urged the nearest seat to her she seated herself with a peculiar grace of manner. She had one of those faces Kaphæl was always painting touchingly sweet and expressive. A little after this young beauty had taken her seat, a poor woman, looking very thin and pale, with the care-worn, haggard look that poverty, and sorrow, and hard labor always give, came in. She might have been one of those poor seamstresses who work like slaves and-starve for their labor. She was thinly and meanly clad and seemed weak and exhausted. She had evidently no sixpences to throw away, and came in the car not to stand but to rest while she was helped on her journey. While she was meekly standing for the moment, none of the gentlemen(?) offering to rise, Raphæl's au-gel, with sweet reproving eyes, looked on those who had so officiously offered her a seal, and

The seats of the car were all occupied

seeing none of them attempt to move, and just as I myself was rising to give the poor old lady a seat, she arose and insisted upon the woman taking her seat. It was all the work of but a moment; and the look of grateful surprise the old woman gave her, and the glance of sweet pity the beautiful girl bestowed on the woman as she yielded her seat, and the evident consternation of the broadcloth individuals, who were manifestly put to shame, all were to me irresistibly interesting and instructive. One of these same broadcloth wearers, apparently overpowered with confusion, got up and left the car, and Raphæl's angel took his vacant seat.—Day Book.

THRILLING INCIDENT. On Saturday evening, 8th instant, as the storm that had been brewing some hours was took refuge under the deck of a sail boat belonging to Mr. F. W. Backus, lying at the dock with sail hoisted. In a moment after

the squall struck her, when she broke from her moorings, and started toward the open lake. When first seen, she was nearly halfway across the river, and the little fellow had crawled from his place of shelter, and taken his place at the helm, endeavoring to direct his course towards the shore. Soon the rain came down in torrents; the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and the banks of the river were lined with wailing women and children, and strong men were powerless lookers on. Not a boat was immediately within reach. The sail boat had almost reached Stony Island, and the hearts of all the lookers on were for a moment relieved, expecting to the broad and beautiful Ohio, keeping in the see her go ashore, when all at once she broachmiddle of the stream, as well to enjoy the cur-tent, as to avoid danger from the parties of ing for Gross Isle. As the boom settled Indians which might be prowling along the shore. Day after day dawned and closed upon them, and they had passed the great border battle ground, where wild, undisciplined valor battle ground, where wild, undisciplined valor was struggling to resist the approach of usur- squall struck the sail; the boat was thrown pation and civilization. They no longer feared upon her beam ends, and the sail and boom the deadly missiles from the shores, nor started | in the water, and cries of "he is lost-he is at every sound that came to their cars, as at gone," were heard on all sides. Still the galthe foot teps of an unseen foe. A sense of se- lant bark held her way, again she went curity naturally brings with it a relaxation of about, and took her course towards Malden,

and again the pilot was plainly seen standing at her helm. By this time a boat had been had drifted down the current, when Ward called to his pilot:

'Rogers, suppose we put in this side of that point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those point yonder, fasten our boat to one of the rescue, but before getting any distance into the rescue, but before getting any distance into the rescue, but before the rescue, but before your point your distance into the rescue, but before getting any distance into the rescue, but before your point your distance into the rescue your point your point your distance into the rescue your point your point your point

Esq., ran down the bank and made signs to the boy to keep the helm up or down as the meandering of the boat required. He obeyed the signs like an old salt, and in a few minutes the boat was run into shallow water. when the gentlemen named above were enabled to wade on board, and in a little time. the boy was in the arms of his mother, who had been an almost distracted spectator of the whole scene. In answer to a question of how he was getting along when the gentlemen boarded the boat, he answered that he was pretty wet; but added, "wasn't it lucky, Mr.

when she went off?" Detroit Advertiser.

NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS. What millions of newspapers are daily read on this round earth! And how little thought do the mass of readers cast back of the curtain, behind which this type-leviathan, the newspaper press, plumes itself for the instruction and amusement of the world. How which a multitude of mental genii undergo take up the newspaper, bright and scintillating; it amuses, interests, or charms them: and not one in the thousand but thinks this product of hand and brain-more brilliant than the sorcerer's enchantment-is of as easy and simple culture as the turnips in a farmer's garden. To the mass the editor is creative, wearriless, ubiquitous. He can give them sermons and sonnets, political economies and philosophical abstractions, a monody or a joke, a culogy or an epitaph, as readily as the tree, shaken by a gusty wind drops its ripened fruit. Days, months and years, pent up and recreative, his brain seems to them of endless and infinitely various capacity. He can think for them, make their opinions, and, in a word, tell them all the world is about, what it has been about, and what it will be about to the end of time.-And for all this, to them seemingly simple labor-in reality mightier than all other pro-

from one to three dirty pennies per day, and there their care for the editor's trials and enjoyments ends .- N. Y. Mirror. AIM HIGH, Boys-but remember the top of the ladder is not to be reached by one mighty jump, some day, after you are men. The path of the hill of science begins just where you are now-in your school room-and every lesson well learned is a step. Do you see that little blue eyed fellow in the corner looking so steadily upon his book? His body is still, but his soul, if you could only see it, is taking steps along an nuscen, but real path, which leads through the broad and beautiful fields of knowledge, and up the heights of fame, and wealth, and honor, Perhaps he is on his way even now to Congress-ay! just as fast now as when twenty years hence, thousands shall be delighted at his wisdom and eloquence, and vote for him as their representative in the national council.

gressive and revolutionary forces-they pay

SWEDENBORG'S YOUTH .- It is stated of Swedenborg, that when he was a little boy, Swedenborg, that when he was a little boy, he was frequently seen playing in the garden as with some others, when no one was seen but him. On being questioned who he was playing with, his reply was: "With the other boys." But as there was no other boys there, the conclusion is, that even at that early age, and while he was entirely unconsoious of the fact, he was in full gala of sport with the unseen world.

NO.3.

THE TOMBS OF THE PRESIDENTS. THE TOMB OF MADISON.

MONTPELIER, VIRGINIA.

At Montpelier, the name which Mr Madi-son gave to his beautiful residence in Orange county, Virginia, about one bundred miles northwest of Richmond, and thirty miles from the grave of Jefferson, are enterred the re-mains of the fourth President of the United States, and father of the Constitution. We have no recollection of any published account of Mr. Madison's tomb, although his late re-sidence has been frequently described. The memory of Mr. Madison has been somewhat eglected in his native State. Short sketches of his life have been written by John Quincy Adams, Charles J. Ingersoll, and other North-ern men, and there is a brief notice of him appended to his political writings, but a full personal biography of this great man is much wanting. After his death, in June, 1836, a funeral oration was delivered before the citi-zens of Richmond, Virginia, by Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., of that city, in which he gave an eloquent sketch of his public life and services, but no account of his private life.—

Mr. Adams was appointed by the city authorities of Boston to deliver an enlogy on Mr. Madison. The faculty of the University of Virginia paid due honors to his memory. In Congress his death was appropriately noticed by resolutions and speeches made by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, and John Quincy Adams.

We believe that the remains of Mrs. Madison, the venerable relict of Mr. Madison, who survived her husband until her death recently, were also interred at Montpelier.

THE TOMB OF MONROE,

AT THE SECOND STREET CEMETERY, N. V. Mr. Monroe was a native of the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, and his family resi-dence was Oak Hill, Loudoun county, near the Potomac river. We believe that Mrs. Monroe, who died a short time before the President, was buried there, as well as other members of the family. Mr. Monroe left only two children, both daughters; one was the widow of George Hay, Esq., of Richmond, the other the wife of Samuel L. Gouverneur Esq., of New York. The President died in N. York, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. | the 27th June of the same year, and the dis-Thursday, the 7th of July. The funeral procession inoved from the City Hall at 4, P. M., itants of Hindostan. The number of eases in where the body was brought by a guard of England and Wales in 1831—'2, was 63,236; honor, accompanied by the immediate relatives and friends of the family. An address was delivered in front of the Hall by Wm. A. there were 54,552 attacks, and 21,171 deaths. Duer, President of the Columbia College. In the city of London there were 11,520 The body was then taken to St. Paul's Church, where the funeral services of the Episcopal Church was read, and an anthem sung. In the mean time, the several societies formed in the Park. The pall-bearers were S. L. Southard, Col. R. Varick, Col. John Ferguson, David Brooks, Governor Aaton Ogden, and T. Morris, (United States Marshal.) The procession moved up Broadway to Bleecker street, the military forming a line on each side of Bleecker and Second streets, while the different bedies and societies marched through and entered the cemetery. The body was then deposited in the vault assigned to it, at the northeast end of the cemetery in Second street. The body of the deceased was deposited in a leaden coffin soon after death, and that in a mahogany coffin, which bears on a plate of silver the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE. of Virginia. DIED 4TH JULY, 1831, Aged 74 years.

The usual honors were paid to the memory of the ex-President in the various cities and towns throughout the United States. J. Q. Adams and Judge McLean delivered eulogies

on Mr. Monroe. THE TOMB OF ANDREW JACKSON,

AT THE HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. The Hermitage, which was for many years the residence of General Jackson, is beautifully situated on the bank of the Cumberland river, about ten miles from the city of Nashville. There the remains of the distinguished deaths was 5,072. In some of the West-General and President, who filled so important a place in the history of his country, were interred in June, 1845. We have not seen any particular description of the tomb at the Hermitage, but it is known that the General was opposed to pomp and show in commemoration of the dead. He refused to accept of a marble sarcophagus brought from the Mediterranean, which had contained the remains of antiquity. He desired to be bu-ried in a plain manner, according to the cus-Backus, that I was aboard of your boat

toms of his countrymen. Gen. Jackson was buried by the side of his wife, who had preceded him to the tomb lowing epitaph on this lady is interresting, as it was written by Gen. Jackson himself: "Here lies the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, the wife of President Jackson, who died on the 22nd of December, 1828, aged little do they know of the toil and unrest | 61. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind .daily, in preparing the banquet of intellect | She delighted in relieving the wants of her and humor for their rapacious palates. They | fellow creatures and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactress; to the rich she was an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an orna-ment. Her piety went hand in hand with her

> tle and so virtuous slander might wound, but it could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transplant her to the bosom of her God." THE TOMB OF HARRISON. AT NORTH BEND, OHIO. General Harrison died in the city of Washington only one month after his inauguration.

> benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for

being permitted to do good. A being so gen-

The funeral took place at the seat of Government, on the 7th of April, and was attended by an immense concourse of people from Bal-timore, Alexandria, Richmond, Philadelphia and other places. The civic and military proeession was large and imposing, occupying two miles in length. The funeral services of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Mr. Hawley. The body was interred in the Congressional burying ground, but soon afterwards removed to the former residence of General Harrison, at North Bend on the banks of the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati, where it was interred in the family tomb at that place.

THE TOMB OF TAYLOR. NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY. Gen. Taylor was the second President who died in office, and his decease took place at Washington city, July 9th, 1850, where he was interred with military and civic honors.-His remains were removed in the fall of the same year and deposited in the family come- question of a lawyer in cross example tery, near Louisville, Ky., on the 1st November, 1850. Colonel Richard Taylor, the father of the President removed with his family from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1795, and resided in the vicinity of Louisville. When Gen.

"No," replied the witness, "I thought the patient was in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits." Z. Taylor was appointed to the command of the South-Western division of the army he removed his family from Louisville to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where they continued to reside until his election to the Presidency. A it is a sin to lie, when it is so necessary in the simple and plain monument marks the tomb

BOOKS, PAMPHINGS, OURD JANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABRES & OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERS O. A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable's BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c., always on hand.

office he had purchased a beautiful residence at Nashville, where he took up his abode, after a journey through the Southern States, upon the expiration of his term, in March, 1849. Death unexpectedly shortened his career on the 16th June, 1849, and on the following day his remains were accompanied to their resting place by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens. His amiable widow has caused to be creeted a tasteful tomb over his remains, in the grounds of the mansion house. The monument is a tablet supported by four cor-umns, with a square pillar in the centre, on which the name of the President and other particulars are inscribed.

THE CHOLERA. The history and progress of this fell dest er of mankind, are sketched in the follow account from the New York Herald. The the direct of ills in the black-lettered list, m ern science has disarmed the scourge of half

its terrors, and placed a remedy within the reach of individual prudence. Our readers will be interested in what follows: The first distinct data that we have in refe ence to cholera, is that, in the year 1781, is attacked a body of troops at Cknnjam, a coast-town 536 miles north-east of Madras, which town 536 miles north-east of Madras, which latter place it reached during the next year.—In the year 1783, it attacked many of the native inhabitants of India, and twenty thousand deaths of curred. It then disappeared; but in 1817 it again appeared, and fairly earned its name as a terrible epidemic disease. In Jessore, (India,) 10,000 deaths in a population of 60,000 took place. From India it was supposed to have been conveyed by ships to Maaritius, the Dutch East Indies, and China. In 1821, it had reached the Persian Gulf; and, continuing its western progress, we find it on continuing its western progress, we find it on the banks of the Tigris—thence into Cancasia; and, finally, on the 14th of September, 1830, it reached Moscow. Taking the course of the great rivers, the Don and the Volcathe disease rapidly extended itself over Russia. In January, 1832, the cholera appeared at Ediphyra, on the 14th of February at London. Edinburg, on the 14th of February at London,

and in March at Dublin. Calsis and Paris were also attacked in March. The 9th of June, 1832, will ever be remembered as the period when this scourge appeared on the American continent. It appeared at Quebec, where it was also very severe in 1849. The first case in New York occurred on deaths, 20,726. In Scotland, 20,202 were attacked, of whom 10,650 died. In Ireland. cases, and 5,275 deaths. The disease visited Spain and Italy in 1835-'8, and finally dis-

appeared from Europe in 1837-'8. The appearance of the cholera in the United States created a great panic, and probably many persons died from fear. In Quebec, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Norfolk and Rochester, there were about 15,000 deaths during three months.

It will be seen by the above, that it is comparatively asy to ascertain the origin and progress of the cholera of 1832. The epidemic of 1848--'9, is not so clearly traced. It is alleged that it made its appearance at Cabal in 1845, and pursuing almost the same course as in 1832, it reached Moscow in December. 1847. In May, 1848, it reached Constantinople, and spread throughout the Danubian provinces. The cholera appeared at London and Hull, in September, 1848. It disappeared in December, and the whole number of deaths in the United Kingdom was 72,180.-It is estimated that the expense of funerals exceeded five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and the cost of the disease altogether was about two millions of pounds. The only large city exempted from the cholera was Birmin ham, where not a single case occurred, although half the inhabitants of a small town in the vicinity were swept off. In New York the cholera appeared in May, 1849; culminated in the week ending July 21, when there were 714 deaths; and disappeared in November. The whole number of

ern cities it was much more severe. WIVES WANTED .- Marriageable girls are quick in the Minnessota market. We quote from a letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser "Several leading and wealthy citizens of St. Paul have married Indian squaws—aboriginal ladies, perhaps I ought to say. These matches are caused less by romance than by the necessity of having a wife and the scarcity of white women. When there is an importation of the latter commodity from the East, it is eagerly seized. I heard of a gentleman from our part of the country who came out to sethis wife, who had preceded him to the tomb sixteen years before his own death. The fol-

the addition of two sons-in-law. A GOOD EXCHANGE.—A London paper states that a lady was recently travelling in an omnibus alongside a fashionable dressed man. who had on his finger a splendid ring; on returning home she missed her purse, containing about £4, but in the lining of her dress she found the ring she had seen on the person who sat beside her in the omnibus. A jeweler valued it at £40.

.... The following is an account of the way the Fourth of July was celebrated at Montague, Massa-chusetts. Sensible people, these citizens of Montague We think a scow load of tin-rattles, penny-trumpets and hobby-horses would sell there:
"Between three and four o'clock, there was a mock "Between three and four o'clock, there was a mock slave-hunt. A poor fugitive was seen to run for dear life, pursued by a posse on horseback and on foot, armed with bludgeons and pistols, who at length succeeded in capturing him. But the spectators interfered now, and quickly rescued the fugitive, and pulled his pursuers from their horses and set them to fleeing in turn, while their prisoner was set free. Then were seen feur effigies (of Pierce, Douglas, Loring, and Hallett) slowly bornealong, to the mournful tolling of the bell, to a gallows erected in the wide angle of the street, where they were suspended by angle of the street, where they were suspende the neck 'until dead.' A fire was then kindled be-neath them, and seen they were converted to ashes." A more ridiculous exhibition perhaps never occur-red, unless on the shores of Saw Mill river.

red, unless on the shores of Saw Mill river.

... A sweet little girl in New Haven, only three years old, was promised one evening that she should accompany her parents to Boston the next morning. She was much clated at the prospect of the journey, and when she had finished repeating her little prayer as she laid down to sleep, she said with the most exquisite simplicity: "Good-bye, God—Good-bye, Jesus Christ—I am going to Boston in the morning!"

The New Orleans Bulletin adds that it is not simple shides. ply children, but that grown people as well may feel that they bid good-bye to all expectations of divine influences on going to Boston.

influences on going to Beston,
....Col. Fanutleroy's command arrived at Grasshopper Creek, 36 miles from Fort Leavenworth, on
the 3d of July. It consists of companies B and D
of the 1st dragoons. The plain is reported to be
alive with officers, ladies, men, horses and mules.—
Many desertions have taken place. He would leave
in a few days.

.... "Did he not make several visits after the patient was out of danger." was the witness called to prove a doctor's bill in one of our justice's court,

.... To make a young lady six father THE TOMB OF POLE,

AT MASSIVILLE, TEXTESSEE.

Mr. Polk before he was elected to the Presslency, had resided at Columbus, Maury counties the hand, and the promise of a gew both the control of the promise of a gew both the promi ty, Tennessee, but previous to rating from I If she don't melt it will be become about



CHARLESTOWN: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1854.

PUBLIC MEETING. We are requested to announce that a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county will be held at the Court-House, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Internal rovement Convention to be held in the month of August at the Greenbrier County White Sulphur

TRIUMPH OF THE CIVIL SUPERINTENDENCY. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

We have learned with much pleasure—the vote of the House of Representatives, by which the Civil Superintendency over the National Armories has been re-established—the triumphant vote of Ayes 117. Noes 47-a majority of seventy. This splendid triumph was achieved after a most determined fight against powerful official influence and after one of the most brilliant debates of the session.— The debate was closed by our able representative the Hon. CHARLES J. FAULENER, in an argument reflecting the highest credit upon him. We learn from several private sources, that this argument has won for him a new laurel to his already well earned rep-

Before the election of our representative to Congress, all efforts to strike the fetters of military power, from the limbs of our noble mechanics proved fruitless, and all hopes of overthrowing the Military Superintendencies seemed utterly gone. But he went there and commenced the battle in earnest, and at every step met the most determined opposition. But at every step he has succeeded in meeting and conquering opposition, and in making friends of those who were originally opposed to his riews. Then we sav, honor-to whom honor is due. and in awarding to him this meed of our praise, let it not be understood that we wish to detract in the least, one leaf from the laurels of Messrs, Stanton. Vansant, and others who have fought manfully in this battle. On the contrary we return them our thanks, and the thanks of our people.

It is not very probable that so overwhelming an expression of popular sentiment evidenced by this vote of the House of Representatives will be disregarded by the Senate.

