BY JAMES W. BELLER.

s on Main Street, "New Spirit nonline." SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every day Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid in the year—or \$3 if not paid until after the ation of the year. DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and counts for each continuance. Those not marked on a manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted at if forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

JUNE 13, 1854.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,
Appointed under the following resolution of the House
of Representatives, passed February 13, 1854.

"Resolved, That a special committee of seven
members beappointed by the Speaker, to inquire and
report to this House whether the appointment of military officers to superintend the manulacture of firearms at the national armories, the construction of
light-houses, works of river and harbor improvement,
the building of custom-houses and post offices, the
construction of water-works for the cities of Wash
ington and Georgetown, the extension of the United
States Capitol, and the survey and management of
works of internal improvement by the States, is compatible with the public interest and consistent with
the nature and character of our civil government;
that said committee also inquire and report to this
House how many of these military officers in civil
employment are intrusted with the disbursement of
the public funds without bond and security, and to
what extent they have been allowed to make contracts and purchase materials for the public use without the usual advertisement, and how their accounts
are settled at the public treasury; that said committee further inquire whether the present embarrassment of the engineer department for want of officers,
complained of in the annual report of the colonel of
the corps, is not occasioned by the withdrawal of said
officers from their proper duties and their employment in civil services, and whether it is expedient,
under the circumstances, to graint an increase of said
corps; and that said committee have power to send
for persons and papers?" and to whom were referred
the District of Columbia; of 138 citizens of Baltimore and
the District of Columbia; of 138 citizens of the same place; of
75 citizens of Alexandria and the District of Columbia; of 126 citizens of the same places; of
76 citizens of Shenandach county, Virginia; of 136
citizens of Sensen, sense character, of 192 citizens

DR. JOHNSTON.

OSSESSES the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all

Secret Diseases:
morrhoæ, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, ans in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladr, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, sease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all ose Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain cret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produces institutional Debility, renders Marriage impossion, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men.

Young Men.

Young Men.

Young Men especially, who have become the victure of Solitary Vice that dreadful and destructive bit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave ousands of young men of the most exalted talents de brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have enmed listening Senates with the thunders of elonee, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call the full confidence.

Marriage

Marriage.

Marriage Persons or those contemplating marriage, ing aware of physical weakness, or any other imdiment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

OFFICE No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK St., seven sors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps.

19-Be particular in observing the name and numer, or you will mistake the place. Be not enticed from the 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 (exceding all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the cars and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

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

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that 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

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfiting

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, Dispersia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption. &c. sumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are

much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced. Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for General Debility.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who

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

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible 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 snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.—Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

Marriage, ould reflect that a sound mind and body are the mos necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prispect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the hap-piness of another becomes blighted with our own. Weakness of the Organs

To Strangers.

e many thousands of the most desperate and
less cases cured at this institution within the hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. The who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and advertising themselves as physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID—REME-DIES sent to any part of the country.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick St., East side.

Observe name on door.

Jan. 24, 1854—Iy. Jan. 24, 1854-1y.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, BLACKWOOD'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, 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 readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theologieal character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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

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For any two of the four Reviews.

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For all four of the Reviews.

8.00

For all four of the Reviews.

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copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus:
copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to
one ad Iress for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews
and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

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51 Gold street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and
have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and may now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, of Fale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal Tale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal ctavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood ngrayings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

(3-This work is Nor the old "Book of the Farm," ately agapternated and thrown upon the market.

December 27, 1853.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE, Bacon, Lard, VV Hard Soap, Rags, &c., taken in Exchange for mode.

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 cuscrs with as many new ones as may be pleased to JOHN T. RIELEY. arpers. Ferry, February 7, 1854.

OOL WANTED,—We will give the highest market price for any quantity of Wool. BROWN & WASHINGTON. 5.000 WORTH READY MADE CLOTHING: ISAAC ROSE'S

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

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

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

quiry and memorials as relates to the national arm

REPORT:

necessity which became apparent at a very early period of the republic, of providing from its own re-

sources the means of the country's own defence,-

does not seem, from any contemporaneous record or enactment, that the idea of subjecting these establish-

ments to any other than civil superintendence was

conceived or suggested, either by the Executive or Congress. They were justly regarded as government manufactories, created for purely mechanical purposes, and intended to enable the government to realize for its own use the products of a single branch

of the mechanic arts. In no important particular

does it seem that they were to differ in their organi-

zation or management from similar establishments

for the product of the like fabrications, under private

control. Considering the state of public sentimen

at that period of our country's history, when jealousy

of military encroachment and power had so recently

formed an importent element in that spirit of discontent which eventuated in shaking off the authori-ty of the British crown, it is doubtful whether the establishment of the armories would have had either

the sanction of Washington or of Congress if it had

employed in them to the supervision and control o commissioned officers of the regular army.

From the period of their establishment to the ear-

ly part of the year 1841, and through the vicissitudes

of more than one war, the armories were continued under the control of experienced and well qualified civilians, appointed in the manner provided in the law of 1794. It may be safely said, that in their

management, in the perfection, efficiency, and extent of their products, they fully realized the highest ex-pectations which had been formed of their capacity

to meet the public necessities. It was not until 184

a period of forty-seven years from their first esta

control, affords strong reason to believe that its suc

cess was owing more to the persevering efforts and

extensive influence of that department of the army, than to any peculiar aptitude of that class of men for

the management of such manufacturing establish-

ments, or to any public necessity demanding a change of system. The removal of the civil superintendents was made by the Secretary of War three days before the death of President Harrison, and at a moment when he must be supposed to have had no agency in it. The law having invested the President with the sole power of appointing the superintendents and other officers of the armories, the designation of military men for that purpose by the

signation of military men for that purpose by th

signation of military men for that purpose by the Secretary of War was a usurpation of power, and it became necessary to legalize it by an act of Congress; and, accordingly, in 1842, such an act was obtained. The proposition, when first presented to the House, was rejected. It shared the same fate in the Senate; but, subsequently, by the direct interference of the head of the Ordnance department, was attached to the army bill as an amendment. When it came back to the House in this shape, it was again reject-

back to the House in this shape, it was again rejected, and only received its reluctant sanction upon the

recommendation of a committee of conference,

House submitting to the wrong rather than jeop the fate of the bill upon which it had been faster

The authority to continue military officers over the mechanics at the armories was thus extorted from

Congress against the expressed will of that body. It is maintained by the War Department and officers of the army that the change has been highly promo-

tive of the interest of the country, in the economy of expenditure, the increased efficiency of the armories

the improved character of their products, and the good order and system which have been infused into

their operations. On the other hand, it is contended

by those opposed to the military supervision, that these pretensions are not well founded; and, that, while the public money has been more lavishly expended under military control than under the for-

mer system, there are no improvements due to the change which would not have been to a greater ex-

tent realized with the same pecuniary means under civil superintendence. It is to this inquiry that your

committee has patiently given its attention, and

Official Testimony to the Good Management of the

of the armories in 1841, there has been a studied,

systematic, and stereotyped effort to impress the public mind with the belief, that hader the civil su-

perintendents there existed many enormous abuses,

which not only increased the expenses of the estab-lishments, but impaired their efficiency, and brought discredit upon them as national works. The records

Armories Under Civil Superintendence.
Since the military commandants obtained co

which it proposes now to consider.

blishment, that any serious effort was made to super-

been proposed to subject the mechanics and others

JONE 13, 1854.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1854.

On the 7th of March, 1806, Mr. Dearborne, then Secretary of War, reports the number of arms man-nactured at the national armories in the four preceding years, and states the expense of each musket made at Harpers-Ferry to be \$13 431, and at Springfield \$8 941, being an average of only \$11 19. He speaks in flattering terms of the character of the work done, and says:

"Although the muskets manufactured at the

Springfield armory are not as highly finished as those made at Harpers-Ferry, they are still considered equal, if not superior in workmanship, to the best muskels manufactured for the use of soldiers in either France or England," In 1810, in obedience to a resolution of the He

of Representatives, the Secretary of War, Mr. Ens-tiss, detailed an officer to examine the Springfield armory; and on the 27th of February the Secretary

armory; and on the 27th of February the Secretary thus reports the result to Congress:

"From the report of this officer, on whose judgment and fidelity reliance is placed, it appears that, in the early stages of that manufactory, muskets of an inferior quality were made, improvements have been gradually making, and those manufactured in the last year are of superior quality.

"From the statement made by this officer, and from an inspection made by himself in the summer past, the Secretary of War is of opinion that the muskets manufactured at this time are of good quality, and that the public works at Springfield are well conducted."

In 1819, Major James Dalliba, an accomplished officer of the ordnance corps, was detailed by that department to investigate the state and condition of the Springfield armory; and his report, which is

the Springfield armory; and his report, which is minute and able, was communicated to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House in 1823, and by that committee submitted to Congress. The examination by that officer was thorough and searching, and he bears strong testimony in favor of the good management of the establishment in every important particular—its general policy, the character and skill of men employed, the economy of its operations, the method of executing the work, and the excellent character and quality of its products. He says:

"The police of the establishment is universall good; and, considering the nature of the business (manufacturing,) much better than I had anticipated. "The police generally in and about the shops is as good as the nature of the business will admit of. A further attention to that point I consider would be

aprofitable."
In regard to the quality of the work and arms when finished, he says:
"The quality of the workmanship of the arms is in my opinion, comparatively excellent; and it is be-

lieved to be superior to that in any of the national armories in Europe. The plan adopted by the superintendent, if closely pursued, cannot fail to produce On the subject of the economy observed in preserving, using, and expending the stock and material, be remarks:

"The arrangements made by the superintendent to insure economy in the stock, materials, and tools, are good, and appear to be strictly enforced. The method of accountability established and enforced The national armories were the offspring of that take place without the amount being deducted from the wages of the workman, or others who have the wages of the workman, or others who have the property in charge. I was much pleased with this arrangement, and found the actual economy throughout to be much greater than I had anticipated, and equal to anything I have ever seen in any private manufactory; there is, in fact, nothing lost. I dwell upon this point because its importance in such an Their establishment is due to the practical wisdom and sagacious foresight of Washington, whose repeated suggestions in regard to the public defence led to the enactment of April 2, 1794, by which authority of law was given to commence the fabrication of arms, under the superintendence of government agents, to be appointed by the President. establishment can scarcely be calculated." He speaks in the following terms of the government of the men, the good order they observe, and

their general character:
"The regulations for the government of the men for the good order of the same, and of the shop and the post generally, are good and well calculate to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and respectability with the surrounding citizens.— One great point has been gained by the superintendent: that of prohibiting the use of ardent spirits in and about the works. This, above all other things, will have a good tendency; but, owing to the effect of custom and habit, it was a difficult one to establish. The character of the workmen gener ally, and almost universally, is good, and mucl better than is usual with mechanics employed at large manufactories. There is not one drunkard, or otherwise vicious man, at the armory, or none that are habitually so. They are mostly very re-spectable, and some of them wealthy citizens, and almost all natives of New England.

"The workshops of the whole establishment are in excellent condition and repair." The same officer speaks of the close and scrutinizing care with which he made his examination and says it is only by such means "that all its good arrangements and excellent operations can be discovered; and it is only by such an examination that we can learn how much credit is due to the superintendent, and how much integrity, skill, and talents have been exercised, and how much attention end time have been devoted to its interests by him." He sets down the cost of the musket complete, at hat time, at \$12 40, being \$2 57 less than was paid by government in 1848 to private contractors for

same article sede the civilians in charge by placing over the armories, to superintend and control the workmen, officers belonging to the ordnance corps of the army. The history of that transition from civil to military On the 21st day of November, 1823, Col. Bomford, then at the head of the Ordnance department, in his report to the Secretary of War, says:
"It may not be irrelevant to add that there has been a sleady progressive improvement, as respects both the number and quality of the arms procured. The product of the national armories will this year exceed, by two thousand stands, that of any former year, and of a quality equal to any that have been manufactured in the country."

In his regular report of November 15, 1833, Col.

Romford says: "The operations at the national armories during the past year have been conducted with improved ability and economy, and have been followed by the most satisfactory results." In a report December 28, of the same year, he exhibits a table of the cost of manufacturing the musket each year from 1823 to 1833, and shows the

mean cost of each musket for that period to be \$11 96, or less by \$3 01 than the sum paid by government for muskets in 1848. His annual report of the next year, November 18 "I take pleasure in being able to state that the most satisfactory results have been obtained this year in the manufacturing operations of the national ar-Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, in his annual re

Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, in his annual report of the 28th November, 1838, says:

"The armory and manufactory at Harpers-Ferry, which is conducted with great ability by its present superintendent, Col. Lucas, requires alterations and repairs. The temporary workshops erected there are altogether insufficient; and now that the usefulness of this establishment is placed beyond doubt, permanent buildings ought to be substituted," &c.

In Mr. Poinsett's next annual report, November 30, 1839, speaking of the small-arms manufactured at the armories, he says:

"They will challenge a comparison with any in the world. This desirable end has been brought about by interovements begun and perfected in the national by improvements begun and perfected in the nat

armories, and, by requiring the same improvements in their machinery, equally good arms will be ob-tained from the private contractors." Col. Talcott, who succeded Col. Bomford as the head of the Ordnance department, in his report of the 29th November, 1839, also bears his testimony to the superior quality of the work executed at the ar "The superiority of the small-arms recently fabricated, over those formerly made, evinces the utility of public establishments for improving this branch

of manufacture." within a few months of the change of the superinten-dency from civil to military, in his official report of that date, says:
"The manufacture of muskets according to the new discredit upon them as national works. The records of the War Department and of Congress since 1841 teem with these charges; and the pertinacity with which they have been repeated from year to year serves only to give effect to the complacency with which those in control assume to have arrested the abuses and checked the evils complained of. It is but natural to suppose, that if there existed such a state of things at the armories, under the managemodel has been successfully established at both the

which those in control assume to have arrested the abuses and checked the evils complained of. It is but natural to suppose, that if there existed such a state of things at the armories, under the management of the civil superintendents, as is here alluded to, it would not have escaped the vigilant observation of the military authorities at Washington, under whose immediate control the armories were placed by law. These establishments were subjected to regular, periodical inspections by experienced and accomplished officers of the Ordnance department, detailed for that duty; and it will be no compliment to either their capacity or integrity if the published records of the government fail to show that they observed and exposed the evils which are now said to have then existed in so discreditable a degree. The truth is, so far as can be ascertained On the 12th day of January, 1839, Mr. Wm. C. Johnson, from a select committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred an executive communication on the subject of the establishment of a national foundry for cannon, made an interesting communication on the subject of the establishment of a national foundry for cannon, made an interesting report, in which he alludes to the manufacture of small-arms at the armories in highly flattering terms. There is no doubt that the information embodied in the following extract from the report was obtained from the Ordnance department, and is highly creditable to those establishments, as showing the great state of perfection to which they had attained under the management of civilians:

"The most experienced transatlantic officers and artisans admit that the muskets and rifles now made in the United States are superior, in point of finish and usefulness, to the best made in Europe. So perfect and improved has been the system adopted in our factories, that we have accomplished what a board of French officers pronounced a desideratum that was impossible. They thought that it was impossible so to make a musket that a part of the work made for one would suit or fit the residuary part made in another shop or factory, and by different hands; that the springs and screws made to suit a given look could be made with such uniformity and precision as to answer for the corresponding parts of a different lock. They thought that, if part of a musket was lost or injured, there could not be taken a similar part of another and make it quakrate now said to have then existed in so discreditable a degree. The truth is, so far as can be ascertained from the published records of the country, there exists no evidence which, in the slightest degree, confirms the alleged abuses. On the contrary, from the very earliest period of their existence down almost to the very moment when the military power assumed the immediate management of them, the War Department and its officers have borne constant testimony to their efficient management, their rapid improvement, and the excellent quality and cheap cost of their products. the establishments were fairly organized, and when the workmen had acquired but little skill in this pew branch of business, the Secretary of War presented to Congress a very flattering account of the "progressive improvements" manifested at the armories, and the chesp rate at which the arms were manufactured. Herepresentable cost of each market fabricated from 1795 to 1800 to be \$13.17; feing \$1.80 less than the amount paid by government in because the filings of the various parts are regin

national factories. The system of machinery is reduced to such perfection that every part of a musket and rifle is made with such also precision and accuracy, that every screw or spring made for a given part or purpose, will fit every musket or rifle that is made in each of the public factories. Take any part of a musket made in the Springfield factory, and it will be precisely, in every particular, like those parts made at Harpers-Ferry and the other at Springfield, and thrown into an indiscriminate mass, and there may be taken from the heap thus blended, at random, the component parts of a musket and these put together; and the musket thus formed will be as perfect as precision can be, although half the musket be made at one factory and the other half at the other. The chief of the Ordnance department has frequently tried the experiment with success. Hence a musket or pistol made in the public factories of the United States is almost indestrictible; for, from the fragments of arms on a battle-field, a musket can readily be put together as perfect as when first made. "The improvements made in the rifle are still greater. The common rifle can be loaded and discharged but twice in a minute, while Hall's rifle made at Harpers-Ferry which receives the load at the breach.

"The improvements made in the rifle are still greater. The common rifle can be loaded and discharged but twice in a minute, while Hall's rifle, made at Harpers-Ferry, which receives the load at the breech, can be loaded and discharged eight times in the same space of time."—House Reports 27th Congress, 3d session, vol. 2.

It thus appears that during the whole period, beginning in 1794 and ending in 1841, while these national works were under the control of superintendents selected from the body of our citizens, the system of management and the character of their products were such as to extort the constant commendations of the War Department and its officers—the very men through whose influence the change from civil to military control was effected. From no published record or document to which the committee has had access does it appear that any complaints of bad management or other abuses were ever made in any quarter, of the character of those which have (only since the change) been ascribed to the civil system. The uniform testimony of the department to the good management, economy, order, progressive improvement, and efficiency of the establishments under civil management, is more than a sufficient refugood management, economy, order, progressive improvement, and efficiency of the establishments under civil management, is more than a sufficient refutation of such charges, made, as they are, by men who, to say the least, are, from their position and relation to the armories, naturally under a strong bias in favor of the perpetuation of military control. The yery graphic and intelligible description which Mr. Johnson, in his report, gives of the perfection to which the system of interchange of parts had been carried, at that time, in the manufacture of arms, is a high tribute to the skill and efficiency of the armorers, and most strongly corroborates the opinions so rers, and most strongly corroborates the opinions so frequently expressed by the heads of the War and Ordnauce departments in regard to the good management and capacity of the establishments.

ment and capacity of the establishments.

Testimony of Witnesses to the Good Management of the Armories under Civil Superintendence.

It will be seen, in a subsequent part of this report, that the appropriations for special purposes, during the period of civil superintendence, were very small in comparison to those made during the subsequent twelve years; and that in the extent and perfection of the machinery, as well as in the means of makey. of the machinery, as well as in the means of makneatness and beauty to the shops and grou civilians had not the same facilities which were from the cause alluded to, afforded to the military commandants. Much, therefore, of the improve ment, in this respect, so vauntingly presented as the evidence of superior qualifications on the part of military officers for such service, is rightfully to be ascribed to the lavish appropriation of money, and not to any superiority of military men over civilians. With the same amount of money, improvements of equal style and beauty, and perhaps to a greater ex-tent, could have been made by the civil superintend-

ents, if prudent to do so. Col. J. Robb, who for many years had charge of the Springfield armory, and whose fidelity, experience, and intelligence, during the whole period of his administration, commanded the constant approbation of the Ordnance department, testified at length before your committee in regard to all points of dispute in reference to the condition of the armory at that time. He gives a most emphatic contradiction to the alleged abuses referred to by the Secretary of War, in his answer to the interrogatories of th or war, in his answer to the interrogatories of the committee, and by Col.Ripley, the present commandant, in his statement appended to that answer, and shows that the discipline, good order, economy, and efficiency of the establishments, instead of being such as is represented, were most excellent. Your committee refer to his testimony for much valuable information upon these points, and also upon the subject of the effect of the two systems in developing the inventive capacity and high moral qualities of the workmen, and in promoting contentment barmony, and happiness among them.

In regard to the Harpers-Ferry armory while un-

der civil management, and as repects its condition and efficiency, reference is made to the testimony of Colonel Benjamin Moore, Wm. H. Moore, Adam Rhulman, and A. R. Hobbs, all of whom speak from actual knowledge of the facts, and were in po-sitions which enable them to speak with absolute certainty in regard to the matters of which they testify. They are all practicable men, of great respectability, and their statements and opinions are entitled to the highest credit.

tled to the highest credit.

Expenditures under the Civil Superinlendence.

The records of the War department furnish exact accounts of the aggregate expenditures and products of the armories for each year from their first establishment, and a carefully prepared set of tables, exhibiting these results to June 30, 1841, will be found in the appendix to this report, marked A. An examination of these tables cannot fail to satisfy any candid mind that, in an economical point of view the civil system of management has been most advantageous to the interest of the government.