We observe in the Union of the 18th instant, a communication from the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and many of the principal Officials and Citizens of the City of Springfield, addressed to the Hon. R. H. Stanton of Kentucky, Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Armories, &c., expressing their warm approbation of the ability and statements of the report of the Select Committee, in which they make ecial reference to our representative, the Hon Charles J. Faulkner, and award to him his true position, as the courageous pioneer in this work of

Reform. The fellowing is the extract: After ten years of violence to the public sense in subjecting citizens possessing the rights of elec-tors to the orders and control of officers of the standing army, in a time of profound peace, it was matter of mutual gratulation among our people when a geatleman was at length returned to Congress who had the courage to stand forth in vindication of the rights of an injured and abused class. and arraign the policy of their oppressors at the bar of public opinion. His able and eloquent speech delivered in the House on the 11th of February, 1853, was almost the first event which inspired e in this community that Congress might be led to see and correct the error into which a former administration had fallen through the machinations of

an interested corps. THE SEASON AT SHANNONDALE. The second regular Ball for the season at this

agreeable resort, took place on Wednesday evening last, and was attended by a numerous company who appeared highly gratified at the exertion and arrangements of the excellent proprietor of the Springs. The Ball was preceded by the ascent of a large fire-Balloon, which rose beautifully into the air amid the hurrras of the spectators, and taking a Northeasterly direction, was soon hidden in the clouds .-Then came off a handsome display of Fire-work, the recket's silvery rain as it scattered in upper air, giving signal to the neighborhood that the dancing was about to commence. Meantime the Band of music was standing on the piazza; and enlivened the intervals with lively and agreeable airs, and then adfourning to the saloon, enabled the dancers to amuse themselves to their heart's content. Though the Ball was well attended, yet we do not

think the concourse of persons from our own and the adjoining counties was what it ought to have been nor such as we should like to see reward the exertions and enterprise of "mine host" of Shannondale. Now that the labors of the harvest are completed, and our farmers have gathered in abundant crops for which they can now receive unusual prices, we hope to see at Shannondale, next Ball-night, an old-fashloned gathering and such hilarity and enjoyment as shall make it a harvest-home.

We understand that the Ball for to-morrow, (Wednesday night,) will be preceded as the last was, by the ascent of a large and handsome fire-Balloon, and enlivened by a display of Rockets.

When Capt. Sappington continues these efforts and does whatever can be done to render the Springs agreeable and attractive, it is only fair that some little exertion should be made on our part, to share the enjoyment offered and make some remuneration

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Attorney General, in disposing of a question recently arising in connection with the Government property at Harpers-Ferry, has decided that officers of the Government or other persons residing en land ceded by any of the States to the United States, are not subject to be taxed by the authorities of the States, and are not in general amenable to the State labors, or municipal regulations. REV. MR. BAKER'S SEMINARY.

The Winchester Virginian, in an article on the fourishing condition of the different schools in that

"At the Rev. Jos. Baker's Academy, several young ladies were examined in Latin and Greek, and acnselves with remarkable readiness in albra and the most difficult rules of arithmetic. In ory, rhetoric, French and mathematics, as well as ther important branches of education.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW ENGLAND. Temperance and abolitionism seem to have gotten

into a disastrous connection in the New England States. At a State Temperance Convention recently held in Massachusetts, speeches were made in which It was declared that "their principels are obedience to the prohibitory law and disohedience to the fugitre slave law." with many other avowals similar in Find. It is unfortunate for PHILIP S. WHITE that he was enrolled among the members of the convention and took a prominent part as a speaker, after labor-ing so earnestly to clear himself from the charges of abolitionism brought against him while in this State. BANK NOTES BURNED.

The house of J. T. GEEENWADE, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about eight miles from Cumberland, was burned on the night of the 1st just. His losses included about \$3,000 in bank notes, about \$2,000 of which were upon the Romney branch of the Bank of the Valley.

ACCIDENT.

And olderly gentleman of this county, near Charlestown, by the name of FRAZIER, was badly injured Wednesday morning by falling from a wheat rick, whilst aiding in stacking wheat,

13-Wm. Watson, son of Lemnel Watson, of Leesbarg, has received an appointment as State Cadet in the Virginia Military Institute.

03-Col. B. H. Smith of Charleston, Kanawha, M. one time a member of the Senate of Virginia, and a member of the late constitutional convention, is a didate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Snodgrass. This makes, we bee, the ninth candidate in the field. We have beretofore announced that Fleet W. Smith, Esq., is a candidate, in addition to seven others. D. B. Washington, Esq., formerly of Jefferson County, who was also a candidate, has withdrawn.

OF The fare from Cincinnati to St. Louis, meals state room included, has been reduced to one

St Louis on the let inst, seventeen pers

ECLINE IN THE INCREASE OF THE FREE ME GROES IN THE UNITED STATES. The following tables are taken from the Detroit Progressive increase of free colored in all the Sta

48,929 or 82.28 per cen

25.25

1800......108,395 1810......186,446

1820.....253,524

1830.....2,009,043

1840.....2,487,455

36.86 1830......319,599 20.87 1840.....386,303 1850 ..... 434.495 49,192 12.47 Progressive increase of whites in all the States, Decennial Increase. 1900.... 4,304,489 1,132,025 or 35,68 p
1810.... 5,862,004 1,557,515 36.18 1820..... 7,861,937 1,999,933 1830.....10,537,308 2,675,441 34.12

78.051 47,078

1840....14,195,695 3,658,317 1850....19,533,868 5,357,373 34.72 do. 37.74 do. Progressive increase of slaves in the slave States. Decennial Increase. 1800..... 195,144 1810.....1,191.364 293,041 33.4 1820.....1,538,038 344.674

471.005

478,412

23.81

716,858 1850....3,204,313 Thus it appears that while the ratio of increase both of the white and slave population has increased that of the free negroes has steadily declined, falling from 821 per cent. decennially in 1790 to 121 per cent in 1850. Upon this remarkable state of facts the Detroit Free Press remarks:

"The free negroes are now more numerous in the slave than in the free States—a result not to be easily credited or comprehended, when we think of the opposite institutions and tastes that exist in the two divisions of the confederacy. It must be referred partly to the more favorable climate of the south, and partly to a natural inclination in a portion of the race to submit to the degraded condition of their ancestors, rather than undergo the hazards so often attendant upon higher civil standing in more northly States."

Touching the fact that the rapid natural increase of the slaves is in such striking contrast with the almost stationary condition of the free negroes, the Philadelphia Bulletin remarks:

"It furnishes no moral justification of the institu tion of slavery, but it does give a decided denial to the stories of general cruelty and degradation among the slaves; for no race could thrive and multiply thus steadily and rapidly, under a general system of cruelty. It proves, indeed, that the average of social happiness and physical health, which are the chief stimulents of rapid crease, is greater among the slaves than among the free negroes, and as happiness and health are what would chiefly suffer from a general system of harsh, tyrannical proprietorship, there can be but exceptional cases of such harshness, which produce no ap preciable effect upon the condition of the great mass

These tables and the remarks of these two North ern papers show, beyond all doubt, that the slaves are far more happy and prosperous than the free negroes-the facts speak for themselves and the ingenuity of man cannot distort them. They show the utter falsity of the statements and positions of the

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

The following table taken from a speech delivered in Congress a few days since by Mr. HAVEN, shows the expenses of maintaining the Postal System, and the amount of revenue collected in each State: TOTAL POSTAGES.

ij	States and Territories.	Collected.	Transportation.
ē	Maine	\$125,194.94	\$52,767.88
ä	New Hampshire	81,703.53	_ 31,999.45
9	Vermont		62,476.85
3	Massachusetts	453,966.80	130,117.13
ŝ	Rhode Island	47,377.79	12,139.72
9	Connecticut		64,173.13
	New York		455,019.76
S	Delaware	. 16,310.71	9,412.00
ĕ	New Jersey		74,139.55
g	Pennsylvania		238,019.69
8	Maryland		191,586.20
ij	District of Columbia.		
g	Virginia	. 183,472.19	313,234.72
ş	North Carolina		175,630.59
8	South Carolina	82,985.75	127,160.19
8	Georgia	. 142,800.14	215,238.78
Ņ	Florida		38,661.99
8	Alabama		178,543.35
ij	Mississippi	73,108.21	115,924.92
B	Texas		139,362.19
g	Kentucky		139,038.15
g	Michigan	. 96,757.19	136,260.14
ä	Wisconsin		46,608.00
ğ	Louisiana		90,420.73
g	Tennessee	85,701.10	92,886.29
g	Missouri	. 98,781.82	140,454.41
ŝ	Illinois	. 175,346.83	181,611.10
ä	Ohio		363,182.37
ğ	Indiana		109,392.96
g	Arkansas		90,859.15
9	Iowa		36,393.32
걸	California		174,243.02
	Oregon Territory	9,798.35	47,682.16
į	Minnesota Territory		2,386.28
ğ	New Mexico Territory.	. 517.92	19,647.22
ŝ	Utah Territory	959.66	3,269.70
20	Art to the think and a second	F00 10	STATE OF THE PARTY

Total......\$5,084,464.57 \$4,199,951.68

Washington Territory.

536.89

J. R. TUCKER'S ADDRESS. The address delivered by J. Randolph Tucker, Esq. of Winchester, before the Philomathean and Phoenix societies of William and Mary, on the evening of the 3d inst, is spoken of as a briliant production. The Williamsburg Gazette says of it.

"We were present upon the occasion and listened throughout with deep interest to the address of Mr. Tucker, and we are sure we but exgress the universal sentiment, when we say, that it was in every respect, worthy of the distinguished reputation of its

"After alluding in an eloquent manner to the feel-ing of proud satisfaction which the unexpected call made upon him had excited in his bosom, and the associations of a public and private character, connected with Williamsburg and William and Mary College; he treated his audience to a philosophical and entertaining dissertation upon "man considered in his social and governmental relations." It is needless for us to say that he handled his subject with great ability, and presented some most striking views upon the rights and character of man considered in this two-fold capacity.

"He entered into a learned and philosophical disquisition as the rights of man and as to the duties of government, and traced with a master's hand the nature of the State and Federal Government, under which it is our good fortune to live. It would be superfluous to us to say that he is a States' rights man of the strictest sect, and looks upon the lamented and distinguished Carolinian, J. C. Calhoun, as embodying the very essence of a great statesman and noble patriot; and in the discourse delivered before our young friends on the occasion alluded to, he endeavored to enforce, with emphasis, the peculiar doctrines of the political school to which he belongs.

"He handled, with gloves off, the foolish and mad fanatics of the North, who, forgetting what they owe to the laws and the constitution of the country, are willing to trample the one under foot, and to disregard the requirements of the other.

"Mr. T. gave his views of the working of the State and Federal governments, and of the powers and duties of each, and described the operations of the different departments as divided into judicial, executive and legislative; and in the main, his views were philosophical and correct. "Upon the whole, his address was a production of

high merit, and stripped of some of its abstractions and ultraism, was such a one as would command itself to the entire southern mind. We presume it will be published, and till then, we forbear to make any further remarks upon the subject."

DISTANCES TO SAN FRANCISCO. Licut. Maury gives the following as the distances from port to port in round numbers:

From New York to San Francisco, via Panama 5,200 miles; from New York to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, 4,700 miles; from New York to San Francisco, via Honduras, 4,200 miles; from New York to No allowance is made in the above for the distance

across the continent. 83-The Hard Shell Democratic State convention of New York have unanimously nominated Green C. Bronson for Governor; Elijah Ford for Lientenant Gevernor ; Clark Burnham for canal commissioner. and Abram Vernah, of Livingston, for State Prison Inspector.

Of On Wednesday morning last, the Episcopal Church, a new and beautiful edifice in Fredericksburg was discovered to be on fire, which, before it was subdued, was damaged to the extent of some \$4,000 or \$5,000. It is not known how the fire originated, but is believed to be act of an incendiary. 63-For the want of room and the late hour at which it was received, we are under the necessity of postponing an interesting letter from Hampshire County, descriptive of its mountain scenery, its val-

leys and its crops, until our next issue. 63-The erection of a monument to the memory of THOMAS RITCHIE, by the Democracy of Virginia, is suggested by many of our exchanges, Let it be done. The name of Thomas Ritchie will give honor and lustre to the stone which bears it.

OF-A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE has been formed in Richmond, Va. The constitution proposes the in-stitution of a school of design, a chemical laboratory, a library, public lectures and an annual exhi-

Of-We call attention to the advertisement of Burnam's Museum, to be found in another column.—
Such a grand collection of curiosities has never perhaps been exhibited before, and all should embrace the expertantly of witnessing this rare exhibition. the second of th

The following are the year and nays in the Hou of Representatives upon the final passage of the B proposing to substitute the Civil instead of Mili adence at the National Armories, located

Harpers-Ferry and Springfield. The rote is a most decisive one, and even greater than its most sanguine friends had anticipated. No effort was left undone on the part of the Ordnauce corps to retain the military control over merely civilians, but to the honor of the House, and in justice to the mechanics of the country, and the free principles of our institu tions, such interference has been most signally rebuked. The Bill will no doubt pass the Senate in the course of a day or two. We publish in another place, some interesting details as to the discussions &c., in the House, upon the day of its passage, which we are sure most of our readers will find interest in perusing. The following is the provision incorporated in the Army Appropriation Bill:

Page six, at the end of line one hundred and twenty-two, add the following proviso: Provided, So much of all laws heretofore passed as authorizes the appointment of military officers to superintend operations at the national armories be. and the same are hereby, repealed; and from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a cometent and well qualified civilian as superintender

YEAS-Messrs, Willis Allen, Thos. H. Bayly, Banks. Belcher, Bennett, Bliss, Bridges, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clack, Cobb, Cor-win, Cullom, John G. Davis, Thomas, Davis, Dick, Disney, Dunham, Bastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, Ellison, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Goodrich, Greenwood, Grow, A. Harlan, Hendricks, Henn, Houston, Hughes, Inger-soll, D. T. Jones, G. W. Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, Lindley, Macdonald, McMullin, McNair, Macy, Matteson, ley, Macdonald, McMullin, McNair, Macy, Matteson, Maurice, Maxwell, Mayall, Middleswarth, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Parker, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Pratt, Pringle, Paryear, Ready, Reese, Thos. Ritchey, Robbins, Rowe, Russell, Sabin, Sapp, Shannon, Shower, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, William Smith, Geo. W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Hester L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Tweed, Upham, Vail Vansant, Walbridge, Walsh, Elihu B. Washburne, Wells, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, Witte, Hen-drick B. Wright, Yates, and Zollicoffer-117. NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Appleton, David J. Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Benson, Benton, Boyce, Breckin-ridge, Bugg, Campbell, Clingman, Colquitt, Cook, Cox, Craig, Crocker, Curtis, Dawson, Dickinson, Dowdell, Edmands, T. D. Eliot, Farley, Hastings, Haven, Hill, Hunt, Roland Jones, Keitt, Knox, McQueen, Norton, Peckham, Pennington, Phillips, Preston, Riddle, D. Ritchie, Ruffin, Seward, Shaw, Singleton, Wm. R. Smith, David Stuart, Walley, and Israel Wash-

burn-47.

We are under many obligations to the courtesy and kindness of Senators Mason, Norris, Clayton, Douglas and Cass, as also, Messrs. Faulkner, Letcher, Caskie, Bocock, Dent, McDougal, &c., of the House, for various public Documents and interesting speeches, received during the last week.

HEIRS OF DANIEL BEDINGER OF JEFFERSON. It gives us much pleasure to state that the bill for the relief of the heirs of Daniel Bedinger, dec'd., was on Saturday last, through the indefatigable efforts and high business attainment of our representative, the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, passed by the committee of the whole. This is in practice equivalent to its pussage by the House of Representative.

This is an old claim dating as far back as 1782. from which time it bears interest, and is justly due to their ancestor. The claim now amounts to near 10,000 dollars and we heartily congratulate them upon the probability of the recovery of this just de-

Many of our readers are aware that the Hon. Henry Bedinger, our present "Minister to Denmark" is one of the children of Daniel Bedinger, dec'd, and will be one of the inheritors of this recovery.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The Homestead Bill has been defeated beyond the hope of resurrection, by the substitute offered by the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER of Virginia, which has already passed the Senate, and will no doubt the House. It is within the pale of the Constitution, and will meet the approbation of the country. The Bill is regarded as settling forever the Public Land question, which is sufficient reason to commend it to the approval of even those who might object to

some of its details. The following extract from

the Washington Union explains the feature of Mr.

Hunter's bill: "The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hunter, on Monday last, encourages us to hope that the present session of Congress may yet be signalized by the adoption of the non-intervention policy, combin ed with the graduation principle, and such fair provisions for actual settlers as would be satisfactory to every section of the Union. Mr. Hunter's bill seeks to establish a new and comprehensive land policy, by combining into one system the several great ob ects of graduation, of price, transfer of management to the States, and the security to actual settlers of their homesteads on terms so reasonable as to be entirely satisfactory. The propriety of such a combination of objects impresses itself on our mind as pe culiarly important; and upon examination of Mr Hunter's bill, we think he has succeeded in framing system which is not only practicable, but which when reduced to practice, would prove eminently servicable to the country. The system is recommended to favor in an especial manner, because it lops off from the federal government a large amount of its executive patronage, and transfers it to the State governments, where it can be exercised without mbarrassment. It is another decided movement i the direction of State Rights and of popular sover-eignty, because is looks to the removal of that ano-malous state of things which limits the actual sovereignty of the State over the lands within its limits and seeks to transfer the entire jurisdiction to the people of the State. The system proposed by Mr. lunter graduates the price of lands according to the time they may have been in market—the scale ranging from one dollar twenty-five cents down to twentyfive cents, thus adopting a principle of equity which has long been contended for by many statesmen.— The bill does not overlook that new feature in the internal improvement policy, which is based upon the idea that railroads give greatly increased value to the lands in their vicinity. But the last, and by no means the least important feature in the bill is that which cares and provides for the actual settler. Although this is not done, as in the pending homestead bill, without any consideration, yet the considera-tion is so small and the terms so favorable that the price is merely nominal, and hence the measure re tains substantially the homestead principle. W cannot doubt that a measure which embraces ob-

jects so important, would be received with general satisfaction by the country." . A GOOD SPECIMEN.

Mr. Philip Orr of this County, left at our office on Friday last, a stalk of corn raised on his premises, which measured 13 feet in height, and had on it two ears of corn in full silk. Considering the drought, this is quite an extraordinary production, as some of the Corn in this and the adjoining counties, on good land, is scarrely over 20 inches. He had also attached some of the finest specimens of white Onions and seedlings, the whole county can produce

This evening at early candle-light, Rev. Dr. Crockett, of the American Indian Mission Association, will deliver a discourse on Indian Character and the Indian Mission Cause, in the Presbyterian Church of this place. He will give some interesting facts, and exhibit samples of writing and ornamental needle-work. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

On to-morrow evening, at the same time, he will deliver a similar discourse at Middleway.

HOT AND DRY. Though the prolonged drought has almost entirely destroyed the gardens, the grass, &c., and our wells and springs mostly gope dry, yet the Corn crop has withstood its effects thus far, to a degree which no one could have anticipated. In many instances it looks green and growing, though unless we get a rain the present week, the prospect will be exceedingly gloomy. The earth is com-pletely parched up, and the intensity of the heat for the last ten days has almost destroyed the physical energies of both man and beast. The thermometer has about averaged 90° in the shade, and run up as high as 140° in the sun, which is beyond human effort to endure. Yesterday the rays of the sun were lessened, and the air bracing, which we hope is indicative of a more healthful and genial at-

In the Cities, North and South, East and West the weather is said to have been warmer than for many years, and the sufferings of their inhabitants too intolerable to be borne.

June's Cincus.—This company performed in this place, on Monday last, and near the close of the performance in the afternoon, the two tents, were blown over by a severe storm. Near two thousand persons were inside the tents, and the excitement and confusion can be better imagined than described.—
No one was seriously injured, although a number was considerably bruised.

[Valley Democrat, Harrisonburg, Va.

Districtsing Casualty.—On Tuesday morning James, a fine little boy of eight years son of Mr. Gilbert, of the Depot Tavern, while at play near the carhouse, fell under a car and was almost instantly killed—the wheel having passed over his breast.

[Winchester Virginiane]

PHE ARMORY CERSISON.

INTERESTING DEBATE INTERESTING DESATE.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, July 17, 1854.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to enable Mr. Henn to report from the committee on public lands the Senate bill granting to lowe for railreads therein—syes 70, noes 70.

Mr. FAULKNER moved a suspension of rules, to enable him to report from the military committee the Senate bills regulating the pay of the army, and increasing its efficiency by retiring of disabled officers—syes 90, noes 64.

The rules were suspended for Mr. Fenton to report

rs—ayes 50, noes 64.

The rules were suspended for Mr. Fenton to report
om the committee on commerce a bill creating Dunrk a collection district and constituting Dunkirk a port of entry.

Mr. DICKINSON made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution authorising the select committee to whom was referred the subject of superintendence of armories, to visit Springfield and Harpers-Ferry during the recess, to make examinations with a view of furnishing Congress with the fullest possible information on the subject, before final action in the premises—ayes 36; noes not counted.

Mr. JONES, of Louisiana, was alike unsuccessful in an effort to take up the bill granting lands to the an effort to take up the bill granting lands to the State for railroads.

The House went into committee of the whole

on the state of the Union on the army appropria-The amendment pending was to repeal so much of The amendment pending was to repeal so much of the former act as to authorise a military superinten-dent of the National Armories, and providing for the appointment of well qualified civilians at either of those establishments.

Mr. VANSANT said the memorials from seven

thousand honest mechanics, invoking Congress to re-move from their fellow laborers the degradation of military rule, while engaged in civil employment, had been sent hither. They did not emanate from a class who live on government favor and seek prefer ment in places where there is little to be done and much received. The memorialists do not hang about the lobbies and vestibules of this hall, but were engaged in great industrial pursuits; who at all times and places have been acknowledged a credit to so-

He vindicated the report of the majority of the se lect committee who have declared against the mili-tary superintendency of civil works, denying, as had been charged, that the door of investigation had been closed by them to the minority. The committee met 46 times. Thirteen witnesses were examined. Eight were in favor of civil superintendency and 5 in favor of the military. Add the latter to the 3 who were examined at Springfield, and there is an equal number of witnesses on each side. Those armories were established in 1794, and no complaint was even heard of the inefficiency of civil superintendence over hem. On the contrary there was always abundant testimony to show the superiority of the civil system. The present military rule was an insult to the mechanics of the country, and therefore should be

Mr. KEITT took issue with the gentleman, main taining the superiority of the military superinteu-dence. A great parade, he said, had been made about the methorials, but he wished it known that the select committee was authorised on the 13th of February, but it was not until the 14th of March the first memorial was received, and that from the District of Columbia, where people have no vote, and who are hundreds of miles distant from either armory. The memorials were printed in this city. He was the Representative of no class, but of the interests of the whole country, and argued accordingly. Mr. WALSH interrupted, saying: I understood the gentleman to remark that men in armories re-ceived pay when absent. I ask whether the gentleman receives pay as a member of Congress when he

Mr. KEITT. If I have done so I have followed the example of my distinguished predecessor. Mr. WALSH. From your own State. Mr. KEITT. Yes, from my own State, and other

Mr. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, was for keeping the nilitary and civil power distinct, and therefore was in favor of the civil superintendency. the Bedinger heirs for the revolutionary services of | to the conclusion each had made out its case. He offered an amendment providing that the manufacture of arms at Harpers-Ferry and Springfield be discontinued, and authorising the Secretary of War to contract for the manufacture and supply of arms which may be necessary for the army and navy, and that two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpore. This was rejected. Mr. BANKS spoke against the military superintendency and detended the mechanical interests generally of the country.

The committee rose without coming to a conclu-

sion on the subject. TEESDAY, July 18. The question then recurred upon the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and being taken; it The House resolved itself into the committee of the

Whole on the State of the Union; (Mr. Wright of Pa. in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of House bill (No. 95) "making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June 1855." The pending question being on an amendment of fered by Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, to insert after the

words "for the manufacture of arms at the national armories, \$250,000," the following: Provided, That so much of all laws heretofore passed, which authorise the appointment of military of ficers to superintend operations at the national armories, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to ap-

point a competent and well qualified civilian as superintendent at each of said armories." Mr. BARRY, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee on the subject of the superintendence of armories, and in opposition to any change of the present system. His speech, withheld for revision, will be published hereafter.

Mr. FAULKNER argued in support of the amendment, remarking that the House would bear him witness that-he was not actuated to this movement b any hostility to the officers of the army. He trusted that his conduct here would show that no one was more ready than himself to sustain the Army in all that appertained to its true line of duty. He was disposed to give to the Army that which properly belonged to it, and would render to the civil pur suits of life that which appertained thereto.

These national workshops, he contended, were originally created by Washington for the purpose of stimulating mechanical skill. The idea that they were to be a part of the military establishment of the country, an appendage to the Army, to be governed by military men, he would undertake to say was one which never entered into the contemplation of Washington. The best fruits of the system had been produced under civil superintendence, and the inventive genius of the mechanic more largely de-

In proof of this, he referred to the inventions which had been made by men employed at the armories when under the supervision of civilians, and argued to show that the best arms had been produced when the armories were under civil superintendence.

[Mr. F.'s speech is withheld for revision.] Mr. WALSH. Is there any time left? The CHAIRMAN. About four minutes. Mr. WALSH. Four minutes is quite as long as desire at the present time. My friend from Mississippi, [Mr. Harris,] who has just spoken to me, says that the history of this Congress is the history of a few men who jump up and occupy all its time. No question can come up, no matter how trivial, no mat-ter how important, but three or four gentlemen occupy the whole time, and consume a whole hour each, so that if they should drink upon the same principle upon which they talk, every time they took principle upon which they talk, every time they took a glass of brandy they would drink it with a whole bucket of water, it is so diluted. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Mississippi, then addressed the committee for five minutes. His remarks are with-

The CHAIRMAN. The time fixed by the House or the closing of the general debate has now arrived. The chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, [Mr. Houston,] who reported the bill, is, under the rules, entitled to address the committee an

our on the subject.
Mr. HOUSTON. I had intended. Mr. Chairman to ccupy my hour in closing the debate on this bill .-There were some things which I desired to say; but as so much time has been already consumed on this subject, and only a few days more are left of the ses-

sion, I shall waive my right. [Cries of "Good!"] Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by adding to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky the following words: "And their management and control shall be, and hereby is, transferred from the ordnance department

to the President of the United States." Mr. Chairman, since 1815 the armories have been under the care and management of the ordnance de-partment. Persons selected from the Ordnance Board have been, by law, the superintendents of those in-stitutions since 1841. The gentleman from Ken-tucky now proposes, in his amendment, to take from the President of the United States, who has exercised the President of the United States, who has exercised the power from the first, the power of appointment of superintendents of the national armories from the ordnance department. My amendment is to add to that prohibition, directed against the Ordnance Board, a transferral of the whole management of the armories to the President of the United States.

My reason is simply this: the Ordnance Board are now responsible for the manner in which the armories are conducted. If their are to be responsible ries are conducted. If they are to be responsible they ought to have a voice in the matter, or superintendents be selected from their number to superin-tend them. If the superintendents are not to be ta-ken from that board; if none are to be selected over whom they may have some control and influence, my doctrine—and I hope the committee will sustain it—is, that the President of the United States should have the authority to appoint from all classes of the people, and relieve the ordnance department of all responsibility in the matter. The proposition is so people, and relieve the ordinance department of all responsibility in the matter. The proposition is so plain that I think the committee will adopt it.

I should be glad, Mr. Chairman, if I could be allowed, under the rules, to reply to one or two suggestions which have fallen from gentlemen during the discussion on this matter. I desire to make some corrections. Gentlemen have stated what they believe to be facts, but which are not facts, and there is danger of the committee acting under misappre-

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must coufine its remarks to the explanation of his amendment.

Mr. DICKINSON. The rules now established for Stanton,] unless the amendment I have offered to it

been a change of regulations since the military su-been a change of regulations since the military su-perintendency was established. I desire to inform the House what the facts of the case really are. We have just the evidence before the committee, and it is undisputed, of Colonel Robb, who was superinto the men because they were new, and then gave a copy to each inspector and foreman, with instruc-tions to show them to the men whenever they were

tions to show them to the men whenever they were called upon to do so.

Golonel Huger, superintendent at Harpers-Ferry, testifies that Major Symington, his predecessor, had the regulations written, and that he had them printed. Colonel Hipley says, in his communication to the commissioners, that when he came to Springfield, he found regulations there which he called good, and has kept and enforced them, without material change, to the present time. The charge is, that those rules are not accessible to the workmen—the answer is it is contrary to the avidence in the case. those rules are not accessible to the workmen—the answer is, it is contrary to the evidence in the case. It is charged, also, that men who work by the piece, according to an established tariff of prices, have had the amount of their carnings at the end of a month reduced, when they called for their pay, on the ground that the tariff had been reduced, although the price had been reduced, although the produced of the carning and the called the carning and the carning had been reduced, although the carning and the carning had been reduced. though no notice had been given of such reduction before the work was done. This is testified by Col. B. Moore to have taken place while he was acting as master armorer at Harpers-Ferry, under Major Symington's superintendency.

Major Symington states in an affidavit that no

such case ever occurred within his knowledge; that no reduction was ever made, unless notice was giv-en before the work was done, unless it occurred by the negligence of Coloner Moore himself to carry out the orders of the superintendent, to give such notice of any intended reduction. It is stated also-and much stress laid upon the

fact—that all the inspectors and other officers who examined the armories and the work manufactured there previous to 1841, when the civil governmen was changed to military, reported favorably as to the condition of the establishment, and the quality of work, and the character of the officers and workmen, and the constant improvements and advances made.

This is undoubtedly true, and it is also true that since the appointment of military superintendents, the same officers have from year to year spoken in the highest terms of commendation of the improve-ments in buildings, machinery and the quality of the arms manufactured. The Ordnauce Board, the Inspector General Churchill, the Sceretary of War, the leading mechanics in the armories, and the two military members of the commission which met at Springfield, all concur in the opinion that the arms now made are of a better quality than before 1841, and that there had been a constant improvement up to the present time. Some of the leading owners and agents of private armories in the vicinity of Springfield also testify that, in their opinion, it is better for the Government and the men employed at the armory there, that the present superintendent should remain, than to have any change. It is due to the House that these facts should be stated and

It is said too, that the military system discourages enterprise, paralyzes inventive georus, is an insult to the mechanics of the country, and weakens their attachment to our republican institutions. Sir, the mechanics of this country are above the need of any eulogium from me-their reputation for skill world-wide; and if I believe the charge to be true, should be found among the foremost in my efforts to put an end to a system which produces such results. Not believing to be true, the obvious answer to it is. that while our mechanics, as a body, are superior to those of any other country in intelligence, skill, and mental power, and while the instances are numercus of those who have made the most brilliant discoveries, and signalized themselves by the highest scientific and literary attainments, and been conscions that no circumstances could control or diminish the power of the "Divinity that stirs within them "-while we are proud as American citizens, of the honor they have earned for us as a nation, and while they are acquiring wealth and power by the force of their own talents, they need not the feeble aid which we can render them in placing them in responsible positions—they need not our praise to make them conscious of their own deserts. They are entitled to receive and will ever receive from every intelligent man, the respect due to them for their mental and moral qualities, and for their manly virtues; and will ever look above all distinctions of class or caste, and render to every man ac cording to his desert, and cordially adopt the noble

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Mr. PECKHAM. I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Dickinson,] also to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. STANTON.] The President already has authority over this whole subject. I do not know that I should feel called upon to defend the Administration under ordinary circumstances, but here are attacks by some of its assumed friends, and I do not see how I can avoid coming in to its defense. [Laughter.] My honorable friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] and the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. FAULENER,] indirectly as sail the President by assailing his policy. They charge that men are removed from these armories while under military superintendence, without any reasons being assigned for the removal.

Mr. FAULKNER. I call the gentleman to order,

sentiment of the poet:

because I cannot reply to the remarks he makes.

Mr. PECKHAM. The gentleman has had hi hour, and he can have the opportunity of replying in a five-minute speech; and that is all the time I have, interruptions included.

Mr. FAULKNER. Very well; I will withdraw my question of order. Mr. PECKHAM. Gentlemen complain, I observed that men are dismissed from these armories, and no reason assigned. This is an insidious attack on the Administration-covert, but still unmistakablean attack upon its private cherished policy. Ever since the Bronson and Guthrie correspon-

dence, the policy of the Administration has totally changed. [Laughter.] I believe no reasons have ever been offered to the public for any removal of any civil officer in this civil Government since that correspondence; and I submit to the gentleman whether it is becoming to make this assault upon the Administration by condemning its policy of making removals, not only without, but against reasons, under a seeming opposition to such remov-als by military superintendents? [Laughter.] Mr. McMULLIN. I rise to a question of order. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New

York is in order.

Mr. PECKHAM. I must further defend the administration. I do not like to be interrupted, because I loose too much of the little time I have left. I will be as delicate in my defense of the Administra-tion as possible, and I shall not touch Virginia. But, sir, when the Administration has been diligently engaged since the Bronson and Guthrie correspondence in making removals of officers without giving any reason; when it removed from the custom-house in New York a clerk who had been to the late "Hard " State convention from Rockland county, within two days after his return from that convention, where he had been engaged, as is said, in indorsing the Nebraska bill—but gave no reason for the removal-was it manly in these gentlemen thus adroitly to attack this Administration, its declared and habitual policy, by assailing what they dieged was the same policy in these military superintendents? I am sorry to see it.

I shall pursue the subject no farther, because I see it excites some sensitive feelings among those who occupy a doubtful position as to the Administration.

[Laughter.] Sir, the amendment proposed here by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dickinson]

is unnecessary—entirely unnecessary—because, by the act of 1853, authority is vested in the Persi-dent of the United States, "if, in his opinion, the public interests demand it, to place over any of the armories a superintendent, who does not belong to the Army," and he is authorized to have evidence taken on that subject, to appoint a commission, and to have them report to him "which of the two sys-tems is the most economical, efficient, and safe for the management of the public armories." Now I put it to these gentlemen here claiming to be friends of the Administration, whether the President of the United States, having this full power vested in him to change the system if this public interests require it, and having this opportunity or getting all the facts in the matter, whether he ought, by an amendment attached to the foot of this

thus summarily to be deprived of a power which a prior Congress deemed him competent to exercise? The last Congress had faith in him to this extent.— Have these gentlemen lost all confidence in our President? Sir, is it proper for us here, without an opportunity of examination, without an opportunity of going over this evidence, without an opportunity of knowing the facts, which he may know well and fully consider, to assume to say that he is not competent, not able, or not honest enough, to decide this question entrusted to his decision by the last Congress? I submit in good faith to those gentlemen who are here sitting around me, to the gentle-men from Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia, men from Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia, is it becoming in us, who are the supporters of the amendment; [laughter,] is it becoming in us thus indirectly to attack it, and attack it, too, in perhaps its most assailable point? I put it to my friend from Virginia, [Mr. FAULKMER,] the gentleman occupying, I believe, the position of chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; but if not chairman, I am sure he would adorn the place. I put it to him, knowing as he does, that this authority is vested in the hands of the President of the United States, and properly vested there by law, whether it States, and properly vested there by law, whether it is proper for us, under these circumstances, to express our direct want of confidence in him, by taking this power from his hands? whether it is press our direct want of confidence in him, by taking this power from his hands? whether it is right for us to assume to act on a subject which by law belongs properly and exclusive to him? Is it respectful? The President is a man of "good intentions," it has been said, and I cannot find it in my heart to rebuke him by taking from him an authority which the last Congress believed him competent to exercise. And now I give these gentlemen notice distinctly, that if, in this effort to defend the Administration, I should fail, I shall deem it but poor encouragement hereafter to make any like at-Administration, I should fail, I shall deem it but poor encouragement hereafter to make any like attempt. [Laughter.]

There are many things on this subject which I strongly desire to say, but I am so fearful of getting out of order—the traces of order are so gallingly close upon me—that I am extremely trammeled in

Mr. FLORENCE. I move to amend the am

Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer that amendment to amendment, and the purport and object of it.

I be evident at a glance to the committee. I am am in favor of the amendment, either as I have offered to amend it, or as it has been offered by the offered to amend it, or as it has been offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Stanton.] So I care very little whether my amendment prevail, or whether that of the gentleman from Kentucky be adopted as it stands. And I suppose I am not out of order by referring to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky. I repeat I desire to proceed in order as I feel a deep interest in the subject under consideration, and ardently desire the amendment abolishing military superintendence of the national armories may prevail.

I am exceedingly sorry to see so much sensitiveness in this committee upon points of order. I have struggled hard to obtain the floor to say a word or two, because I conceived it to be my duty to do so, in defense of the skill and genius of American mechanics. It is a glorious theme. Personally

can mechanics. It is a glorious theme. Personally It is a giornois theme. Personally a care little whether mere military men are selected to superintend the national armories, or any other public work; but in the performance of a public duty, I prefer that, so far as I can influence it by my vote that those who are infinitely better capacitated. habit and association for such position selected. I am in favor of civil superin and the employment of mechanics in the supervision of the national armories, and all other public works; therefore I am opposed to a military superintendence. I am especially opposed to a military superintendence over the national armories, because evidence has been adduced, satisfactory to my mind, that they ought not to be under such control; and tell this committee and the country, that, whatever the decision of this House may be at this time, if it does not change this system now, that decision will be reversed at some future time. The spirit of

the American masses once aroused upon this subject, all opposition to it will be speedily overwhelm-ed. I know intimately the spirit of independence which animate the heart of the working men, the real wealth of our country, and the true sovereigns of our Confederacy.

Mr. WALSH. Fourth of July! Mr. FLORENCE. I hope the gentleman will per nit me to go on in my own natural way, without interruption, whether it is "Fourth of July [A laught] One thing is certain, I think. It is, that this committee is quite prepared to declare its independence, and abolish military supervision of the national armories, and, indeed, over all other public works, I trust, ere long. It will, let me say in all candor, be an act worthy of this Congress, and of the day and age in which we live. It is a ibel upon the world-wide character for skill, genius, and perection in the mechanic arts of American mechanics throughout our wide national domain, to say, that, after having attained honor and distinc-tion in the race with other nations of the world, that we have not confidence enough in our own artizans to entrust them with positions of responsi-

bility and public trust. For one, I disclaim any such unjust conclusion, and I believe this committee agree with me. I trust I am right in this opinion, and I earnestly solicit the attention of every gentleman here while I occupy the floor. I feel what I speak. The Bible says, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;" and I intend to occupy just as many five minutes as I can get, in order to express my se ments fully and freely upon this question. I say, then, that the existence of military superintendence in these armories has produced oppression and outrage. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] It has reduced the wages of men after they have earned them, and justly earned them, too. It has caused the dismissal of mechanics and workmen because they dared to exercise the rights and the independence of freemen.