From 1794 to 1841, a period of forty-seven years, the total expenditure for all purposes, embracing the original cost of the land and construction of the ar-

mories, with every subsequent item of expense, has At the Springfield armory ..... \$6,084,751 09 At the Harpers-Ferry armory ..... 6,439,766 91 For the original cost of the land and buildings, and

subsequent repairs, improvements, and purchase of machinery, the expenditures were: At the Springfield armory....\$411,278 03 At the Harpers-Ferry armory...... 809,156 88 This leaves according to the rule of the Ordnance

department, chargeable to the manufacture of arms for a period of forty-seven years, the sum of \$11,303, During this period, the expenditures at the two armories for repairs, improvements and new machinery, averaged each year the sum of \$25,968 82. This sum includes the original cost of the armories, the cost of all repairs to the buildings and machinery,

the cost of all new buildings, improvement of grounds and new machinery.

The average total expenditure for each year, for

The average total expenditure for each year, for both armories, is \$266,479 10.

Expenditures under Military Superintendence.

The military commandants obtained the superintendence of the armories about the first of April, 1841, and the tables referred to above bring the expenditure down to the end of the fiscal year 1853, June 30. This embraces, therefore, a period of twelve and a quarter years during which the armories have been managed by officers of the army.

The total expenditure for all purposes for that period of the state of the army. otal expenditure for all purposes for that pe-

appropriation, but under the civil system paid out of appropriations for manufacturing arms.....

5.046,805 09 For purposes other than the manufacture of arms, viz: repairs, improvements, and new machinery, the expenditures for this period have been:

At the Springfield a mory.....\$486,865 44 At the Harpers-Ferry armory...... 614,498 31

This leave chargeble to the manufacture of arms, according to the rule of the Ordnauce department, is or has been the fact with the arms made in France, is or has been the fact with the arms made in France, for twelve and a quarter years, \$3,873,441 34.

During this period the average annual expenditure for special purposes, for both armories, embracing new buildings, repairs, improvements, and new machinery, was \$89,907 32.

The average total expenditure each year, for both armories, was \$411,984 09.

Comparative view of Expenditures under Each Period.

During a period of forty-seven years, there were expended by the civilians, for all purposes, \$12,524,—518.

During a period of twelve and a quarter years, there were expended by the military commandants, for all purposes, \$5,046,805 09.

The average annual expenditure for all purposes, under the civilians, was. ... \$266,479 10 Under the military commandants. . . . . . 411,984 09

Excess of expenditure each year by military over civil superintendents...... 145,504 99
The total amount of expenditures for special purposes, under the head of repairs, improvements, and new machinery, which embraces original cost of armories, superintendents' quarters, grounds, and all ornamental objects, for forty-seven years, under the management of civilians, was \$1,220,534 91; for twelve and a quarter years under military management \$1,101,363 74.

The average annual expenditure for these

facturing, which the period covered by the military management possessed over the period of civil con-trol, are not taken into consideration. These advantages are enormous, and can only be fully appreciated by men practically familiar with the present improv-ed state of the mechanic arts.

Net Cost of the Arm under Each System. The Secretary of War, in his answer to the fifth interrogatory of the committee, exhibits what he conceives to be the net cost of manufacturing a musket during twelve and a quarter years of military con-trol, and for a like period of civil superintendence. The comparison, of course, is unfavorable to the lat-ter, and without explanation might be misunderstood. The following is the Secretary's statement:

Under military Under super.
Officers. of civilians. At Springfield... | \$10 27 59-100 | \$12 65 33-100 The Secretary adds: "The foregoing cost of arms irrespective of the expenditures for buildings, ands, &c., stated in the answer to the fourth quesion; these being supposed worth their cost." statement agrees exactly with the calculation of the Ordnance department, as shown by Mr. Bender, on pages 58 and 59 of the printed evidence. It will be observed, too, that the calculation not only excludes the expenditures for lands, buildings, and improvenents, but also the large sum of 72,000, the pay and emoluments of the commandants, which has been drawn from appropriations for the support of the ar-my. Under the civil system the salaries of the super-intendents were taken from the appropriations for manufacturing arms, and of course were chargeable to that service, and are included in the calculation against the civil superintendence. Deduct that amount from the cost of manufacturing under the civil superintendence, and, even by the process of the Secretary, the cost of the arm would be but little more under the civil than under the military sys-

The Secretary's result shows that the arms manuactured by the civilians average \$13 76 4-100 each, while those of the military commandants averaged \$12 20 43-100; or a difference in favor of the latter, of \$1 55 61-100. But the mode of calculating the cost adopted by the department is obviously unfair, and is made according to no correct principle. If large additions to the land and machinery, increased large additions to the land and machinery, increased capacity of the buildings, and extensive repairs and improvements, afford greater facilities for the execution of the work, there is no good reason why a large share of these expenses should not form an element of the calculation. And why should the expense of superintending the establishment not enter in the cost of manufacture? The idea that buildings and machinery which are in constant use, and subjec to regular annual deterioration and repair, are

worth at any given time all the money they have cost, is simply preposterous.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the committee's fourth interregatory, shows that the military com-mandants, during the period referred to, expended for purposes not charged to the manufacture of the arms, \$1,101,354 75, while the civil superintendents, for a like period, expended only \$562,086 40. It is insisted, strenuously, that these large appropriations were indispensable for the convenience and efficiency of the establishments under military management; and if so, the object being to produce arms for the use of government, why should not these neces-sary expenditures be considered in the cost of pro-duction? If the whole are not properly chargeable to that account, surely a very large portion is. A

proper adjustment of the account in this respect would very materially change the result presented It is worthy of observation, that the rule of the department in making up the cost of the arm is by no means uniform, and may be set down as arbitrary and irregular. Officers of the department differ among themselves as to the items which should be charged to that account; and it is very obvious that they have it in their power, for any given period to show the cost of the arm to be much or little, as their inclinations or judgments may dictate. The scale of cost may be readily varied to suit any state

of circumstances, by increasing or diminishing the elements of calculation. As an illustration of this fact, we find that the official reports to Congress of the cost of the arm for the period selected by the Secretary of War—under civil supervision—give a very different result from that now presented by him. On the 28th of December, 1833, Colonel Bomford, then the head of the Ordnance department, reported to Congress that the cost of manufacturing ported to Congress that the cost of manufacturi arms from 1823 to 1833, at the national armories, was only \$11 96 each; being \$1 80 less than the sum stated by the Secretary. The subsequent reports, to 1839, show the following result:

n 1834, the cost was......\$11 05 1835...... 10 93 1837...... 11 69

With the exception of the year 1840, this covers the whole period of civil superintendence referred to by the Secretary of War, and shows an average cost, from official sources, much less than that now presented by him. The musket cost something more in 1840, for the reason that during that year the transition from the old to a new model, adopted by the ordnance board, took place, and the cost of adapting the tools and machinery to the new patterns is included in the estimate. The cost for that year is \$17.40; and if this be estimated, it will make the mean cost for these seven years only \$12.25—being \$1.51 less for these seven years only \$12 25-being \$1 51 less complacently assumes that the balence (2 39) is due to "system and economy." It must be confessed that the "system and economy" which takes from the labor of workmen on each musket such a sum, and enables him to show no equivalent reduction in the cost, is a species of "system and economy" not easly comprehended. The cost for labor in fabricating a

comprehended. The cost for labor in fabricating a musket under the civil system, was, according to the tariff of prices paid workmen referred to \$8.30; but under military management, it is \$3.19 less.—The musket, therefore, made by the military commandants, ought to have cost at least that much less than those made under the civil superintendents; and yet it is not pretended by either the Secretary of War, the Ordnance department, or Colonel Ripley, that a reduction to that extent has been realized.—Again: It will be seen from the testimony of Colonel Benjamin-Huger, late commandant at Harpers-Ferry, (page 76,) that the practice prevails, under the military management, of charging the workmen with the "ail and files" used by them in their operations. Under the civil superintendents these articles were furnished by government, as other materials and tools were furnished, without taxing the workmen with their cost. The amount of saving from this operation ought still further to have diminished the the cost of production, but does not seem to have done so.