These things I can prove, from the evilence which was taken before the committee of investigation; and I say, sir, I would be false to my duty, false to my mission here, and false to myself, if I did not rise upon this floor and declaim as loudly and strongly as I can against this system.

Before elaborating the points I have indicated, as a sceptible of proof, I desire the committee to listen to the testimony of Col. Benjamin Moore. I understand that he is a very reputable citizen of unin peachable veracity, and his testimony, which is uncontradicted, reveals the whole matter of the inconsistency, the impropriety of, and the gross wrong and outrage committed under military superintendence of the national armories. Col. Benjamin

"Colonel Benjamin Moore, being duly sworn, testified as follows: "Question. How long have you been engaged in the Government service in connection with the nation armories, and in what capacity. " Answer. I was master-armorer at Harpers-Ferry

for about nineteen years. " Question. During that time, how long were the remories under civil, and how long under military aperintendence, and who were the officers in "Answer. For ten years and nine months I was under civit superintendence; for the balance of

the time under military. The civil superintendents were General George Rust and Colonel Edward Lucas. The military superintendents were Major H. K. Craig and Major John Symington.

"Question. During the civil superintendency, was there as much order and regularity in the armory, and as much work executed, and executed as well,

as under the military system? "Answer. There was very little difference, so far as the day-workmen were concerned, between the two systems, but there was a great difference in the picce-workers. Under the civil, when a piece-work-man finished his day's work, which he would commence, sometimes, at four o'clock in the morning, he was allowed to go. Under the military system, if a piece worker gets through with particular pieces of work until after the expiration of the regular fraction of the day, he is only allowed up to the expiration of the next fraction of the day. For instance, if he would finish his day's work five minutes after the half of a day expired, he would have to wait until the end of the next quarter before he

could leave the shop. "The civil had not the same facilities in point of "The preparations for beginning a new model began under the civil, but the manufacture did not mmence until the beginning of the military sys-

"I consider that the piece-work, as carried out under the civil, operated greatly to the advantage of the Government, whilst under the military superintendency it did not, because men had not the sai inducement to work when they knew they would be

kept in the shop after they got through, and were fatigued with their day's labor. "Question. Were the workmen as cheerful and contented under one system as under the other? and state the effect of the two systems upon the work-

men as citizens.

" Answer. Under the civil system they were cheer ful and contented, because they were permitted to exercise all their rights as citizens. Under the military they are not, because they dare not exercised all those rights, for fear of dismissal. As an evidence of this, Colonel Graig dismissed men because they went to Washington to complain of the piece-workmen being placed upon the same level as day-workers, relative to time. He took some back, but not until they signed a solemn obligation not to hold any consultations or meetings relative to anything that might occur in the armory, or to sign any petitions to Congress relative thereto. This rule, I p can still be found at Harpers-Ferry though the enforcement of it gradually stopped. I saw men sign

"Men's heads were cut off so suddenly, without any reason being given, that they became suspicious of each other, and were actually afraid to talk to men who had been discharged from the shops. Some of them were afraid to talk to me. Men were watched

"The military system decreased the value of real estate in Harpers-Ferry. The tenure of employment was so uncertain in the armories, that men were was so uncertain in the armories, that men were afraid to invest. One woman has two stores: she used to get three hundred dollars each for them.—

Now she rents one for two hundred, and can't rent the other.

"(The Government gave the privilege of purchas—

"(The Government gave the privilege of purchas—

"The Hunter bill will take the land question out of-"(The Government gave the privilege of purchasing their lots to the workmen, so much payable out

of each month's wages. Some men who purchased these lots were dismissed by Colonel Huger.) Major Symington dismissed one man, a crippled soldier of the war of 1812, who was a good filer on springs.— Many men were dropped, and promised that they would be taken back, but were never taken back. "Question. By whom were you removed, and was any cause assigned for your removal?

Answer. I was removed by General Taylor; but Answer. I was removed by General Taylor; but as I had, on several occasions previous, expressed a desire to the Ordnance Department to resign my position, and was urged by General Cass, Colonel Craig, and Colonel Bumford not to resign, I became indignant at my removal, and would not ask for the

cause of it.

"Question. In the construction of houses and shops, and other structures for the use of the establishment, is there under the military system as much regard paid to economy as under the civil system?

"Answer. No, there is not. The military superintendents spend money lavishly on their quarters. The comparison between their quarters and those occupied by the civil superintendents, is like the comparison between a palace and a cottage. Workshops were built, under the military system, beautiful in external appearance, but uncomfortable inside. They were constructed with too many windows, which made it uncomfortable to be working in them in summer-time. They were more like green houses in summer-time. They were more like green houses than workshops. One shop was built, and after it was done it was discovered to be too small, for the machinery that was to go in it. I informed Major Symington that it would be too small, but he disre-

garded my suggestion. Monnay, March 26, 1854.

Colonel Benjamin Moore's examination res

"Question. If the superintendent was a particular with good executive qualities was a particular officer."

e record, out to day bracked to be re-eave being granted, he sald:

"I have worked under practical mecha-316, at divers places, and under all circu have inspected arms made by private of practical mechanics,) and I can testify of of a musket, of which a man not a mechanic would know nothing: for instance, when a barrel was forged properly, when springs were bent correctly, when a ramrod was tempered sufficiently forstraighten it. He would also know the value of things.—For instance, he would not have sold a hundred dozen of files, which cost \$4.50 per dozen, at \$1.25 per dozen as was done at Harpers-Ferry.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

"Question. Have any improvements been made in the machinery under military, and any under civil superintendency? if so state them.

"Answer. There have been a great many improvements are a great many improvements." vil superintendency? if so state them.

"Answer. There have been a great many improvements made under civil superintendency, most of which were, in anticipation of their nsefulness, carried out after the military system obtained.

"The inventive genius was more displayed under the civil than under the military superintendency, because there was more certainty in the tenure of their employment, and of their being benefitted by the exercise of their genius under the civil than under the military superintendency. Men, in some instances, were compensated for their inventions under the civil; under the military superintendency they were not. The inventor of a patent bitt, a workman at the Springfield armory, under the military system, never got paid for the use, of his invention, which was of the greatest benefit to the armory.

"Hall, the inventor of the rifle to be loaded at the breech, and Green, made their inventions whilst they were working under the civil system. I am not cartain as to King, the inventor. Hall died whilst he was on a furlough. He was a sub-superintendent:

"Question. Have the improvements in the mantifacture of arms at the armories kept pace with the improvements in private factories?

"Answer. I can't answer as to private factories."

"Question. Is the bearing of a military officer towards the workmen under his control such as, according to your experience and knowledge, the mischanics and workmen of the country are accustomed to in other employments?

"Answer. It is not. It is quite different from the

to in other employments?
"Answer. It is not. It is quite different from the "Answer. It is not. It is quite different from the manner I have seen them treated at various places in private establishments. There they are recognised respectfully. The military treat them impolite and unkind. They are disrespectful, and sometimes repulse the men, especially when they state grievances. I have been repulsed by one military man more than I have ever been by all the civilians I ever worked under in my life put together. Major Symington has repulsed me in the most uncivil manner. He was in the habit of making a big fuss about things being done wrong, before he knew whether ner. He was in the habit of making a big fuss about things being done wrong, before he knew whether they were wrong or not. Sometimes there would be a necessity for agood blacksmith, but Major Symington would not employ one. He would declare that he could get good workmen at \$1.50, who were then getting \$1.80 per day. I was dismissed by General Taylor. The repulsion of myself by Major Symington occurred in 1847 or 1848.

"The examination of Colonel Moore was here concluded, and he was discharged. "It was ordered by the committee that the evi-dence of Colonel Moore, adduced on last Monday, be placed on record?

"This is to certify that I have examined the evidence herein before contained, and I find it to be the same testimony of which it purports to be a true record, said testimony having been given by me. Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio. I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylva: ia, and I hope we shall take a vote upon it immediately, and I trust we shall proceed and finish this bill at once. The question was then taken on Mr. Florence's amendment to the amendment and it was not agreed

The question recarred on Mr. Stanton's amend-Mr. STRATTON. I demand tellers upon that Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Faulkner and Parker were appointed. The question was then taken: and the tellers re-

psrted—ayes 80, noes 38: So the amendment was agreed to: BANK DIVIDENDS.

The half-yearly dividends declared by the independent banks of the State have ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. The Bank of the Old Dominion, one of the first started, has declared 4 per cent for the last six months. Of the old banks, including the branches, the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers Bank have declared 44 per cent, and the Exchange Bank 44 per cent. The Bank of the Valley, as we stated before, declared 54 per cent. All these, of course, were subject to the deduction of 4 per cent as the bonus of

the State The prosperous condition of the Bank of the Valley is indicated by the large and regular dividends it is enabled to make in behalf of the shareholders.— Shares of its stock have been sold here recen \$125 each, and at \$125; at Moorefield. The Bank commenced operations in May, 1818, and in January following, it declared 2½ per cent. This was its lowest dividend. In January, 1839, it declared 6 per cent, and in July following 7 per cent, making 13 per cent for that year. The subsequent dividends steadily increased from 3 per cent until it reached 4½ per cent. in July, 1851, at which it remained fixed, intil it recently made the further increase just notic

The Farmers' Bank was chartered in 1812. and in' January, 1814, it declared the fine dividend of 51 per cent., with 51 the following July. Its highest dividend appears to have been in 1818, when it declared 111 per cent for the year. In 1840 14 per cent, was declared. There has never been an exceptional case to the safe and profitable operation of the old, regularly charactered banks of the State.—Winchester Rep.

MURDER AT ALEXANDRIA. VA. On Wednesday night a watchman in the cottom factory at Alexandria, Va. a med Kagous, was brutally murdered. His body was found in the yard yesterday morning with the skull broken, evidently with a club or something of the kind. The Washerington Star says a coroners inquest was held, and

It was shown in evidence that he was up and attending to his duties at 3 A. M., having moved the hand of the "indicator" of the establishment every half hour through the night up to the time he was found in his rough and dirty clothes in which he made the preparations for starting the engine for the day's work.

About 3 o'clock, a gentleman named Nalls, who lives opposite, heard a quarrel in the neighborhood, in which he distinguished the word, "You d—d Irish son of a b—h, you come here interfering with my work." He then saw some person running in the direction of the canal, but he lost all traces of him. Doctor M. M. Lewis, after an examination of the body, testified that the wound must have been inflicted with some blunt instrument. A heavy stick of wood found lying over the body of the de-ceased furnishes the identical weapon. It would seem that the deceased had a slight tustle, the condition of his cap, sticks of wood near the scene, &c., furnish evidence of this, finally, a heavy blow from a stick of wood in the hands of his assilant, felled him

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, July 21.

The Hunter Homestead Substitute passed—Settlement of the Land question as between the States and General Government—The House and President expected to approve it—The Texas Creditors Bill passed by the Senate—The Reciprocity Treaty—&c.

The Hunter substitute for the Homestead bill of the House was, as I expected, triumphantly carried in the Senate. The flast vote to day on the bill, as amended, was 36 to 12, a two thirds vote. It is singular, that eleven of the negatives were conservative. ular, that eleven of the negatives were conservative whigs, north and south. Mr. Hunter's bill fellows

to the earth, breaking his skull, and causing instant

The Hunter bill will take the land question out of Congress. It settles the land question as between the General Government and the land States, and all the States. It provides for the long contested grants to actual settlers, and for railroads through the public lands. For some years to come the effect of the bill will be to increase the revenue from the public lands. In fine the bill meets all emergencies of the land question. It is an excellent and final disposition of the subject, and may be well considered as the great political act of the session. I have no doubt that the Honse and the President will approve it.

The Senate passed the Texas creditors bill to-day, in the form in which at came from the committee, and in the absence of Mr. Seward and others of its procity and fishery treaty. This Congress will have the credit of settling many great questions, both do-mestic and foreign. Iow.

[FROM THE WINCHESTER VIRGINIAN.]

Mr. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure, last Thursday of attending the Examination of Mr. Bakea's Seminary on Fort-Hill, and it was most gratifying to observe, the proficiency in the various studies exhibited by the Young Ladies. The answers to the varied questions were rapid and usually correct, the arithmetical and algebraic problems solved with apparent facility, and the original compositions well written and well read. An institution for education of Young Ladies, conducted as Mr. Bakea's evidently is, cannot but be both a credit and a great benefit to the community in which it exists.

Scioures is Paris.—The number of suicides in Paris during the year 1953, according to an accoun-just published, was 3,674, of whom nearly one-fourth were females.

As Association of Ladies.—The ladies of Richmond and Manchester, Virginia, have held a meeting and formed a society to be known as the "Virginia Central Mount Vernon Association of Ladies." The object of the association is to raise a sufficient sum of money to secure the purchase of Mount Vernon, to be held in trust by the Governor of Virginia and his successors, for such purpose as shall be agreed on and stipulated in the deed of conveyance. Auxiliary societies are proposed to be formed in different portions of the State, and to remit by the 1st of November the moneys collected. The association—for which Mrs. Julia M. Cabell, is President, and Mrs. Ritchie, (late Mrs. Mowatt,) is Secretary—has Issued an eloquent address "to the Ladies of Virginia," announcing its formation, and invoking their co-operation in effecting the interesting object undertaken by the Society. DIECOVERY OF COPPER ORE .- The Lynchburg Vir-

rinian learns that very rich copper ore has been discovered in Smythe county, said to be the richest yet found in South-Western Virginia. Discoveri of copper have also been made in Tazewell and Washington counties, Va. .... There are 250 visitors at the Warrenton

Springs Fauquier county, Virginia. A very agreeable .... Corporation due bills of the denomination o ix and seven dollars have been issued in Alexan-

Marriages. On June 8th, by Rev. C. M. CALLAWAY, Mr. GEO. J. RIDGEWAY and Miss SARAH J. HISKETToth of Jefferson county, Virginia. On July 18th, by Rev. C. M. CALLAWAY, Mr. JAS: E. HART and Miss PHERE V. W. HISKETT-both

of Jefferson county, Virginia. On Tuesday evening last, in this town, by Rev. R. M. Lipscomp, THOMAS RAWLINS, Esq., and Mrs. ANN M. ENGLISH, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., of Hagerstown, Maryland: At the Presbyterian Manse, Frederick city, Maryland, by Rev. Joseph M. Arkinson, on Monday, 17th instant, Mr. ALBERT F. DAVIS and Miss ELIZA-BETH HARRIS, daughter of Mr. Geo. L. Harris-all of Jefferson county, Virginia. At Miller's Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th

instant, by Rev. JOHN MULER, Mr. GEO. SHOW. ALTER and Miss SUSAN J. GLASS—both of this At Harpers-Ferry, at the residence of his brother, Edward Rohn, on Monday evening, 3d instant, by Rev. John F. Paick, Mr. JOHN W. RGHR and Miss MARTHA E. CRAWFORD—all of this county, On the 6th instant, by Rev. Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FAY. FITE MILBURN, formerly of Loudoun county, Virginia, and Miss ISABELL P. GREER, of George-town, D. C.

At the Virginia House, in Winchester, on the 18th instant, by Rev. Jos. Bakes, Mr. LEROY M. NEW-COM and Miss ANN E. CORNWELL—both of Fredcrick county. On the 3d instant, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. S. F. GREGORY, of Alexandria, and Miss ISABELLA GRAHAM, voungest daughter of the late Abnez Gisson, of Middleburg. On Wednesday, at the River, by Rev. E. WELTY, Mr. JAMES W. LLOYD and Miss SARAH E. HAR-REL, both of Salem, Fanquier county, Virginia. In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, by Friends' Ceremony, T. CLARKSON TAYLOR, formerly of Loudoun, and ELIZABETH T. MENDINHALL, of

Denths.

Wilmington, Delaware.

In Baltimore on the evening of the 21st inst., of Pul-monary Consumption, Mrs. SUSAN ANN M. B. REILEY, wife of Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, and daughter of the late Charles Gibes of this place, in the 41st year of her age. [Obituary next week.]

On the 13th met., Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH, wife o Mr. Ambrose C. Timberlake, of this county, aged 35 years. A devoted wife, a fond mother, a warm friend and kind neighber, and withal a sincere christian, whose worth was best appreciated by those who best knew her. She has "departed to be with Christ," leaving a disconsolate husband, three little children, with many near and dear friends to mourn their loss.

May last, Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD, formerly of this Robert W. Baylor, Piaintiff, town, in the 44th year of his age. At Harpers Ferry, Virginia, July 16th, 1854, of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM L. ODEY, in the 19th year of his age.

[Martinsburg papers please copy.]

On the 19th instant, Mr. NATHANIEL S. ODEN, near Aldie, Loudoun county, in the 64th year of his age. He was an estimable and useful citizen, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. On Monday morning, 17th instant, at the "Heights" of Georgetown, Col. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, in the 65th year of his age. Near Winchester, on the 17th instant, Mr. ROBT. AFFLECK, in his 50th year. In Clarke county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. JANE. widow of the late Thos. B. HARVEY, more than 60 years of age.

On the 9th instant, in this place, NANNIE FLOODs aged 4 years, 9 months and 6 days. To Him let little children come, For He has said they may; His bosom then shall be their home, Their tears He'll wipe away. At Harpers Ferry, on the 18th instant, MARY CATHARINE, youngest daughter of WILLIAM J. and

> "She is a blessed angel, Her home is in the sky— She shines among those living lights Beneath the Maker's eye."

LIZABETH STEPHENS.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET. [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. BALTIMORE, July 21, 1854. CATTLE .- The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 600 head of Beef Cattle, of which 110 were driven to Philadelphia, — were left over unsold, and the balance (400 head) were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$3 25 to \$475 on the hoof, equal to \$6 50 a \$9 25 net, and averaging \$4 25

COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 2,000 bags Rio at 9 at 1c for common to prime qualities.

FLOUR.—Some new Howard street Flour in second received at market this week, but it was sold in small lots to the city trade. To-day we note sales of about 100 bbls. old Flour at \$5.50. CORN MEAL.—Battimore ground \$4 00 per bbl.

The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending July 20th: 8,243 barr Is and — half bbls. Together with 9 bbls. Rye Flour, and 350 bbls. and 50 half bbls. Corn Meal. WHEAT.—A parcel of good new white sold at 175 a186 cts., and prime new red at 170a182 cents.

CORN .- We quote at 76a77 ets for yellow, and 80a CLOVERSEED .- We quote sales at \$5.00 per LARD.—We quote bhis at 9:a93 cts.

WOOL.—Fine fleece 32a42 cts; tubwashed 25a29 cts; pulled 24a23 cts; and unwashed 17a19 cts.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels through the week at 25; a 29c. We quote hhds. at 28c.

BALTIMORE MARKET-SATURDAY. FLOUR AND MEAL .- The Flour market is very quiet Stock on hand light. Holders of Howard street are generally asking \$8,50. The last sales of City Mills were at \$8 per bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal un-GRAIN AND SEEDS .- The receipts of Wheat are in-

creasing, prices slightly lower. About 19,000 bushels offered, and sales of good to prime red at 1,72 a \$1,78, and do. white 1,75 a \$1,82 per : bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 15 cents less. Corn steady-About 10,000 trustiels offered, and sales of white at 80 a 81 cents, yellow at 77 cents, and mixed 74 a 75 cents

CORN, (white) 0 70 a 0 72
Do. (yellow) 0 73 a 0 75
OATS, per bushel 0 53 a 0 55
CORN MEAL 0 85 a 0 00
BUTTER, (roll) 0 16 a 0 18
BACON, (hog round) 0 7½ a 0 08
LARD 0 09 a 0 9½
CLOVERSEED 6 50 a 6 75
TIMOTHY SEED 4 00 a 4 25
PLAISTER, (retail) 4 25 a 4 50 GEORGETOWN MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1854. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1854

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT. AND YOU WILL BE SURE AND GET A PRIZE!

OF-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 high-

## Special Motices.

(3-Dedication .-- The new Church, built pon the Site of "Crum's Chapel," about 21 miles om Summit Point, on Berryville Circuit, will be edicated on next Sabbath, July 30th. Revs. Non-VAL WILSON and FEILDER ISBAEL are expected to be present and officiate. The public are invited to attend. Services to commence at 11 A. M. and be continued throughout the day.

est Prizes.

(13-All letters directed to M. ANSEL & CO. will come safely to hand, and distant correspondents may feel sure that their orders will be attended to, the same as if they were here themselves.

It has many times happened that we have made our correspondents rich before we have had the pleasure of a personal interview.

The undersigned are always ready to answer letters of enquiry. In ordering Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, enclose the money, and direct the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US!

(13-All those who want a good Prize, will please send their orders to the old Prize Sellers,

M. ANSEL, & CO.,

Box 369, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. CHARLES MCELFRESH,
A. W. WILSON. [FF] Re-Valley Agricultural Society.--There will be a meeting of the Valley Agricultural Society, it Sappington's Hotel, on Friday, the 28th instant. Is business of importance is to be transacted, all members are respectfully requested to attend.

GEO. L. WASHINGTON,

July 25, 1854. [FP] Secretary.

Box 363, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c.,
FOR SALE.

I have for sale, on liberal terms, a PAIR OF BAY
MATCH HORSES, perfectly broke, young
and gentle, as also a BROOD MARE with a
COLT by her side, a most promising Colt, 3
years old; as also a fine Riding PONY for Ladies.
I have also for sale, A TWO-HORSE
BUGGY, nearly new, with HARNESS
complete and of the very best quality.
Apply early as I am determined to sell.
Charlestown, July 13, 1864. OG-Winchester Presbytery will meet, according to adjournment, in Berryville, July 27th, at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the Church will be dedicated by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of Baltimore. The services a continue through the week.

The Rev. C. Werre will be ordained to the work of the Ministry and installed as pastor of Berryville Church.

Capon has two hundred visitors already, and the number is increasing daily. Mr. Seaton, one of the esteemed editors of the National Intelligencer, passed through this place, a few days, on the occasion of a through this place, a few days, on the occasion of a very brief visit to Capon, where a portion of his family are at present. Jospan's Springs-has a choice assemblage of guests. That agreeable retreat, Orkney, is getting its accustomed call from its friends. Within a week past Bunner's romantic resort has been filling up rapidly, we are informed. It is just the place for all who are fond of romantic scenery and good fare, the former of which Nature has offered, and the letter friend Runner knows a wall knows to the control of the control of the letter friend Runner knows as well knows to the control of the letter friend Runner knows as well knows to the control of the letter friend Runner knows as well knows to the control of the control of the letter friend Runner knows the control of the and the letter friend BURNER knows so well how to provide.-Winchester Republican.

P. T. BARNUM'S GRAND COLOSSAL

AFRESS

A Team of Eight Elephants

will draw the great Car of Juggernaut.

A BABY ELEPHANT,

Eight Beautiful Lions.

fresh from their native Forests.

A MONSTER WHITE OR POLAR BEAR,—of pro

ne ever captured alive.

A PAIR OF YOUNG LIONS,—only six months

form the project of organizing a vast travelling

MUSEUM OF WONDERS!

a m h

GENERAL TOM THUMB,

is attached to this Exhibition, and will appear in all hisperformances as given before the principal crowned heads of Europe, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, and his admired personations of Napoleon and Frederick the Great. The little General is twen

try-two years of age, weighs only fifteen pounds, and is but twenty-eight inches high. Also engaged

BER NELLIS.

the man without arms, who will execute his extraor-

dinary firsts of loading and firing a pistol with his toes; cutting profile likenesses; shooting at a mark

with a how and arrow; playing upon the Accordeon and Violincelle, ect. Mr. Nellis, in these per-formances, exhibits a wonderful example of what in-

domitable energy and industry can accomplish, even when laboring under disadvantages apparently the

is also included in the American Museum, and at a

MR. JENGEL, THE LIONKING.

will enter the Dens of the Wild Beasts, and give his classical illustrations of Hercules struggling with the Namean Lion; Daniel in the Lions den; Samson

A complete Menagerie of LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

convenient period during the Exhibition

most insurmountable.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,
King Street, corner of Market Alley;
July 25, 1854. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

July 25, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

NDER a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, rendered at the May term, on the suit of Minor Hurst, administrator with the will annexed of David Moore, deceased, against Susan Wilson and others, will be exposed at public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlestown, ON MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, (Court day,) SARAH, a likely young negro woman and her two children; DAVY, a middle aged negro man, the property of David Moore, deceased.

MINOR HURST,
Administrator de bonus non with the will July 25, 1854.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN ALCO.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co.;
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
Are now receiving an unu-ually large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in their line, suited to the season.

135-Country Merchants are particularly invited to examine our Goods before purchasing, as we are prepared to supply them upon as favorable terms as they can be procured elsewhere.

Alexandria, July 25, 1854.

Alexandria, July 25, 1651.

A NEGRO GIRL, from 16 to 20 years of age; (for the advertiser's own use,) of good character, for which a fair price will be given. Enquire of the PRINTER. 50 PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS, for sale by July 25, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

HARDWARE.

WE have just opened a large stock of COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, among which will Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons; Roller and Bridle Buckles; Spurs, Girth and Rein Webb; Goach, Scaming, and Pasting Lace; Fringes, Tassels, Rosettes; Harness Ornaments, Curtain Glasses; Patent Enamelied Cloth and Leather;
Hubs, Bows and Fellows.
Together with a great many other articles, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention

of purchasers ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO. Alexandrie, July 25, 1854. WANTED.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a MAN to take charge of a team of horses. Liberal wages will be given to a sober and industrious man. None other need apply. Also, for the balance of the year a NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer.

GEORGE W. SPOTTS. Charlestown, July 25, 1854. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

the American Museum, as it enters each town, is preteded by the gorgeous

CAR OF JUGGERNAUT,

drawn by eight Elephants, superbly caparisoned, being an accurate model of that terrible engine of idol
atrous sacrifice, finished and decorated in all the extravagance of the Hindoo style. Following this monster vehicle, is a long procession of costly Cages and
Carriages, the whole forming a spectacle of more
than Oriental splendor. The Exhibition will take
place within a magnificent variegated Parlion, composed of American Flags, of water-proof fabric. The
real, genuine, original STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the stable of Wm.
Lucas, Esq., near Halltown, Virginia, on Saturday morning, July 14th, a young ROAN MARE, three years old last spring. She had a few white spots on her hips, paces well, and at the time of her loss had no shoes on. She is the property of Charles S. Lee, Esq., near Martinsburg, to whom she can be returned, or she may be left with E. I. Lee, Esq., at Shepherdstown The finder of said mare shall be liberally rewarded for any trouble he may be put to in the recovery of the mare, and all expenses paid.

LULY 25, 1354—3t July 25, 1354—3t VIRGINIA. to wit: In Monroe, Fayette County, Pa., on the 11th of In the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, May 2d, 1852.

James Sykes, administrator of IN CHANCERY. Johnsey Easton, deceased,

Defendant,

Company Company

THIS cause came on to be heard this 22d of May, 1852, upon the papers formerly read, the report of the Master Commissioner, and papers returned with the report and depositions taken since, and on motion of the Defendant to dissolve the injunction awarded the Plaintiff, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof the Contr doth overrule the motion for a dissolution of the injunction and doth recommit the report generally to its Commissioner, with directions to re-state and settle the partnership account, and also to settle the account of the Defendant as the administrator of said Easton, stating the character and dignity of debts due from the estate if character and dignity of debts due from the estate if any there be, and to this end he shall convene before in by publication of notice of the time and place of him by publication of notice of the time and place of taking the account, once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the county of Jefferson, the creditors of the said Easton, and said Commissioner is directed in stating the partnership account in this cause, to regard the partnership as dissolved at the time of the death of Johnsey Easton, but any contracts made by said firm during its con-tinuance are to be considered in making up said ac-count, and the said Commissioner is further directed. count, and the said Commissioner is further directed to receive as evidence any entries shown to have been made in the books of the partnership prior to the death of said Johnsey Easton, but to disregard all such as have been subsequently made."

Commissioner's Office,
Charlestown, July 21, 1854.

THE parties to the above suit and the creditors of
the aforesaid Easton, are hereby notified that at
my office, in Charlestown, ou Monday, the 4th day of
September next, I will proceed to execute the decree in the above cause, on which day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., they are requested to attend with their vouchers and LAWSON BOTTS, July 25, 1954. Commissioner.

CITIZENS of the town are required to have all weeds, offal, and filth of every description removed from their premises in as short time as possible, and they are also required to use lime in cellars and damp Mr. Brass will give a general examination this week, and will have all places which then require it, cleaned at the expense of the parties whose premises

By order of the Board of Trustees: SAMUEL RIDENOUR, President. July 25, 1851.

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

PRESENT to the Virginia public the following splendid Lotteries, which will be drawn during the reachest that many of the month of August, and we predict that many of the high Prizes will be sold by the "Old and Lucky Prize Sellers," M. ANSEL & Co. Schemes for the Month of August: Tickets. 8.597

> 20.909 4:400

20,000

9.000

21,000

3.000

40,000

10,000

25,000

4,000

10,000

4.000

18,000

8.516

13,500

5,000

50,000 9,000

4,000 20,000 11,794

33,000

17,716 9,214

20,000 3,750

10,000

26,000 4,621

20,000

31,000

2,978

20,000

15,000

60,000

9,154

5.000

16,313

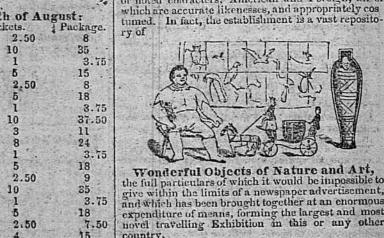
10,214

30,000

NO RISK, NO GAIN! TRY OUR LUCKY OFFICE,

28.500

5.000



3.75

3.75

8.50

9.50

27.50

3.75

32

28

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

10

destroying the Lion, &c.



A fine Military Band will perform the most popular airs of the day, as the procession enters town, and also during the hours of Exhibition.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE will exhibit at
HARPERS-FERRY, on MONDAY, JULY 31st;
CHARLESTOWN, on TUESDAY, ASGUST 1st, 1854.
Price of Admission 25 cents. Children under 9
years of age 15 cents,—to the whole of this immense
Establishment, including General Tom Thumb, the
entire collection of Wild Animals, Wax Statuary,
Mr. Jengel's performances in the Dens, the Baby ances in the Dens Elephant, Mr. Nellis' performances, &c., no extra charge under any pretence whatever, let the reports be what they may. Doors open from 12 to 4, and from 7 to 9 o'clock

Two VALUABLE NEGRO WOMEN, capable of taking charge and managing a Kitchen; possessing all the qualities that are usually combined in women, appertaining to that duty; and are sold for no fault, consequently will not be sold out of the State. July 11, 1854. JNO. W. ROWAN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

To Seired that persons having claims against the estate of the late R. Worthington, Esq., will present them to me before the first day of October next, so that a settlement of them can be arranged.

Any persons having papers which were left in the possession of Mr. Worthington as Commissioner of either of the Courts of the County of Jefferson, are hereby notified that the same will be ready for any disposition which may be desired by the 15th of July next, and at my office in Charlestown.

W. C. WORTHINGTON. June 27, 1854. W. C. WORTHINGTON,
Administrator.

RESPECTFULLY advise those who deal in either EITUMENOUS or ANTHRACITE COAL, for domestic or public purposes, to give me their orders as early as possible, to prevent delay or disappointment early as possible, to prevent delay or disappointment in their supplies.

This course is essential, because of the immensely increased demand, which tax s all the facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its transportation,
Address, JAMES A. BECKHAM.

July 18, 1854—tf [FP] Baltimore, Md. By a resident of this county, a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SERVANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR.

May 2, 1854—tf

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
Another supply of Nails, Granulated Sugar,
Rice, Tobacco, Lemons, Tinware, Shoes, Boots, Hats,
including some new-style Ladies' Slippers, black
watered Silk, wide Fringe, Gimp, &c.
SHUALL & GRANTHAM.

TALBOT S. DUKE;
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts
of Jefferson, Berkeley and Loudoun.
Office No. 2, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry,
Virginia. [July 18, 1654.—6m. SAMUEL STONE. Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit and County Court of Jefferson County.

Office in the Court House, (up stairs,) in the room for many years occupied as an office by the late Rost. Worthington, Esq.

Entrance (except on Court days) at the east door.

July 11, 1854—tf DENTAL CARD.

THE largest Travelling EXHIBITION in the World, being a combination of all the most popular and unexceptionable amusements of the age—enlarged and improved for the Season of 1854. DR. CASAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist, from Washington,
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the county, that he has taken rooms
at the United States Hotel for two weeks from this date, for the purpose of practising all operations in his profession in the most scientific manner. Recom-A BABY ELEPHANT,
Only one year old, and but 3½ feet high, will carry
upon his back around the interior of the immense Pavilion; the Lilliputian GENERAL TOM THUMB.—
The Magnificent Cortage comprises 140 Horses and
100 men. The Pavilion of Exhibition has been enlarged until it is now capable of accommodating
15,000 spectators at once. The collection of living Harpers-Ferry, July 11—2w

NOTICE.

A FEMALE BOARDING SEMINARY and Day School will be opened the first of September next in this city, under the direction of Mrs. Haven, who is well known in many of the States as an experienced and successful teacher: All the high branches and accomplishments of a graduating school will be taught. The French language will be spoken in the family. Circulars may be lad of Rev. D. P. Gurley, of this city, after the list of August.

E. M. HAVEN.

Washington City. July 18.—1m. Wild Animals includes the most splendid specimens ever exhibited in America. Among many others will Washington City, July 18.-1m.

ligious size and ferocity. A MAGNIFICENT ROYAL TIGER,—the largest THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAULL & SHIRLEY, for the purpose of conducting the Milling business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June, 1854. The Books are at the Mill and will be settled by either of BRAZILIAN TIGERS, BLACK and POONAH BRAZILIAN TIGERS, BLACK and POONAH BEARS, HYENAS, &c., &c.
The DROVE OF ELEPHANTS were captured in the Jungles of Central Ceylon, by Messrs. S. B. June and George Nutter, assisted by 250 Natives, after a pursuit of three months and four days in the Jungles. They were finally entrapped and secured in an Indian Kraal or Trap of enormous dimensions and prodigious strength, where they were subdued.

P. T. BARNIM. he late firm. The business will in the future be con-incted under the firm of SHIRLEY & 176 TTERLY, who hope largely to increase the business by unremitting efforts to accommodate the public.

WALTER SHIRLEY, VIRGINIA, to wit: At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit P. T. BARNUM,
Proprietor of the American Museum, New York, has
the honor to announce, that encouraged by the bril
liant success which has attended all his various efforts
for the amusement of the public, he has been led to

Court of Jefferson county, on the 5th day of July, 1854: F.J. Conrad, Plaintiff, F. J. Conrad, Notley W. Dearing, William E. Anderson and William H. Turk,

Defendante,

George Crowl, Henry Keller, Virginia Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of O.ld Fellows, and William E. Anderson,

THE object of this suit is to recover judgment for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim, and to attach any estate and effects of the Defendant, Notley W. any estate and effects of the Defendant, Notley W. Dearing, in the hands of, and the debts due him, by the stid Garnishees within this State, and to subject the same to the satisfaction of said judgment.

It appearing on affidavit, filed in this suit, that the Defendant, Notley W. Dearing, is not a resident of this State, he is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, That a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste:

July 11, 1854—4w

VIRGINIA Lefferson County Set. Which comprises a greater variety of Attractions, and more extraordinary Noveltics, than any Travelling Exhibition in the World. Every feature of this Mainmoth Establishment is of a peculiar and interesting nature, and the whole is produced upon a gigantic scale of magnitude. The travelling paraphernalia of the American Museum, as it enters each town, is presented to the season of the season

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct. In the County Court, July Rules, 1854. Nathan H. Janney, Plaintiff, IN CHANCERY.

Abraham H. Haines, Defendant,

THE object of this suit is to attach the estate and effects of the Defendant, and all debts due him, so that the same may be forthcoming and liable to the further order of the Court.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the de-

fendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is on-DERED, That he appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Spirit of Jefferson, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this Court, on the first day of the next term of this Court.

A copy—Teste:
T. A. MOORE, CLK. July 4, 1854.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this Hotel is now renovated and improved for a better and enlarged accommodation for travellers during summer. With the late improvements and a determined perseverance, no effort or outlay shall be wanting to render this Hotel, in every respect, to the invalid or to comforts and ac-commodations equal to any Hotel in the Valley. The TABLE shall be furnished with the best from this and altimore markets. DINNER always ready on the arrival of the Bakimore daily cars, and ample time given for passengers to dine here, before the cars leave for Winchester or Baltimore. Passengers stopping here to view our bold romantic mountain scenery may rest assured they will be well cared for during their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves. M. CARRELL.

Harpers-Fersy, July 11, 1854. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

Marpers-Ferry, Virginia.

The subscriber respectfully showeth that this Hotel is open for the reception of travellers on the arrival of the cars, at all hours, day and night, and a polite and obliging barkeeper, with a trusty and active por-ter, to see that passengers are well cared for and bag-gage properly attended to. M. CARRELL. Harpers Ferry, July 11, 1854.

SHENANDOAH BRIDGE COMPANY
AT HARPERS-FERRY.
The Annual Meeting of this Company will be held
at their Toll-House, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, or Tuesday, the 1st of August, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Officers will then be elected for the ensuing year.
By order of the President: Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854. etd

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY, Vivit et Viget.

C. E. VON FAHNESTECK, PRINCIPAL.

THE friends of this Institution are most politely informed that its duties will be resumed on Monday the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal on to Col. P. C. PENDLETON, President of Board of Trustees.

destroying the Lion, &c.

One of the most interesting portions of the Exhibition is formed by the display of a great collection of WAX STATUARY,
including figures of the size of life, of all the Presidents of the Unite! States, and also of a great number of noted characters. American and Foreign, all of which are accurate likenesses, and american are July 4, 1551—tf CRYSTAL PALACE. World's Fair, New York, United States of America— Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations:

Nations:

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

9, Jury C.

My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, over all Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machines on exhibition—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in my machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old and new costly, inferior, complicated separating Machines must yelld their places to a superior Labor Saving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screening and Bas ving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screening and Bagging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all pure and impurities. This machine throws the straw to itself, the chaff to itself, the wheat in the bag, the screenings to itself, and the smut and cheat to itself. Everything has a place, and everything is in its place to suit the conveniences of the farmer. For simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity, it has no equal in the world. As for what has been stated in the different papers concerning Mr. Zinmerman's Madifferent papers concerning Mr. Zimmerman's Ma-chine receiving the first premium at the Crystal Pal-ace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums at . . . . and other fairs. That I know nothing about Mr. Zimmerman, was neither the first nor second—so Mr. Zimmerman, was neither the first nor second—so you may judge where he was.