Those who will take the trouble to examine the

which their acquisitions are affected, than to the great sources in which the exercise of proper economy might have been really beneficial to the government. The costly character of the officers' quarters, the stylish adornment of the grounds, and the lavish sums expended in alterations and changes of buildings, made necessary from want of the exercise of skill and judgment in their original erection, as seen by the testimony of the Messrs. Moore are instances which will illustrate this fact.

The Quality of the Arms made under each System.

It is assumed, by those who are interested in the continuance of military control over the armories, that the work executed now is greatly superior in quality to that done under the management of the civil superintendents. If this were really true, it would afford no sufficient reason, other things being considered, why military officers should remain in command of these establishments. In the period covered by their control of the armories, vast improvements have been made in every branch of manufacture, growing out of the numerous new inventions, improved machinery, increased skill and experience of workmen, and other facilities, unknown during the period of civil superintendence; and if great improvement in the product of the armories has not taken place under the military officers, it only shows their incompetency for the positions they occupy, and the bad management of the establishments under their administration.

The attempt now to depreciate the character of the arms fabricated during civil superintendence; is an attack not only upon all the inspection reports to Congress invariably mentioned the quality of the arms produced under that system as most excellent, and surpassing in every particular those manuafactured in any other quarter of the world. Captain Maynadier, who is now and has been during the whole period of military superintendency the assistant of the Colonel of Ordnance, says, in his testimony, page 61: "Judging from the inspection reports received fro

s no reason to believe that there were ever any arms made of bad quality under either system." But that the military commandants have no advantage in this the military commandants have no advantage in this respect over the civil superintendents, may be seen from the testimony of Adam Rhulman, Joseph C. Foster and Governor John H. Steele. That these gentlemen, all being practical mechanics, were competent to judge of the quality of the arms, and had opportunities for personal inspection, entitles their testimony upon this point to much consideration. The testimony of Wm. Smith and Albert Eames, taken before the commission at Springfield, and found on pages 258 and 259, specifically describes the character of the work upon muskets of each period examined by them, and is referred to as showing in what respects those manufactured undermilitary supervision spects those manufactured under military supervision were defective. The statement of two of the Spring-field commissioners, (who were both practical me-chanics,) made under oath, and found on page 264, is also corroborative of the testimony of these witnes-

Abuses under the Military System.

The committee has not omitted to scrutinize with some care the financial policy of the military commandant in the management of the affairs of the armories, and they find existing such gross abuses in this respect, that they would be remiss in their duty if they did not bring them to the attention of Congress, with the expression of an opin ought instantly to be corrected and rebuked. It will be seen, from what has preceded, that the appropriabe seen, from what has preceded, that the appropriations "for repairs, improvements, and new machinery," during the period of military control, have been
excessively large—nearly twice the sum appropriated
for a like period immediately preceding, when the armories were under civil control, and within a small
amount of being fully as much as had been appropriated for those purposes during the whole period of
forty-seven years of civil management. The custom
of the military commandants is to make out estimates
each year for the various amounts needed the succeed. each year for the various amounts needed the succeeding year, with the reasons which make necessary each item. These estimates and reasons are reported to the Ordnance department, and by the Secretary of Warcommunicated to Congress. In almost all cases the aggregate of the estimates is granted by Congress, under a general head of "repairs, improvements, and new machinery," and full faith is reposed in those intrusted with the expenditure, that it will be applied to those specific purposes for which esti-mates were made. Congress has never been made aware of the latitude taken in the expenditure o

these appropriations by the military con at the armories, or such a system of expenditure as has prevailed would never have been tolerated for a single moment. Money is asked for and appropriated for one purpose; but the commandant, at his discretion, diverts and misapplies it to another. The reports of the commandants to the Ordnance department do not show the asset to the Ordnance department do not show the asset to his transfer to the commandants. ment do not show the specific objects to which expen-ditures of this kind are applied, or the amount devoted to each. The blank form of return submitted by Mr. Bender, a clerk of the Ordnance department, and found on page 60 of the printed testimony, shows that accounts are returned only of the expenditures for labor and materials in the gross, and without reference to the specific improvements upon which they are applied. Mr. Kitzmiller, the intelligent clerk of the military commandant at Harpers-Ferry, upon this point says, the accounts "do not exhibit all the expenditures for each specific object estimated for."
It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain from the Ordnance department with what fidelity the intentions of Congress are carried out in the application of the

ioney granted, or the cost of any particular object of It will be seen from the testimony of Mr. Kitzmiller, he clerk above alluded to, that in 1846 an appro riation was made for building a new rolling-mill at Harpers-Ferry; but the commandant, instead of applying the fund to that object, applied it to other purposes; and the rolling-mill was not commenced until an appropriation was several years afterwards made to build a new arsenal. For this latter obmade to build a new arsenal. For this latter object two appropriations have been made—one for \$15,000, and another for \$13,700—out of which the rolling mill and other improvements have been constructed, and nothing but the mere excavacations for the arsenal completed. To obtain from Congress another appropriation to construct the arsenal an absolute fraud upon that body must be practised. The estimony of Mr. Kitzmiller will show, that of the obects for which estimates are presented to the present Congress, and the money asked for on account of the necessity of the improvements, several of them are already completed, in use, and paid for! The witness testifies, that of the improvements made last year and year before, and paid for out of appropriations aleady made, but which are asked for the present year, are; a cistern, for which \$1,000 is asked; repairs to bell-shop and horing-mill, for which \$1,800 is asked; and the tilt-hammer, for which \$1,300 is asked. The reasons given to Congress by the Ordnance department, at the beginning of the present session, for these appropriations, may be found on page 189 of the "Estimates of Appropriations," and are as follows: For the cistern: "To supply the workshops with water, which has now to be brought from a dis-

For repairs to bell-shop and boring-mill: "The lower stories of these buildings require re-flooring." For the tilt-hammer: "The tilt-hammer is to be placed in the rolling mill, and will be required for drawing band plates and other heavy work." The money thus asked for is not actually needed

for the purposes set forth, for the objects are already accomplished, paid for, and in use; but is intended to supply the place of money appropriated heretofore for other purposes, and used and consumed with the same unwarrantable latitude before spoken of. Mr. Kitzmiller says, on page 52 of the testimony "We would use one part of the appropriation o \$39,500 asked for the next fiscal year, if made, for the struction of the arsenal."