These are facts that cannot be denied. The undersigned would inform the public that his Farmers' Labor Saving Machine for Theshing, Separating, Cleaning, Screening and Bagging all kinds of Grain, is for sale. Farmers wishing to buy the best machine in use, will address JOSEPH GLAZE, Frederick City, Md., who is manufacturing them in the best and most substantial manner and can furnish any orders at a few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Pa-

few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

June 27, 1354—1y\* ELISHA S. SNYDER. THE Proprietor of this watering place has just received a supply of new tight bbls in which he can now furnish to invalids and others water fresh from the spring.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Jefferson Canuty, Va., July 11, 1854.

THE MODEL PLOW,
the Ploughing Match on Jacob
Senseney's farm, May 30th, 1854,
can now be seen by calling at the
SNAPP & HAYMAKER, Winchester.
The point is steel or wrought iron, and can be turn. SNAPP & HAYMAKER, Winchester.

The point is steel or wrought iron, and can be turned four different ways. The Cutter and Share can be turned twice; the latter is made of either cast or wrought iron. It is durable, cheap and labor-saving, being so neatly arranged and constructed as to do three horses' work with two—a matter of vast importance to the farmer. The furrow commences turning at the cutter, thereby avoiding the heavy friction and breaking of furrow unavoidable in all other Plows. It turns a furrow 16 inches wide and 8½ inches deep.

Enquiries concerning it, or orders for Shop Rights, will be promptly attended to by addressing

ROWLAND & THOMAS.

June 20, 1854—3m

MORECHEAP GOODS ATTHECHEAP

STORE!—1000 yards neat styled Calicoes, first
colors, 6; cents a yard; 1500 do. French Chintz, litiest
styles, 10 cents do.; 1500 do. French and SwissLawds,
a full yard wide, 12; cents do.; beautiful black and
colored Silks, from 50 cents to \$1.00 a yard, great hargains.

Cearlestown, June 13; 1854;

will be under the personal superintendence to undersigned during the coming Sunimer, we ill use every effort in his power to render it one de most attractive and agreeable watering places irginia. It is situated on an elevation or spur-te Majestic Blue Ridge Mountain, in the county efferson, five miles south of Charlestown, the con-Jefferson, five miles south of Charlestown, the county seat.

Passengers leaving Baltimore or Washington by the morning train of cars, will arrive at Harpers-Ferry at 12 M., from thence in the Winchester & Potomac Railroad cars, ten miles to Charlestown, where a twelve-passenger Coach will receive and convey them into Charlestown, and if desired to the Springs to dinner, over a good road and through a lovely country.

ountry. The Analysis made by the late Dr. De Butts from The Analysis made by the late Br. De Butts from 100 grains of the water from the main fountain, aftorded 63 grs. of Sulphate of Lime, 104 grs. Carbonate of Lime, 234 grs. of Sulphate of Magnesia, (Epsom Salt;) 1 gr. of Muriate of Magnesia, 1 gr. Muriate of Soda, 3-10 grs. Sulphate of Iron, and 7-10 grs. Carbonate of Iron. Carbonate of Iron.

From the above analysis the waters of Shannon-dale may very properly be classed among the Saline Chalybeates—a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of Mineral waters. It may therefore be positively asserted, without exaggeration or fear of contradiction, that no mineral water within the limits of the United States, possesses the water within the limits of the United States, possesses the within the firmts of the United States, possesses the same constituent parts, or is a more salutary and efficient alterative than the waters of the Shannon-dale Springs. This water acts as gently as the mild est apprient, without giving rise to those unpleasant sensations of pain and debility so often occasioned by ordinary cathartics; prepared by the most skillfur alterations.

The free use of this water, acts almost immediate y upon the skin and kidneys, removes worms, relieves the convalescent from billions or other fevers lieves the convalescent from billious or other fevers, dyspepsia, dropsical swellings, calculous affections, hemorrhoids, scrofula, indigestion, rheumatism, loss of appetite, exhaustion, general debility, gravelly concretions, strictures and a variety of other diseases to which man is subject, and it is freely atknowledged by all who have been afflicted with any of the above diseases; that the free use of Shannon-dale waters have effected positional tures.

Sulphur, Mineral, hot and cold Bathes furnished by application at the Bar.

The Hotel is large and commodious—the cottages The Hotel is large and commodious—the cottages

The table will be supplied with the best beef, moun tain and valley mutton, together with all the luxuries afforded in the fertile Valley of Virgtnia. The best Wines, Brandies and other Liquors can always be had at the table or at the bar. G. W. SAPPINGTON:
Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel:
Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
June 6, 1854. CAPON SPRINGS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that they have rented the MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this well-known watering place, which will be opened on the 20th of June. No effort or outlay shall be wanting to render Capon, in its comforts, gaieties and many attractions, fully equal to any summer resort in the Union.

Railroads from Baltimore and Alexandria connecting with Stages at Winchester, Piedmont and Front Royal, afford pleasant and speedy access.

T. L. BLAKEMORE,
T. B. P. INGRAM.

June 20, 1954-tf ORKNEY SPRINGS,
SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.
The Seymour House and Sylvan Retreat (the only Hotels within the corporation,) will be opened for visitors, as usual, July 1st, 1854, by A. R. SEYMOUR,

Sole Proprietor. MUSIC. The Ladies' Parlor will be furnished with a Piano and Guitar, and the Ball Room with a Cotilion Band.
A grand Tournament and Fancy Ball will be held A grand Tournament and on Monday, August 23th.
Coaches will run daily from the Springs via Mt.
Jackson to New Maret and return.
A. R. SEYMOUR.

June 27, 1954-2m TORDAN'S SPRINGS; FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.;
One and a half miles from Stephenson's Depot, on the Harpers-Ferry and Winchester railroad. Passengers leaving Washington City and Baltimore in the morning trains, arrive in time to dine. For more than 70 years invalids have resorted to these waters. In Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Diseases, all Eruptive Diseases, &c., its medicinal qualities are well known and fully established. Another large brick building erected since last season. A fine Band of Music is engaged. Coaches await the arrival of the cars. Springs now open for the reception of visitors. Address Jordan's Springs, Stephenson's De-

pot, Frederick county, Va. E. G. & R. M. JORDAN & BRO. June 27, 1854. NEW STORE AT SUMMIT POINT. THE subscriber having just returned from Balti-more with a general assortment of DOMESTICS, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, SADDLERY, &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for cash. 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 mar-ket. A share of public patronage is respectfully soli-cited promising to give entire satisfaction in r-turn. JAMES H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854. (c)-Cotton Rags, Beeswax, Hard Soap, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Old Iron, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Silver and Gold coin and bankable paper taken in exchange for goods and work at the highest cash prices. J. H. F.

NEW BOOKS. The Lamplighter, Pr. Autobiography of an Actress, Price \$1.00 1.25 Hot Corn, Russia as it is, Turkey and the Turks, 1.00 Uncle Sam's Farm Fence.

Old Browery, 75 cts
With all the latest Periodicals, for sale by
Charlestown, May 23. S. H. STEWART. TO THE PUBLIC. HE subscriber having rented the GRIST AND SAW MILL, of Col. Braxton Davenport, formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Rankin Johnson, on the Smithfield Turnpike, respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to do all work entrusted to his care. He hopes by close attention to the business and intiring efforts to accommodate, to retain the former custom of the Mill and largely increase it.

May 2, 1854—3m GEO. W. BOYERS. EIGHT OR TEN LABORING HANDS, who can

find employment and liberal wages, by Charlestown, July 18. J. W. ROWAN. LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

AND CHEMICAL ACADEMY, NEAR ALDIE, VA. In this Institution thorough instruction is given in all the branches of Mathematics of Science useful to the farmer and the man of business. The students are not taught the theory only, but they are instructed in the Practical Application of their studies to the every day affairs of life. They are made acquainted with the phenomena of nature, taught the properties of soils, the requirements of plants, the composition of minerals, the utility of different kinds composition of minerals, the utility of different kinds of rocks, laws of machinical forces, calculations of the strength of materials used for building and other purposes, surveying farms, levelling water courses, laying out roads, making maps, inchanical drawing, calculations required in the construction of machinery, &c. Agricultural Chemistry is thoroughly taught, and illustrated by thousands of interesting experiments in the lecture room, in the laboratory and on the farm. The advanced students are taught and on the farm. The advanced students are taught how to prepare pure chemicals, analyze soils, mine-rals, maris, &c.

rals, marls, &c.

A workship is furnished with a Turning Lathe and a great variety of too's for working in wood and metal. Hence the students have an opportunity of witnessing all the branches of mechanism from the fellnessing all the branches of mechanism from the felling of the timber to the polishing and finishing of handsome and costly apparatus, every part of which is familiarly explained.

Their attention is not confined to the class book, but they are taken into the laboratory, the workshop, the garden and the field; and they are made acquaintegrated in the confined to the class book.

the garden and the field; and they are made acquainted with hundreds of operations which every body sees, but few can explain.

The design of the Institution is to prepare young men for business. To accomplish this desirable end, neither pains nor expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and complete instruction. The buildings are new and commodious. The laboratory is conveniently arranged for all the manipulations in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the location has all the advantages of purity of water, salubrity of atmosphere, and heady of scenery. The course of instruction is varied to suit the far-mer, the merchant, the engineer, &c.

The regular sessions commence on the first day of October and end on the first day of the following Au-

October and end on the first day of the following August. Young men wishing to enter as students should if possible make application before the closing of the previous session.

Terms per Session of Ten Months—Two hundred dollars, one-half payable in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights. Students in the Classical Department are charged \$20 per session extra to be paid in advance.

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

Rioks furnished at store prices. for which the students in the classical department are charged only \$150 per session. Books furnished at store prices, for which the stu-lents are expected to pay cash. Farmers can have their soils analyzed and teachers and students can obtain pure chemical tests at the establishment. BENJ. HYDE HENTON, Principal.
Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va.,
May 2, 1854—ly

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, n great variety and at the very lowest prices. Charlestown, May 2, 1854. ISAAC ROSE. OLD '76.
J. P. BRADY,
No 13 LIGHT STREET.
Has fitted up, in superior style, a RESTAURANT at
the above locality, and furnished it with all the "et
ceteras" of a first class establishment Good WINES,

good LIQUORS, first rate CIGARS, the best EATA-BLES the markets afford, with the most competent and cleanly COOKS to prepare them for the table, together with civil and attentive WAITERS, may at all times be found at Old 76! Baltimore, June 27, 1854.-tf DRESS GOODS, Barages, Tissues and Lawns, A. W. GRAMER, June 20, 1854.

June 20, 1854.

NEW JEWELRY.

HAVE just received the largest and finest assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS ever offered in this market, a call is solicited.

CHARLES G. STEWART. Charlestown, June 13, 1854. O CENTS A PIECE!—Palm Leaf Fans, 3 cts.

D a piece! Black Silk Mantillas, richly trimmed, \$2.00; Chali de Laine, worth 75 cents, at 37!, cents a yard; Silk Bonnets, ready trimmed, all colors and and the very latest styles, as low as \$1.75 a piece, at ISAAC ROSE'S, Charlestown, June 13, 1854. Cheap Store. Charlestown, June 13, 1857. Cheapstore.

CREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE
CI CLOTHING!—500 Linen, Gignham and Sheersucker Cents, from 75 cents to \$1.00, also a very large
new stock of Cashmeritt, Cloth, Tweed, Alapaca and
Linen Duck Centa; also Pants, Vests, Shirts, and everything else, at greatly reduced prices. Call soon
and look at the assortment.

SAAO ROSE.

Oharlestown; June 13; 1854:

in some journal of wide circulation, prinnes, so that the attention of strangers drawn to the property. THE BEST PAPER PENNSYLVANIA TO ADVERTISE VIRGINIA LANDS IN, IS THE VALLEY SPIRIT, published at Chambersburg, Pa., by P. S. Dechert & Co. Its circulation is three times as large as the average circulation of County papers in Pennsylvania, and care has been exercised to have it extensively circulated among the agricultural community, they being generally the most substantial patrons. It is generally believed that an advertisement of Real Estate in this paper, will be read by more Farmers, and therefore by more persons disposed to purchase that kind of of property than if inserted in any other journal in this part of the country. The Valley Spirit's circulation lies mainly in the rich and populous counties of FRANKLIN and CUMBERLAND, but yet it is not confined to those counties. It circulates also in Adams, York, Lancaster and Lebanon on the East, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset on the West and Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and Centre on the North. From these parts of our State many Agriculturists have removed to Virginia, and others, it is not to be doubted, will year after year follow. Would it not be good policy for Virginians to bring their property to the notice of those who are contemplating a removal to their State by advertising it in our paper?

AG-A copy of the paper will be forwarded to the

WAY TO SELL LAND!

all persons owning Virginia. In the same, to Advertise—
is sell the same the

our paper?

(3-A copy of the paper will be forwarded to the address of any one who may make the request. Its large size, and the heavy advertising custom it enjoys, will serve to show its standing. All communications to be addressed to P. S. DECHERT & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., Chambersburg, May 30, 1854.

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of the farming community to their very large assort ment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising every kind of implement used by the farmer to facilitate and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated Patent Premium Thresher, Cleaner and

Which received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, N. York, this making 10 Premiums in two seasons, in competition with the most celebrated Separators of the day; proving conclusively, that simarators of the day; proving conclusively, that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old complicated costly separators must yield their place to a superior machine. This Machine, for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging; (by one simple operation,) all kinds of Grainthe greatest labor-saving machine extant, for simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity, it has no rival in the world. It is capable of turning out, ready for the mill or for seed, from 300 to 500 bushels of Wheat per day with for 8 horses and 8 hands or for the mill or for seed, from 300 to 500 bushels of Wheat per day, with 6 or 8 horses, and 8 hands—or from 500 to 800 bushels with 12 horses and as many hands, doing the work cleaner, and breaking less grain, than any machine now in use. This machine received the first premiums at the Maryland State Fair, Balt., in 1852, and 1853; the Washington Co., Md. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Va., in 1852 and 1853; the Rappahannock Agricultural Society, at Port Royal, Va.; the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1853, at Springfield, and a Silver Medal at the Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, 1853.

This machine is so simple in construction, that the one fan and shoe completely cleans and bags the grain, dispensing with all the complicated machinery (and consequent liability of derangement) in all other separators, thus making it more desirable to the farmer.

Shop Prices of Zimmerman & Co's. Ttresher, Cleaner and Bagger complete, 6 and 8 horses, \$175—Power for saine; \$100, making \$275 for the whole complete. Tresher, Cleaner and Bagger 36 inch Cylinder, \$200; Power for saine; \$135, for 8, 10 and 12 horses. This machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c. \$15 REFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esq., Editor of the "American Farmer;" Col. Edward Lloyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. D; Cox; Northumberland, Co., Va.; Hill Carter, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esq., Richmond; Col Charles Carroll, near Ellicott's Mills, Md.; F Nelson, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Capt. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Hugh Nelson, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co. Va.; Dr. T. J. Marlow, Frederick city, Md.; Ezra Houck, Frederick city, Md.; Samuel Holt, Middletown Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md. SHOP PRICES OF ZIMMERMAN & Co's. TTRESHER, town Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md.

33-The above machines are inaudactured in
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 stance

ZIMMERMAN & CO March 14, 1854. FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!
MORE than 500 persons in the City of Richmond,
Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Paines and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clearand healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or bre FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or breken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine va 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 mantling to the cheek, give clasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia, by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, phy-sicians, and public men, well known to the commu-nity, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Calland see a few hundreds of the certificates around None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BERRS,

the bottle. None genuine unless signed.

Dauggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co.; No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. Drott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia. Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by Dr. L. M. SMITH, Charlestown, T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, and by Dealers' M. Lings avery where. in Medicines every where. August 16, 1853—1y

HON. THOMAS II. BENTON'S GREAT WORK. THIRTY YEARS VIEW,
Or, a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years. From 1820 to 1850.
Chiefly taken from the Cangress debates, the private papers of Gen. Jackson, and the Speeches of Exsentor Benton, with his actual view of men and affairs.
This Work will be completed in 2 vol., with His-

This Work will be completed in 2 vol., with Historical notes and Illustrations and some notices of deceased contemporaries, the first of which will be published on the lat of May, 1854, and will be brought down to the close of the administration of Gen. Jackson and will thus form a complete work by itself, containing 700 double column Royal 8 vo. Pages. Price \$2,50 per vol., pay on delivery.

Citizens of Jefferson county, desiring to subscribe, can see the prospectus by calling on W. W. B. Gallaner, at the Free Press Office, who will receive subscription for this valuable work. scription for this valuable work.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Washington, May 2, 1854.

EAR AND EYE!

DEAFNESS, PARTIAL OR TOTAL,

Entirely Removed.

DR. ALSOPHERT begs to call the attention of those suffering from a total or partial loss of the hearing, to the following facts. He treats diseases of middle or inner Ear with

MEDICATED DOUGHES

middle or inner Ear with

MEDICATED DOUCHES,

Such as is practised in the Infirmaries of Berlin, Leipsic, Brussels, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and lately by the most distinguished London Aurists, with the most wonderful success; indeed, it is the only method that has been uniformly successful. The best proof of the efficacy of the treatment will be a reference to nearly ence to nearly NINE HUNDRED NAMES.

Mine Hundred Names,
Residents of the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, who have been restored to Acute Hearing, and not a single, solitary case to our knowledge, did we fail to effect either a partial or total restoration of the Hearing, when our advice and instructions were faithfully and punctually adhered to. Many who could not hear the report of a pistol at arm's length, can now hear a watch beat at the distance of four feet.

In cases of mucous accumilation in the Eustachian Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of the Mucus Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Membrana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to ine effects of Feyers, Colds, the use of Quining, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the cars in childhood, &c., Dr. Alsophert's treatment stands pre-eminent. Where the

Auditory Canal is dry and scaly with little or no se-cretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the Ear, like falling water, chirping of in-sects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continual pulsations, discharge of matter, or when, in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head took

a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head took place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is infallible.

IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES my experience warrants me in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be accomplished. In the Deaf and Dumb School at Leipsic, out of a class of 14, I succeeded in restoring Four to accutchearing. Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those caseshe underatakes he guarantes a successful result, complete restoration, or such a marked improvement as will be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions ad hered to.

hered to.

Applicants will please state their age, duration of disease, if matter issues from the external passage, if there are noises in the Ears, state of general health, and what they suppose to have been the cause of the deafness. When the hearing is restored it is expected that those in easy circumstances will pay liberally.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by the application of medicated vapors, &c.—An infallible and painless treatment for disease of the Eye, Acute or Chronie—Calaract, Specks, inflammation, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, &c., &c. To the astonishing and gratifying results of the treatment the child, the youth, those of middle age, as well as those fur advanced in life, all bear testimony to its wonderfully removing, licaling and soothing effects. mony to he soothing effects.

Medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be sent to any part. Medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be sent to any part at my own expense.

Address DR. ALSOPHERT, Broadway, Office 422] near Canal street, New York.

FIVE DOLLARS—CONSULTATION FEE.

June 27.—4m.

County papers please copy for 4 mos., and forward the Bill with copies of paper.

A LARGE and now stock of Embroideral Mustin for Curtains, which will be sold lower than can be bought in this market.

June 13, 1884.

J. D. LINE.

tween A. L. arpers-Ferry and pany, defendants, and pany, defendants, and company, authorities of said company, white auct Special Commissioners appointed in proceed to sell, at public auction, to the moder, on Tuesday, the 25th day of month, July, 1854, all the PROPERTY, Personal, on the Island of Virginius, belong in the possession of said Manufacturing Combracing as to the real estate about six land, &c., situated on said island, adjoining I Ferry, with its appurtenant Water-Power. This WATER-POWER, if properly devecapable of driving almost an unlimited an machinery.

machinery.