This looseness in the financial affairs of the armories hardly comports with the high pretensions to exactitude, economy, and scrupulous regard for laws and regulations, set up in some quarters for than the Secretary's estimate. Whether the Secretary's present estimate is more reliable than the regular official estimates made at the time, is a question the committee leave to others to determine. But Colonel Ripley, the present commandant at Springfield, on page 181 of printed testimony, exhibits the tariff of wages paid to workmen in 1841, with that paid subsequently, and shows that upon the mere labor of fabricating a musket, there has been, under military management, a reduction of \$3 19. The inconsiderable sum of eighty-nine cents of this amount, he ascribes to tools and machinery; but complemently assumes that the bulence (2 39) is due poses. Much of the appropriations asked for and obtained for other purposes has been expended, both at Harpers-Ferry and at Springfield, in the erection of fine edifices for the commandants' and pay-masters' quarters. The War Department, as will be ters' quarters. The War Department, as will be seen by the letter of the Secretary, on page 198 of the printed testimony, can afford no information as to the amount actually expended upon these elegant and highly-improved structures. The residence of the commandant at Springfield is represented as being palatial in its extent and appearance, and the grounds attached as exhibiting a princely state of embellishment. It would have comported more with republican simplicity and justice if some of that economy directed to the reduction of the wages of the workmen, and the taxing them with the cost of "oil and files," had been observed in these expenditures upon these buildings and grounds. (See Appendix B.)

It is important not only that some restraint of law should be interposed, by which appropriations for the armories shall be confined to the specific objects for which Congress grants them, but that the Ord-

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARD OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEF MG-Asupply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., & always on hand.

der the immediate management of master-They keep accounts with the inspectors work, materials, &c., distribute and appor-in each branch of manufacture, and pee work, materials, &c., distribute and apportion in each branch of manufacture, and see that one is in an equal state of advancement. The sitions are of much importance and responsit and have immediate relation not only to the of the establishments, but to their efficiency economy in every branch. They are by law apped by the President, and the tenure by which hold their positions renders them, in some reindependent of, and a check upon, the superindence. They were not subject to removal military superintendents—they were not in position and each of only by over riding the law. This was disported by the place of master-armorers, and reducing salaries from the sum of \$1,200 per year to \$8 While the name of their offices and the amount their wages were alone changed, their duties as sponsibilities remained the same. Captain Milier, in his testimony, discloses the real mot this flagrant infraction of the law and gross tion of the legal rights of these officers. An oderiving his appointment from the President, pliant enough to bend to the will of the commant, could not be so easily "displaced," as if he entirely dependent upon that fourtionary. It to secure the perfect dependence and subordin of the master-armorer to the will of the commant that the expedient of changing the name of position and amount of his salary was made nearly. The inspectors, too, under the law are ento fix salaries, and, under pretext of econom the expenditures, these officers were changed to man, and their salaries of \$800 per annum cut to a per diem of \$2.25. It is due to the process of the perfect dependence and subordin of the appenditures, these officers were changed to man, and their salaries of \$800 per annum cut to a per diem of \$2.25. It is due to the process of the perfect dependence and subordin of the appenditures, these officers were changed to man, and their salaries of \$800 per annum cut.

to a per diem of \$2.25. It is due to the present Secretary of War to say that when this abuse of the law and wrong to officers at the armories was made known to him he took instant steps to arrest the wrong. The master-armorers have been restore to their positions, or new ones appointed by the President, and the inspectors invested with their title and salaries. These occurrences are referred to as exhibiting the disposition of the military commandants to the exercise of arbitrary authority, and their utter disregard of law in their attempts to suffordinate all connected with the armories into complete dependence upon them. ordinate all connected with the armories into explete dependence upon them.

The Ordinance regulations forbid that "any his or enlisted men engaged in the service of the Onance department, at any national armory, ordinate depot, or with any military command, shall be ployed for the private benefit of officers or other sons, with or without compensation." They equally rigid in forbidding the use of tools or mails belonging to the government for like purportion of these regulations at the armories may be seen for these regulations at the armories may be seen for the ordinate of the service of these regulations at the armories may be seen for the ordinate of the ordinate of these regulations at the armories may be seen for the ordinate of the ordinate of these regulations at the armories may be seen for the ordinate of th

That there was much looseness in the enforcement of these regulations at the armories may be seen from the testimony of Adam Rhulman (page 54) and Wh. H. Moore (page 28.) These witnesses testify the the example of their infraction was set by the commandant himself. Not only were various article for the domestic use of his family manufactured his the men in the shops, and out of the materials belong ing to the government, but hired men, placed upon the pay-rolls and paid from the armory fund, we employed as hostlers and servants about the commandant's quarters. It will be hard to find an evidence of such flagrant abuses under the superintendence of civilians. oppressive Conduct towards the Workmen.
The very numerous compliants which have be

made in many quarters of the overbearing and o ward the workmen under their charge, are not wholly without foundation. Although all the officers who have had control of the armories in the last twelve years have not manifested this disposition to tyranize over the workmen, it is, nevertheless, hardi-hood to deny that for a larger portion of that time hood to deny, that, for a larger portion of that men have been in command whose temper and t ing, united with their professional habits of er ing instant submission to all orders, whether just ing instant submission to all orders, whether just of unjust, rendered their administrations especially offensive to the mechanics and others under them. The conduct of which complaint is made does not always manifest itself in open acts of wrong and oppression which may be seen, and felt, and described; but by many little acts of tyranny, which show themselves in the hangity air, vexatious and unnecessary orders netulant temper, and a thousand unnecessary orders, petulant temper, and a thousan annoyances which can only be realized and unde annoyances which can only be realized and anderstood by those who are unfortunately the victims of them. The effect of such conduct upon the men is, to destroy their manly independence, to weaken their self-respect, their self-reliance, and their attachment to the institutions of the country. It is too productive of a more extensive evil, and one which may be realized at no distant day in a popular demand for the entire abolition of the Ordnance department, as now organized, and a complete subjection of the duties thereof to civil control. Aljection of the duties thereof to civil control. Already is the excitement in the popular mind assuming an intensity which it may not be easy to subdue. This excitement has arisen partly from an instinctive jealousy upon the part of our free citizens to military rule in any of its forms, but chiefly from a too certain knowledge of the fact that some of the military commandants at the national armories have used their power to oppress and do injustice to the workmen under them. The officers of the ordnance corps who cling with pertinacious and unyielding force to the control of these national workshops would do well to heed the warning which this excitement brings. Public sentiment in this country possesses a stern power, which even the stubborn tenacity of the Ordnance department may not be able to resist.

may not be able to resist.