The improvements consist; in part, of a large BRICK FACTORY BUILDING, of the most permanent character, 104 by 48 feet, four stories high, with tin roof.

The Factory is filled with the most approved machinery; built by Charles Danforth, of New Jersey, in 1848, to wit:

CARDING DEPARTMENT.—One Patent Cotton Opener and Cleaner, new; 2 Pickers for double ration; 18 thirty-six inch Carding Engines, railway and heads attached; 3 Patent Draw Frames, very superior; 6 Double Roller Beam Sp SPINNING DEPARTMENT .- 18 Frames, cach 132 Spindles—2,376.

DRESSING DEPARTMENT.—4 Dressing Frames with Copper Steam Heaters; 6 Cradle Warpers, new, WEAVING DEPARTMENT, 97 Loon

WEAVING DEPARTMENT.—97 Looms, 87 of which are now in operation; for 4.4 Sheetings, driven by two new Iron Turbine wheels, 5 feet 10 inches in diameter each, from the establishment of E. C. Kilburn & Co., Fall River, Manashment of the C. Kilburn & Co., Fall River, Manashment of the most approved finish, with Composition Boxes.

One Cloth Press; 1 Scraper and Brush machine; Banding Machines; Lathe and Tools for Roller covering for ering, &c.
REPAIR SHOP.—One New 12 foot iron Turning Engine Lathe, with Screw apparatus attac The Factory is heated by steam with pipes, on the

most approved pluh.

There is an Office, Store-Room and Waste House attached to the Factory.

The further improvements are a STONE MA-CHINE SHOP, 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high, leased and occupied.

A SAW MILL, 100 by 35 feet, weather boarded, with Iron Water. Wheel and occupied by the Com-A two-story BRICK BUILDING, occupied by the

A two-story BRICK BUILDING, occupied by the Company, as a Store.

Four large DWELLING HOUSES, two stories, stone and rough cast; five BRICK TENEMENTS, two stories; and five WOOD-EN COTTAGES, one and a half stories.

A more detailed description of said property is deemed unnecessary, as those who may desire to purchase will doubtless threfully examine the property for themselves—it is believed however that such an opportunity for profitable investment in manufacturing property has rarely if ever been offered in the United States. A. H. Herr, Esq., residing on the island, will show the premises to any one desiring to purchase. purchase.

The Winchester and Potomac Railroad runs through the premises, and within 100 yards of the Factory—thus offering every facility for transporta-

Terms of sale, by direction of said decree, are as follows, to wit: "One-tenth of the gross amount of sale to be paid down in cash at the time of sale; one other tenth part of said gross amount to be paid at the next ensuing term of said Court, (which commences October 18th; 1854;) upon the confirmation of the sale; the residue to be divided into four equal sums, to be paid, one-fourth at the end of one year, one-fourth at the end of two years, one-fourth at the end of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years from the date of confirmation of the sale; each of said four instalments to bear legal interest from said date of confirmation until paid—and to be secured by deed of trust upon the property.—The agreement of sale to provide for the forfeiture by the purchaser of the one-tenth to be paid on the day

of sale, in case he shall fail to come forward and complete his purchase." ANDREW HUNTER June 6, 1854. hg-National Intelligencer and Baltimore American tri-weekly until day of sale, and forward bills to this

UNDER an Execution issued from the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall offer, at public sale, at Shenandoah City, ON SATURDAY, 29th of July, numerous articles, the property of Henry C. Parker, taken to satisfy claims in my hands. The following is among the articles that will be offered:

A large lot of PIG IRON;

Do. CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON;

All the TOOLS IMPLEMENTS, &c., necessary

All the TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., necessary to conduct a large Foundry, including PAT TERNS, FLASKS, &c. At the same time and place all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, embracing many articles that are new and valuable. JOHN W. ROWAN, D. S. for JOHN W. MOORE, July 18, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, August 1st, at the residence of the subscriber, near Kabletown:
20 head of Cattle, of which 10 are young Steers;
140 head of Sheep and Lambs, most of them very fine, and well deserving the attention of breeders and butchers;

About 70 head of Hogh.

About 70 head of Hogs;
1 fine large Work Horse;
80 barrels of Corn.
A number of FARMING UTENSILS and many articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-Terms-Twelve months credit on all sums over five

collars; the purchaser giving bond and approved se-urity—under five dollars cash.

No property to be removed until the terms are com-J. C. R. TAYLOR. July 11, 1854.—ts [FP]

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF KABLETOWN PROPELTY:

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, rendered on the 26th day of May last, 1854, in the case of Franklin Osborne, trastee, vs. Solomon Hefflebower and others, the undersigned as Commissioner therein appointed, will proceed to sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of next month, (August, 1854,) on the premises, the large and valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY, at Kaling bletown, with the lot of ground, thereto attached, being the same recently erected by said Solomon Hefflebower, and now occupied by A. Wilson. Possession to be given on the 28th day of said month, (August, 1854,) when the period of the present renting will expire. July 11, 1854.—ts [FP]

ng will expire.
As persons wishing to purchase will examine the

Sale to take place about 12 o'clock, M. FRANKLIN OSBORNE,
July 18, 1854. [FF] Special Commissione

FRANKLIN OSBORNE,

July 18, 1854. [FP] Special Commissioner.

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the namp of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers Ferry and Smithfield turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mis. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245 ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome threestory Baier. Dwelling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milkhouse, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises generally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Cistern convenient, and a never failing well of pure, Limestone Water about 100 yards distant. The farm in shape is hearly square. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has every convenience to market, being in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Railroad, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Balto, and Office Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Valley. Persons who contemplate purchasing, can be informed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestown, Jeffeors county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec'r 13, 1853-tf LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned will give promptattention to the location or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to them; they should be assigned in blank. We can locate on fine rich prairie land, contiguous to the St. Louis and Kansas line of the Pacific Railroad, or the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Road, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, or the contemplated line from Weston to St. Louis. We have no doubt many of our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a very short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable. The expenses to register and receive ought to accom-

JUST RECEIVED-100 hushels No. 1 LIME, June 13, 1854 d. D. LINE. June 13, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. SHAD for sale by June 6, 1854. BAKING SODA AND SALZERATUS, received and for sale by June 6, 1854.

H. In EBF & SON. 50 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. NO. 1 POTOMAC HERRING, just received H. L. EBY & SON.

100 SACKS G. A. & FINE SALT, on June 6, 1854.

H. L. EBY & SON. 2000 LBS. COUNTRY CURED BA-June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. OUPERIOR GREEN TEAS, part in packs
for sale by
June 6, 1851. PRUNES.—Prunes in glass jars, for sale by May 30. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by July 18. BROWN & WASHINGT FAMILY HERRING, for sale by July 15: BROWN & WASHINGT

short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable. The expenses to register and receive ought to accompany the warrant.

Address all letters and papers to FIELD & TROXELL,

Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents,

Lexington, Missouri.

Reference.—Vance Bell, Summit Point P. O., Jefferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854—19]

As persons wishing to purchase will examine the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms of Sale—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in three equal payments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and a deed of trust on the premises, providing for the enforcement of the payment of all the deferred purchase money, if each instalment be not punctually paid.

Towards that ship are hastening, some, Though our eyes with fears are blinded,

And we'll light the waters dim

Where the fish that call them muddy

Lest you wreck her e'er we come.

Politics we've made our study,

So much delight to swim.

We can see the why they scream-

In your flight for rank or station,

In your recklessness of right.

Hear, ye suffering,-here, ye people,

We will right you every wrong, You the golden fields shall reap all,

washing day.

and now I know it."

"What now?"

out consulting her."

respectable merchants."

"But you ain't a stranger."

gular dinner on that day-"

"You do to your sorrow?"

other dishes on washing day. You needn't

isn't a good cook! You don't know ! Belch-

"In that case we are well mated."

give him a sumptuous dinner?"

found anywhere."

he held forth-

"Ah, who fined you?"

left handed in both eyes."

"By jabers, and I was fined, Martin!"

but being compelled to decline the invitation, sent the following proxy:

VERMONT—Famous for the production of four great staples, namely: men, women, maple sugar and horses:

he second and third are exceedingly sweet;
he second and third are exceedingly sweet;
had all are uncommonly "hard to beat."
...Mr. Careful having been told by his

vsician, that he must take gentle exercise, blied that he had for sometime back prac-

ed cutting his toe-nails twice a week.

The first are strong-the last are fleet

cently. Saxe, the funny man, was invited,

You the halls of power shall throng

When we come to rule the realm-it

Here's the guantlet-choose you now. .

MRS. BELCHER'S CURTAIN LECTURE.

to invite two gentlemen home to dinner, on

Mr. Belcher had been inconsiderate enough

"My stars! Mr. Belcher, I should like to

thought you had no regard for my feelings,

"Mr. Belcher, is it possible you can lay

quietly in your bed and ask ' what now ?' But

you don't know, eh? A precious deal you

don't know, Mr. Belcher. You go and lacerate

my feelings, then turn coolly about and ask

what now?' A man who had the least re-

gard for his wife, wouldn't pick up loafers in

the street and bring them home to dine, with-

"Then the more shame for them, Mr. Bel

Will be nobly done, I trow, Yield the helm, or don the hemlet,

You've forgot "the people" quite, And you've almost wrecked the nation,

Through their vapors dim and misty,

Just to scare the unsophistic-Ated from the golden stream.

Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August

and November.
Loudoun-2d Monday in March, June, August and November.
Fauquier—4th Monday in March, May, August and November.
Hardy—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, August and November.

Warren—3d Monday in March, May, August and November.

Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday in March, June, August and November.

MONTHLY COURTS. 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 in other months. Shenandoah-Monday before 2d Tuesday. Warren-Third Monday.

Morgan-Fourth Monday. DISTRICT COURT. Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winches ter on 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 know what you can be thinking of, I always their terms, determines who shall compose the County Court each month. It will be found useful for FEBRUARY.

Braxton Davenport, Presiding Justice; George L 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. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn Jacob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher. MAY.
Braxton Davenport, John T. Heakle, Jonas Wal-

raven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. JUNE,
Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, "But they are not loafers. They are very Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, cher. They ought to know better than to in-Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. August.

Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, trude into a stranger's house just at dinner Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey.

SEPTEMBER. "But it's high time you were, Mr. Belcher. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell: Such company will never do you any good .-OCTOBER. Persons that have no regard for the proprieties Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor, of life, are not worth being acquainted with.-Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. And that isn't all. If it had been any other

NOVEMBER.
Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walday in the week, it wouldn't have been so bad. raven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. But you must invite them here washing day, DECEMBER. which you know, Belcher, is the worst day in Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock, the week. You know we never cook any re-Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When a vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in "Mr. Belcher, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You think a week's washing can be 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence

of removals from the District. done, and yet dinner go on just the same. I U. S. OFFICERS. suppose you expect to get roast turkey and plum pudding, with turtle soup and several

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

expect anything of the sort, and if you did you Secretary of State-WM. L MARCY, of New York. will be disappointed. Belcher, you are a Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, of N. C.
Secretary of IVar—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi
Secretary of Interior—Robt. McClelland, of Mich.
Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa. Attorney General-CALER CUSHING, of Massachusetts.

"Did ever anybody see such an aggravating man! He insults his wife because she doesn't STATE OFFICERS. "I might, at all events, give you something better than half-a-dozen dried sausages!" Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON. "Mr. Belcher, I would have you know that Lieutenant-Governor-SHELTON F. LEAKE. those sausages were a present to me from my-

Attorney General—WILLIS P. BOCOCK.
Adjutant General—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON. own dear mother, and that no better can be Assistant Clerk—P. F. HOWARD.
Copying Clerk—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Jr.
Auditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CUTTER.
Second Auditor—JAMES BROWN, Jr.
Treasurer—J. B. STOVALL. "Humph! I should like to know what that Register of the Land Office-S: H. PARKER. "Do you mean to insinuate that my mother Librarian—George W. Munford. Superintendant of the Penitentiary—C. S. Morgan. Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry—J. C. Spotts. er, you are a provoking creature. You must STATISTICS. 1350-Population of Virginia....895,204 free whites

first bring home a couple of fellows to dine on washing day, and then insult my dear mother's do. ... 51,030 free color'd. do. ...472,530 slaves. cookery. Poor dear! It's a fortune for her Do. that she didn't have such a man as you to deal with. Inviting them to dinner on Monday, The Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their Here Mrs. Belcher found that her husband had fallen asleep. She deliberated a moment whether she had better wake him for the pur-2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving. pose of lecturing him still further, but finally decided to postpone farther remarks until next morning. ELOQUENCE.- A gallant and patriotic militia officer in Mississippi lately relieved his over-burdened mind by the following burst of transperiodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intencendent eloquence : "Gentlemen, my mind verts with the plea mas of the delightful tapestry of the Oregon GLASS, GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received a large assortment of Baltimore and French Glass of which are the following sizes: 8x10, 10x12, Territory. 'Tis there, that nature is more

than herself, for the soft breezes from the He-Glass of which are successful 12x14 and 12x15, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. go Islands wafts to the listening ear the varied symphonies of the Jackdaw's sweet carrol-SADDLERY, SADDLERY.

SCOTCH Collars, Cap Collars, Carriage
Collars, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Riding
Bridles, Martingales, Bridle Bits from 12; cents to
\$5, Spurs of all kinds, Gearing of all descriptions,
on hand and made to order. Repairing done at the
shortest notice.

J. H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854 ing, to the melodious ephiny of a thousand erockodiles." .... We heard the other day a good one of John Check, who always had his eyes cocked both ways for Justice, and perhaps for Sunday. It seems he had fined an Irishman, who hav-Summit Point, May 23, 1854. COAL! COAL!! ing used a little too much of the crather, was

CONSUMERS of Coal will do well to leave their or-ders with me during this month, as I am about to contract for several hundred tons, and it is best to be in fime, so as to avoid disappointment. I will be ena-bled to furnish selected Lump Coal at the lowest rates; also Rlacksmith's Coal.

E. M. AISQUITH. foolish enough to let the crather use him.-Pat on leaving the office met a friend to whom E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown, June 6, 1954. "Ah, who fined you?"

"That's tellin' just. 'Twas a mon in there who's either a justice of peace or peace of justice—and I don't know which; and he's left handed in both eyes."

IMPORTANT TO VIRGINIA FARM—

ERS.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for J. G. Wright's celebrated Self-Raking Reaper, farmers wishing to purchase these invaluable machines must call early upon the agent. See particulars on handoills.

EDWARDHUNT. .... The "Sons and Daughters of Vermont" held a grand Family Festival at Lowell, re-

Charlestown, June 13, 1851. 2,000 OAK SHINGLES for sale by June 13, 1554. R. H. BROWN. A SERVANT GIRL, about 18 or 19 years of age THIS OFFICE. or hire. Enquire at

L Also, a prime lot of Segars and Chewing To-bacco [June 6] H. L. EBY & SON. 25 BBLS. HARVEST WHISKEY, for sale low by the barrel.

June 6, 1864. H. L. EBY & SON. CORN STARCH AND RICE FLOUR, received and for sale by June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

Miscellangens. TIRE, LIFE & MARINEINSURANCE.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company makes insurance against loss or damages by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Tobacco Factories and other Buildings, on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, generally in town and country, on the most favorable terms.

Also makes Insurance on the lives of all persons enjoying good health, and of sound constitution for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period.

Slaves employed in ordinary occupations, will be

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and
Wheeling.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS AND THE PROPERTY. CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT CLEVELY Ed.

LOUIS, Sc.

O'N and after MONDAY, January 2<sup>3</sup>d, two daily

TRAINS, (except on Sundays,) will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling.

Leave Baltimore for Frederick, Harpers-Ferry,

Gunberland, and all Way Places, at S.A. M., arriving 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 favorain 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 T P. M.—Through to Wheeling in

Ble rates.

Board of Directors.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President.
DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President.
SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer.

JAMIS M. COBBS,
GEORGE W. YANCEY,
GEORGE W. YANCEY,
WILLIAMT. ANDERSON,
J. SAMUEL GARLAND,
WILLIAMT. ANDERSON,
J. NATHAN B. THURMAN,
JOHN O. TAYLOR,
MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.
CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.

Dr. P. H. GUMER.

Dr. P. H. GILMER,
Dr. WM. OTWAY OWEN,
Agent for Jefferson county, . B. W. HERBERT.
Medical Examiner, . . . . . Dr. G. F. MASON.
Charlestown, April 25, 1854—ly [FP]
THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIR? WARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property,

Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. Capital \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000.

THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest principles of capital. ples of equity, justice, and economy-HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. Jos. S. Carson, James P. Riely, James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, H. H. M'Guyre, N. W. Richardson. B. W. HERBERT. Agent for Jefferson county.

August 2, 1853-1y Testimonials. WINCHESTER, MAY 27, 1853. We, the undersigned, being solicited to give our opinion as to the character and standing of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, have no hesitation in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the abit Company of the President and

dence in the ability and integrity of the President of 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. Tidball, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual, Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing it to \$250,000.

DUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machine Pry, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port, WINCHESTER & POTOMAC
RAILROAD.
THE PASSENGER TRAIN now leaves, the Ticket
Office, at Winchester, at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT, In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J P. Baewn, Esq., who will attend to them promptly.
Persons at a distance address through the mail.
N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's personal property the Agent will present his commis-sions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising. [January 2, 1854—19

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

money may be saved by purchasing at their house.

They will give particular attention to the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, for which they have made ample room, by an enlargement of the premises, and families may rely with confidence upon being supplied by them with articles in this line, of fresh and superior quality. They purchased their Groceries, mostly in large quantities and al-They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can, and will, sell them at prices unusual in this market. The following enumeration will give a general out-line of their extensive stock: Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks; Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines;

Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Cantor Cloths; Bombazines, French and English Calicoes; Bombazines, French and English Calicoes;
Brown and Bleached Muslins;
Ticking, Bagging, Checks, Plaids, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens and Oil Cloths;
Towelings, White, Red and Yellow Flannels;
Irish Linens, Silk, Crape, Cashmere and Mouslin Shawls;
Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk Nett Gloves;
Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings;
Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;
Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Rib

Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Rib bons, Parasols and Umbrellas; Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds; Cassimere, Cassinets, Linen Drills; Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shoes of every description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and

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 Children; Silk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch House." The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner. Hats of every variety;
A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery
and House furnishing materials; 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 Rifle and Blasting Powder; Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass, 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 Putty, Oil and Paints; A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars; Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and for the accommodation of travellers without any addi

Corn Meal.

They have a choice lot of fine Liquors, wherewith they will supply gentlemen as cheap as the same brands can be bought in the cities. Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1854-tf

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW AND CHEAP.

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern markets with the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS he has ever offered at this place, all of 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, Cussimeres and Tweeds;

Fancy Cassinets, at very low prices; Silk, Satin and Marsailles Vestings; Italian, Cloth and Summer do.; A good assortment of Cotton Goods for Sum mer 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;

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

JAMES, STRONICK, October 25, 1853. Plain and figured Canton do.;
A large assortment of Calicoes 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 in the fancy way;
Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes;
Hats and Caps, of every quality and price.
Also, a large stock of Groceries of the best quality.

onsisting in part of— Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas; Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas;
Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Salt, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Hardware;
Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.
Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Tinware.
A large stock of Queensware, &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 elsewhere, and indee for themselves. where, and judge for themselves.