Your committee refer to the testimony of Messrs
Moore, Rhulman, Hobbs, and Kitzmiller, for instances of oppression and outrage upon the rights of workmen, perpetrated by the military commandan well calculated to excite the honest indignation every freeman who reads them. The first to whi every freeman who reads them. The list to which it is proper to refer occurred at a very early period of the military rule at Harpers-Ferry, and was the first provocative cause of that odium in which the system of military superintendence has been held by armorers and citizens ever since. It seems that a portion of the workmen became dissatisfied with what they considered an unnecessary and arbitrary rule, or verbal order, promulgated by the commandant; and finding that remonstrance produced no effect in securing its change or modification, several of them came to Washington, to lay the matter before the President. For this the men were summarily discharged. The result was great distress and suffering among them; and, under the terror of not being allowed to return to work, even under the obnoxious rule, they were compelled to submit to the humiliating alternative of losing a support for themselves and families, or subscribe a pledge dictated by the commandant and binding them to refrain from the exercise of a part of their undoobted civil righths—the rights of freely expressing their opinions on the subject of the armories, and of remonstrating against wrong when inflicted. These were the degrading conditions imposed upon respectable mechanics, before they were allowed to return to work, when their only offence had been to it is proper to refer occurred at a very early pe spectable mechanics, before they were allowed to return to work, when their only offence had been to remonstrate against what they honestly deemed to be wrong and injustice. Some of them, from necessity alone, were compelled to submit to it, humiliating and degrading as it was.

Scarcely less unjustifiable and oppressive was the practice, referred to and explained by the same witnesses, which was indulged by the military commandants, of arbitrarily reducing the wages earned by the workmen after the work had been executed, inspected, and approved; and that too without

inspected, and approved; and that, too, w previous notice to the workmen. Repeated previous notice to the workmen. Repeated stances of this kind occurred, and are well establed. The prices were regulated beforehand according to rates fixed and published to the workmen. The work was executed by the men in view of the prices, and with the full expectation of receive them. The inspectors kept accurate occounts of labor of each man, and at the end of the month returned to the commandant the relie shows. ed to the commandant the rolls showing the val what each had produced. If, by superior dexterity dustry, or other cause, a workman had sarned take off a part of the price, and thus d of a portion of what he had honest Against this tyranny there was no rem alty of discontent, under such wrong, would have been instant dismissal. Such is the power, indants are allowed to exercise. No wonder and such the mode of using it, which thes commandants are allowed to exercise. No wonder that dissatisfaction prevails among the workmen, and excitement has been aroused in the public mind. Mr. Hobbs, who was one of the victims of this tyranny, quit the establishment rather than remain subject to such wrongs in the future.

There can be no mistaking the motive for which these arbitrary and unwarranted reductions of the wages of the workmen, fairly earned, were made. It was a part of that system of economy which looked to a good showing in the cost of the arm at the expense of the workmen. It was a part of that system of economy which first cut down the tariff of prices, and then taxed the workmen with the cost of "oil and;

economy which hast cut down the tariff of prices, and then taxed the workmen with the cost of "oil and files." It was a part of that system of economy which saved from the hard earnings of the workmen to enable the officers to expend the more upon their own comfortable quarters.

For the course of the superintendent at Springfield

ons which exist in favor of the change remittee are constrained to believe, after a full and thorough consideration of the subject in I its aspects, that it is neither "compatible with lic interest," nor "consistent with the nature and character of our civil government," that these mportant national manufacturing establishments remain longer under the management of otnging to the military department of the at. It is not "compatible with the public ause they cannot be managed under milile with the same economy and efficiency that ald be under competent civilians of practiral ability and experience in the management of manufacturing establishments, and owing immediate accountability to the President of the United States. livilians who would receive these appointments rould be men of business experience, as well as practial soliity, and would not only manage the operations ies with more economy nen, trained to different pursuits, but from their men, trained to different pursuits, but from their superior knowledge of manufacturing, and of the means of combining and distributing labor to produce the best results, would develop and enlarge the efficiency of the establishments to a much greater extent than could be done by military men, whose theoretic acquirements, unaided by practical business habits and skill, are of little avail for these pursuits that the states and skill, are of little avail for these pursuits the states and skill, are of little avail for these pursuits the states. oses. It is " not consistent with the nature and eracter of our civil government," that large masses of the mechanics of the country should be army, bred to purposes of war and whose ed-acation and habits partake of the arbitrary characacation and habits partake of the allocation and habits partake of the allocation of the camp. It is said that military rule does not prevail in the management of the men at the armories. True, they are not drilled like soldiers; they are not required to do other duties exacted from enlisted men in the regular army; but in all that regards the bearing of the commandant towards these men in his intercourse with them, and in the regulation of their duties, the habits of militant requisition. Men are discharged from the ests, and driven, sometimes at great inconvenience and sacrifice, to seek employment elec-where, not for any well established offence which has been properly investigated, and against which they have been permitted to defend themselves, but beommandant, in his impersonation of a evidence and act without question. In defending himself against charges of arbitrary conduct in this respect, the present commandant at Springfield said, in his printed argument: "The responsibility of judging is thrown upon me, and I am bound to exercise it. I am compelled to judge from my own observation, and not to act upon evidence which I must treasure up with care," &c. The court of inquiry before ne, and I am bound to exercise

m he was tried, in justifying his dismissal of

workmen, reaffirms this odious doctrine and says:

workmen, reaffirms this odious doctrine and says:
"In so performing his duty, he could not fail to find it his duty to discharge persons from the armory on the slightest exhibition of insubordination or discontent, especially as such exhibition had a direct reference to his personification of a system, and the measures he adopted to enforce habits of order and industry in the performance of work." Insubordination and discontent, in military parlance, are grave offences; but in the workshops of American mechanics they have an entirely different signification. The ics they have an entirely different signification. The workmen whose wages had been curtailed unjustly and arbitrarily, after his work had been completed inspected, and approved, for complaining of the out-rage, would, by military rule, be deemed insubor-dinate; but in civil employment, would be regarded only as asserting his undoubted rights, and might enforce them in courts which respect and protect such rights. A man who expresses his honest convictions in regard to any branch of governmental policy, is only in the exercise of a civil right guarantied to n by the highest sanctions of the constitutition; but if that expression of opinion relate to the mili-tary supervision over the armories, the doctrine of the court of inquiry makes it "insubordination" and "discontent" worthy of punishment. No such practice prevails in the private establishments of the ned good sense of the American people. country affords a wide field for the selection of experienced, well qualified civilians of high charscter, to occupy these places. Men of sterling integrity and superior qualifications, for a period of forty seven years, did administer the affairs of the armories, not only with great fidelity and economy, but with great good order and efficiency. The great length of time they retained their positions, and the few changes which were made, are proof that their administrations were unaffected by tical considerations. There is no reason to believe that any serious evil would result from such a cause, if the armories should be restored to the o'd poticy. The government has, in the tenure of a civilian's appointment, the same protection against the continuthat it has against like evils in any other branch of civil service. If evils are tolerated, the President may instantly remove the superintendent and secure greater fidelity by another appointment. Not so, however, with the army officer. A convenient means of defence in his case is the calling of a court of inquiry, where the delinquent has not only the advantage of military ideas of administrative affair, which allow latitude of expenditure and rigor or discipline, such as your committee have expend in another part of this report, but of that esprit du corps which frequently interposes to protect and shield a brother officer against the (no matter how well-grounded) complaints of mere civilians. The court of inquiry referred to above, is a lification of the utter uselessness of such