JOHN-G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854.

300 FASHIONABLE MARSAULLES Vests, single, double and trible breasted, from 57 cents to \$2,00 a piece. Genuine grasslinen Coats, whole weight (Button holes included) only 13 unces, at \$5.00 a piece, 800 best 3 ply standing collars 121 cents a piece at ISAAC ROSE'S Charlestown, June 27, 1854. Cheap Store. ADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
Sloves of all kinds and prices, for sale by
June 27.

A. W. CRAMER.

10 BBLS. SODA, SUGAR, WATER, BUT-TER AND PIC-NIC CRACKERS, for sale by June 13, 1354. R. H. BROWN ALT .- Ground Alum and Fine Salt, received June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN. QUEEN AND EARTHEN WARE, received and for sale by R. H. BROWN. BRANDY.—Just received from Philadelphia, 2 casks of Superior Pale and Dark Brandy. Also, one case of bottled do., as follows: Wild Cherry,

berry, Ginger, Lavender and Black erry H. L. EBY & SON. Charlestown, June 6, 1854. 10 BBLS. CRUSHED, Pulverized, Granula. ted and Clarified Sugars, received and for sale. June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN. RISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES!—The cheapest in the State. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

TAX NOTICE.—There is Corporation tax due
me as Collector, some for 3 years, some for 2
years and for 1553. There is due and uncollected at
least \$300, which must be paid in the month of June,
as further indulgence cannot be given.
May 30.

C. G. BRAGG, Collector. OLD PORT AND MADEIRA WINE.

12 dozon Bottles, selected particularly for the sick, and guarantied better than any in the county. For sale by

May 22 1854. TRAVELLING TRUNKS, HAND
Trunks and Carpet Bags—for sale by
July 4, 1884.
A. W. CRAMER.

Oith Advertisements. MCINTOSH'S HOWARD HOUSE,

BALTIMORE. 03-Terms--\$1.50 per day.-£0 more, April 11, 1854—19 I. B. HEIM.

J. NICODEMUS.

GEO. P. THOMAS.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and

Domestic Liquors, of every description.

No. 353 Baltimore street, between Paca and Entaw sts.

Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf

HENEY A. WEBB. HENRY A. WEBB.

H. A. WEBB & CO.

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

No. 14 Nogth Howard Street, Nearly opposite
the Howard House, formerly the Wheatheld Inn,
Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store,
July 12, 1853—19

Baltimore.

To the Millers in the Valley.

MARTIN & HOBSON,

FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Entan and Bultimore Streets, Bultimore, Md.,

THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers in

Virginia who have so liberally sustained their

House, offer increased facilities for the prompt and

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

eighteen hours.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN
For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except

Sundays,) at 4 P. M. For Ellicott's Mills and points East, daily, (except

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

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

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

From Harpers-Ferry at 1.10 A. M. and 11.25 P. M.

From Frederick daily, (except Sundays,) at 8.30

A. M. and 2.15 P. M.

From Ellicott's Mills daily, (except Sundays,) at 4.15, 8 and 11.15 A. M.; and 5 and 6.15 P. M.

Toledo. 13 00
Chicago. 19 00
St. Louis 27 00
Columbus, by land 12 30
Cincinnati, by land 14 50
Zanesville, by land 11 00
University 7 50

Hagerstown 3 50
Emmittsburg 3 50
Charleston, S. C. 17 50

J. GEO. HEIST,

Principal Agent.

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.,

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

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.

GILBERT'S HOTEL,

At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va.

has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and so-

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 sup-

Boarders taken by the week, month or year

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
UIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and busi-

ness part of the town, is now among the most attrac-

tive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of

Virginia.

The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment,

JOS. C. RAWLINS,

BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommon the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests.

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

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

FRUIT TREES.

EXTRACTS COLOGNE, Comprising the following varieties:

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 cities with a very extensive STOCK OF SPRING- AND SUMMER GOODS, selected with

great care, which he has now open and ready for ex-

make QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS. The

make QUICK SALES AND SHOKT PROFITS. The following is a list of a portion of his Stock:

DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Silks, Plaid do., Black do., Crape-Finish Berage, 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 every style, Fancy Kid Gloves, White do., Silk and Cotton do., White, Black and Lead-colored Hose, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Edwings and In-

Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, Velvet Ribbon, Gilt-Edged Velvet Buttons,

BONNETS of every description.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Super Black French Cloth, Olive and Green do.,
Black Doeskin Cassimere, Fancy do., Black Italian
Cloth, Silk Velvet, Satin, Buff and White Shapes,
Mersailles Vest Patterns, Fancy Silk Neck Ties, Silk
and Linen Cravats, Black, White and Fancy Kid
Gloves, Drab Beaver Hats, Black Silk do., Canton,
Leghorn and Cuban do.

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

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 eash, or to men who are responsi-ble a credit of twelve months will be given. JOHN M. LOCK.

Shepherdstown, April 11, 1854—tf

I AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved manner. Respectable reference given, if required. Orders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be

promptly executed. P. E. NOLAND. Charlestown, September 13, 1553.

BOMBAZINE.—Superior French Bombazine, and all kinds of Black Goods, for sale by June 20, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

SHAD AND HERRING, for sale by June 20. A. W. CRAMER.

SAPSAGO CHEESE, for sale by CRAMER.

BELL HANGING.

nination by the ladies and gentlemen of that town d adjoining neighborhood. He is determined to

De Arabie;

Jasmine; New Mown Hay;

For sale by L. M. SMITH,

Extract Sweet Briar;

" Mignonette; " Geranium;

Proprietor.

tional expense.

March 2, 1852-1y

are accommodating. October 25, 1853.

Prarie Flower Cologne;

Extract Sweet Clover; " Violette; " Patchouly;

Musk; Verbena.

Leghorn and Cuban do.

Farina Cologne; Hauel's do.

UBIN'S AND HARRISON'S

3.30 and 5 P. M.

9; o'clock, as heretofore.

Washington.... 
 Staunton
 8 50

 Winchester
 4 50

L. MATTHEWS. F. HYDE & SMYTH, Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domesti HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, SADLERY, &c.
Corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 21, 1853—1y

DICKSON & KING, Lumber Merchants, water street, George-town, D. C.,

EEP constantly on hand a general assortment of Building Materials. October 12, 1553-1y

PHŒNIX MARBLE WORKS. A. GADDESS Corner Sharp and German Streets, eptember 20, 1953—ly Baltimore, Mo.

PUMP MAKING.

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----das J. Bragg, 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 all orders will be promp
by attended to.

March 1, 1853 ly attended to. March 1, 1353

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 Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the various offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may entrust business of this character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or its vicinity, negotiating loans as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land-Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance in regard to any busi-GENERAL AGENCY, pendents residing at a distance in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Govern-His Office is over the Banking House of Selden,

Mithers & Co. July 26, 1853. JAMES J. MILLER. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to informe the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. John Coe, dec'd. The House WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER, DETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and A adjoining counties for the liberal patronage extended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS, TOMB-SLABS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and

and market will afford, and the Bar at an times sup-plied 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 All orders thankfully received and promptly attend-ito. Address WM. S. ANDERSON, ed to. Address Frederick city, Md., J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent,
January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. BARNET GILBERT.

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

June 23, 1853.

LAMES W. COF.

CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law,
WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.
1, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
September 25, 1852. FASHIONABLE HATS.

A case of new-style HATS, just received by
March 7, 1354.

A. W. CRAMER. A. F. BRENGLE, Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, A LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of

are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior Wines and Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been added since last year.

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the the Baltimore and Ohio or Winchester and Potomac Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing as above. [December 6, 1853—1y Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Perwill pay a reasonable compensation.

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

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,

July 9, 1350.

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

> increased from \$10 to \$12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore.
>
> G. W. SAPPINGTON,
> ISAAC N. CARTER. CASH FOR NEGROES. AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men, women, oys, girls and families, for which I will give the highest cash prices.

Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January

next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winehester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL, Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell. Winchester, July 7, 1851—1y CASH FOR NEGROES.

THOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can get the highest price by calling on the subscriber at Charlestown. Application in person or by letter will be promptly attended to.

C. G. BRAGG.
July 15, 1851. TO THE PUBLIC.
From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, Stove,
Roofing, Spouting, Lightning-Rod,
Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub
ESTABLISHMENT!

the best hay, grain, and ostler.

As he intends to make this his permanent residence, he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can be accounted the manners of the world, that he can be accounted to the manners of the world. THE Machinery of this Establishment is in full operation and the above mentioned Wares are now rolling out with a rush. can please the most fastidious. His charges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in TIN-WARE.

The assortment of Tin-Ware now on hand is extensive, and all orders from Merchants will receive prompt attention and Wares be delivered at their this section of country will justify. He, therefore, in-vites all to extend to him a share of their custom.

The Metropolitan Elevated Oven Cook Stove, for burning wood, is a strong and durable Stove, and will be sold with all fixtures complete, delivered, set up and warranted to operate well, for \$30, \$35 and \$40 for Nos. 3, 4 and 5. All persons in want of a good Stove, will please forward their orders and they shall have the pleasure of seeing one of the best stoves now in use, in operation in their kitchens, and if the Stove does not one rate satisfactorily, it will be taken away after laces of business without extra charge.

not operate satisfactorily, it will be taken away after six days trial and no grumbling. A good selection of other patterns of Stoves kept constantly on hand, which will be sold cheap.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING Will be done in a thorough manner, at short notice and at prices that defy competition. LIGHTNING RODS.

Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connecters, Glass Insulaters and malable fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner at low prices.

SHOWER BATHS & BATHING TUBS. During the Summer months may be found at this Establishment a good assortment of Shower Baths, Bathing Tubs, Boston-Boats, Hip-Baths, Foot-Tubs, &c., &c., which will be finished in the neatest possible style and sold at Baltimore prices.

JOB WORK.

Job Work of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron business, will be done with neatness and promptitude—in short this Establishment shall be the Emporium for the above mentioned wares and Great Bargains will be given to all its patrons. THOS. D. PARKER. Charlestown, May 10, 1853.

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

T. D. P.

HON. T. H. BENTON'S GREAT WORK.

THIRTY YEARS VIEW;

Or, a History of the Workings of the American Government for thirty years, from 1820 to 1850; chiefly taken from the Congress Debates, the public papers of General Jackson, and the Speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his actual view of the men and affairs, with Historical notes and illustrations, and some notice of eminent decreased externorance. tice of eminent deceased cotemporaries.

(Copies of the above work just received and for sale by Charlestown, May 9, 1854.

MISS ELIZABETH McDONALD informs the Ladies of Charlestown that she intends to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS, and to cut and fit MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS, and to cut and he Ladies Dresses. She also receives her Fashions month-ly and will have Patterns for sale, as also Mautilles and Basque bodies. She received instructions in Balti more, and is confident that strict attention will be paid. She solicits a call f om the Ladies to examine her Patterns and hopes to be patronized.

Her rooms are at her father's residence.

May 16, 1854.

PATENT CHURNS.

PERSONS desirous of procuring one of the Improved HYDRO-THERMAL CHURNS, patented by Mess.'s. Harrison & Gallaher, of Washington city, can get one by leaving their names at the Free Pr. ss Office, where information respecting price, &c., may be obtained. Different sizes will be manufactured, to suit the wants of the butter maker.

May 30, 1854. PATENT CHURNS.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. 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 Publichoping by diligent attention, and with eight years experience, to merit the confidence of all who may dosire his services.

[March 14, 1854.]

Votent Medicines.

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH. WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH.

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

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend 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 rapidity 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.

for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

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

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

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

A Plain and Unvarnished Statement.

A Plain and Unvarrished Statement.
We command the perusal of the extract below to
our readers. Mr. Bull is a merchant of high character.
SANDY BOTTOM, Middlesex County, Va.,

Sandy Bottom, Middlesex County, Va., August 29th, 1853.

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

Being in the habit of vending medicines which relate to the patent, and regular system, I consider myself to some extent, a judge of the real merits of many of them. My experience teaches me that "Hampton's Tincture" is a medicine of real merit and intrinsic value. When I say this, I do not say that it is an infallible cure, in all cases, but I mean to say that "Hampton's Tincture" will favorably operate in all "Hampton's Tincture" will favorably operate in all diseases originating from a want of proper secretions of the gastric juices, bad digestion, and consequently bad deposit of animal matter from that source. I be-

bad deposit of animal matter from that source. Pbelieve that many diseases located in various parts of the system, such as inflammation, Ulcers, Serofula, etc., originally have their being in the stomach, from badfood, bad digestion, and consequently bad depositions of the circulation to those parts; and I will believe Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even react these causes.

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

\* I warrant it in the following cases:—Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammations which proceeds from the stomach, Sores, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, long standing cases of Ague and Fever; first stop the chill, and then give the 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

the people have been humbugged by patent medicines so long, that they are afrain of all. This is clearly a stomach medicine, it works all its worders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the 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 circulation, and in every man's family, where it ought to

trial of it in this way, which otherwise I could not;

be.

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

Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. oleasing. It has restored thousands to health.
Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scropula, Liver Com-PLAINT, &C.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around—let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sentiment of thousands:
Washington, May 17, 1853.

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

Yours, respectfully,

More than Gold to the Stoke—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

Charleston S. C. Sont 21, 1852

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

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

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

Tincture.

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

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 scrious cough. I was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but getting no better, I was induced to try your Tincture—I got one bottle, and before I had taken it all, my tough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last fifteen years I have suffered very much from acute Rheumatism and Vertige, confining meat times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tineture, and a kind Provi-

You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may You are, my friend, at mostly withink proper, and believe me,
Yours very respectfully,
N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's
G. D. Office. G. D.
Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health.

Hampton's Vegerable Tincture.—Call and getpamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervous-

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

17-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal imore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York.

G-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where.

Jan. 21, 1854-1y. REMOVAL OF HUNT & EVANS'

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

This Establishment, so long celebrated for the manufacture of its superior quality of Tinware and the manner of putting up Spouting and Roofing, has removed from their old stand, on Main street, to the large and commodious Ware-Room formerly occurred by the large and commodious ware-Room formerly occurred. 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 Coffee Pot, which has the reputation of saving at least one-f airth the quantity of coffee used by the ordinary pots—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices for each or trade. ROOFING AND SPOUTING.—Special attention ROOFING AND SPOUTING.—Special attention is paid to this branch of the business by one of the partners, and their patrons may rely en all work being 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 connecters, glass insulators and malleable fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner and at low rates.

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

10B WORK, of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, will be done with neatness and promptitude—in short this shall be the place for work to be done and well done, and great bargains will be given to all its patrons.

Challetown April 18, 1851.

Charlestown, April 19, 1854.

& Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old
Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit,
Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood, Bacon and Lard,
taken in exchange for ware or work.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

H AVING rented the Brick Warehouse, at Shepherdstown, and made arrangements I am prepared to pay the highest Cash Prices for WHEAT, CORN, &c., upon delivery.

I will also keep constantly on hand PLASTER, FISH, SALT, &c., in exchange for Country Produce, or sell at low cash prices, and I will forward any produce to the Diatrict or Alexandria at the usual prices. August 23, 1853—tf.

C. W LUCAS. 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

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 kept in this place. He is prepared to take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for Goods, at fair market rates. He is determined to adopt the one price system as mear as his friends will allow him, as he hopes to sell a good many Goods by order. Particular attention paid to all orders.

Described April 25, 1854—tf orders.

Berryville, April 25, 1854—tf

(7-1 he ve on hand and for sale 3,000 pounds good
BACON.

J. O. S.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE subscriber having permanently located himself at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers.

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

GEORGE PENSE.

Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853.

PEFRIGERATORS.—Scott's Patent Refrige-Registry, by KEYES & KEARSLEY, May 2, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY,

GOOD MEDICINES.

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORD'AL,
THE valuable medicines above named, are not em
pirical, but are prepared in agreement with the
experience of some of the most learned and judicious,
practitioners, and are not secret, further than is necessary to protect the proprietors and those who use
them from loss and imposition, as the component parts
have been made known, confidentially, from time to
time, to perhaps 500 Physicians!!! in Maryland,
Virginia, District of Columbia, Ohio, and other places,
all of whom, without a single exception, have approved
of the formula, and most of them acknowledge that
they are the best remedies that they have ever known
for the cure of the discases for which they are recommended. Our confidence in the excellence of these
medicines, added to our desire to avoid the just prejudice of the medical profession against secret and quack
nostrums, induced us to adopt this candid course.—
We append a few of the notices we have received from
Physicians:
From Dr. Wm. H. Forrew, Sneukill, Md. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL

Physicians:

From Lr. Wm. H. Forrew, Sneukill, Md.

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

Dr. W.S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing maiady. 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.

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

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

"Having examined the component parts of Stabler's Diarrhoa Cordial, and having 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 Diarrhoa Cordial, in my family. It gives me much pleasure to add my Physicians: From Dr. Wm. H. Forrew, Sneukill, Md.

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

"I have made free use of your Diarrhea Cordial, in my family. It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of its efficiency." From Samuel Martindale, M. D., Chesopeaks City, Md.

"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of your valuable Cherry Expectorant. I have, after an extensive use, found it to answer all my expectations. From Dr. Dani. W. Jones, Somerset Co., Md.

"I have given your Expectorant and Diarrhea Cordial a fair trial, and am delight d 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 convince the most doubting, that these are really "Good Medicines;" after stating that they are acquainted with the composition of both the Expectorant and Cordial, 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 paironage of the Profession and the Public, that they are more of the Profession and the Public, that they are more reliable than any other proprietary medicines with which we are acquainted, "&c.

The above notices of recommendation from members of the Medical Faculty, Pharmaceutists of high standing, and Merchants of the first respectability. should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines that they have been sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines

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 match insposed upon the public.

See the descriptive Pamphets, to be had gratis of all who have the medicines for sale, containing recommendations from Dectors Martix, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &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.

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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.

Tell's invaluable Cordial is extracted from Herbs and
Roots, which have been found after years of ex

Proofs, which have been found after years of experience, by the most skillul Physicians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is presented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, it also is known to be of that character on which rehance may be placed as to its safety. In cases of Impotency, Homorchages, Disordered Sterlite, Monstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albasor Whites, or for

or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albasor Whites, or for

DERILITY

acising from any cause, such as weakness from sickness, where the patient has been confined to bed for some time, for Females after Confinement, Abortion of Miscarriage, this Cordial enanct be excelled in its salutary effects; on in loss of Muscular Energy, Irritability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Stuggishness, Decay of the Procreative Functions, Nervounsess, &c., where a Tonic Medicine is required, it will be found equal, if not superior to any Compound ever used.

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

YOUNG MEN.

That solitary practice, so fatal to the existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its victims, from an ignorance of the danger to which they subject themselves, causes

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

fection, or any other consequences of unrestrained indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the necessity of renouncing the felicities of MARRIAGE, MARRI GE,
lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hold!
Henry's Invigorating Cordial, a medicine that is purely Vegetable, will aid nature to restore these important functions to a healthy state, and will prove of

tant functions to a healthy state, and will prove of service to you. It posesses are virtue, is a general remover of disease, and strengthener of the system AS A TONIC MEDICINE, it is unsurpassed. We do not place this Cordial en a footing with quark medicines, and, as is customary, append a long list of Recommendations, Certificates, &c., beginning with "Hear what the Preacher says," and such like; it is not necessary, for "Henry's Invigorating Cordial." only needs a trial to prove that it will accomplish all we say.

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Charlestown, January 11, 1883.

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