als in the investigation of matters relating to Such is the state of public opinion in regard to the propriety of a change of superintendence at the aras shown by the numerous memorials before the committee from various parts of the Union, and the tone of the public press which has spoken upon the subject, that there can be but little hope of peace and quiet un'il the change is effected. There is a growing dissatisfaction all over the country, at the extent to which the practice of investing military officers with authority over mechanics in civil pursuits has been carried of late years. The fact that military supervision is submitted to by many workmen, is no evidence that it is approved, or, reason why it should be continued. The necessities of this worthy class of American citizens are sometimes such that they are compelsubmit to that which, under less pressing cires, they would revolt at and resist. But, is it not the imperative duty of a liberal and just government to respect the wishes of this useful and otic class of men, and spare them from the hution which their necessities alone compel them to endure? Its own interests and public opinion nand it. What is there in the character or education of a military officer that better qualifies bim for the management of the intricate details of mechanical branches of business, than a civilian trained and experienced in these persuits? It is clearly not because he has any higher regard for the laws—that he has more integrity, or is more frugal in the management of funds. Surely the military administration of the armories for the last twelve rears does not exhibit these traits so palpably as to warrant such an assumption. It is not that he is beter qualified to judge of the quality of materials, or of aracter of the work when executed. The testimony of Capt. Maynadier shows that, in this respect, practical men have decidedly the advantage of a military officer. It is not that he knows better how ize labor, or direct the operations of artisans so as to produce the best results. This is not shown idence of any witness qualified to judge. It is not that his manners are such as to make him more acceptable to, and influential with, the workmen. The dissatisfaction among the armorers, the constant disquiet and excitement which prevails not only in, but outside of, these establishments are acing proofs that his superior adaptation, in espect, to this kind of civil service, does not th exist. If not in any of these qualities, in what, pray, does his superiority exist? Your com-mittee have no disposition to underrate the capaci-ty of the ordnance corps in the proper and legitimate line of their professional duties, but are constrained to say that no considerations of good policy or pubest will justify their continuance in the con-henational armories.

The other matters of inquiry submitted to the committee by the resolution of the House are reserved for future report. The adoption of a bill providing for a restoration of civil superintendence at the armories, herewith reported, is recommended by the R. H. STANTON, Chairman,

CH. JAS. FAULKNER. JOSHUA VANSANT.

The Richmond Enquirer gives some statistic Hichmond Enquirer gives some statistics news of 1850, and says, with a less popular a million, the ten Southern States a thousand more Churches than the ten ates which boast loudest of their moralichtenment: With an excess of only bulf a population, the ten free States have number of criminals which are found in adding slave States.

Spirit of Jefferson. BY JAMES W. BELLER,



CHARLESTOWN: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1854.

The present No. closes the Tenth Volume of the "Spirit of Jefferson." From a pressure of other mat ters, and embarrassments incidental io the destruction of our office, books, &c., by fire, we are free to admit we have not been able to give our paper that attention which it has heretofore received. The condition of the paper was never more prosperous, and during the next year we hope to make every amend for any sceming dereliction of duty as to the past. Our paper is now among the largest of the State, and contains weekly an epitome of the news of the country, which is surely worth the remuneration asked for in return. We shall be glad to add any new names to our list, and hope our friends, as they have always done heretofore, may give us their kind co-operation in extending its circulation.

The expenses of living, and the prosecution of all descriptions of business, have so greatly augmented during the last year, that we are compelled to say to our patrons in the plainest words it can be expressed, that we don't intend, for the future, to print newspapers for nothing. Our expenses are enormous, and every cent is cash or its equivalent. To any who are too poor to pay, and who may find any advantage or interest from the perusal of our journal, we shall cheerfully give them a copy, "whilst there is a shot in the locker;" but those who are twice as able to pay as we are to lose, have got to do it, if there be any justice in their composition or virtue in the force of law. A result of this kind, we are sure will be more unpleasant to us, than offensive to others, yet we have no alternative in justice to ourself or those dependent upon our labor .-It is now some sixteen months since our Office was destroyed, and the fact would hardly be credited that there is scarcely more than one-third of our old patrons who have paid us a dime, whilst every appeal of humanity and justice should have urged them to pay the last farthing. We shall hope for better things for the future, and hope that without further delay, every old subscriber on our books will remit per mail, or give us in person, according to his own perception of what is right, every cent due to July 1, 1854. Accounts that have accrued during the last year will soon be prepared and ready for settlement, and we hope may be promptly liquidated.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE In the annual course of time another anniversary of our Independence has arrived. If ever a nation has had cause to bless the Giver of all good, for alloting to it so many elements of happiness, that nation is our own. If ever a people could, with whole hearts, sing Io Peans to Liberty, where in all ages, all climes, would a people like our own be found to do it? If ever the elements of law, order, and jus were so happily blended or produced such benificent results to so large a body of people, where will you look in the pages of history or in the traditions of other ages, for such results, for such a people, but in our own? Wise men and legislators of old beholding the errors of their times, could only write of imaginary Utopias, where the law, order, and justice they sighed and prayed for, might be found-but in our happy country is presented the realization of all their

dreams and aspirations. And for the future of our country, what speculation would be too great-what anticipation too lofty to be realized, judging that future by the light of the past. If those great spirits of old who guided the ship of state, and safely anchored it to Constitution and Law-if the Washingtons, the Hamiltons, the Jeffersons, the Adams' of that time, could now see the fruits of their labors-such prayers of thanksgivings would arise to heaven as would be heard to the remotest portions of our globe!

TO-DAY. The various Sunday Schools in town will celebrate the day by a procession to the Fair Grounds. There will doubtless be much pleasure and profit to the Scholars during the day.

At Shannondale the Hon. Mr. DENT, as previously announced, will deliver a 4th of July Oration, for which we bespeak a numerous auditory from this County and Clarke, as the gentleman will do justice. to the theme and the occasion.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed under a resolution of that body, to whom was referred the evidence taken before the Board of Commission recently in session at Springfield, together with numerous memorials from almost every section of the country, praying Congress to restore the civil superintendency over our National Armories, &c., will be found on our first page. The committee recommend the restoration of the civil system, under which the armories were so efficiently conducted for a period of forty-seven years. We hope none will be deterred from reading this able report on account of its length.

TRUE DEMOCRACY, In fine contrast with the evasiveness, or indirect or open commendation, with which the journals and politicians of the whig party treat the know nothing movement, is the frank and prompt denunciation which is coming from democrats everywhere. We do not know a democratic paper which favors the secret society or its rackles purposes. The State convention of Indiana, lately held, passed the following among its resolves:

" Resolved, That the democracy of Indiana, still adhering to the Constitution of the confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disorbe any citizen. native or adopted, of his political, civil or religious That of Vermont, which met on the 21st nitimo

thus declared: " Resolved, That the democracy of Vermont, be lieving that our free Constitution sanctions no pros-cription on account of birth, openly and emphatically

condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to deprive any citizen, native or adopted of his civil, political, or religious liberty."

EXAMINATION OF THE CANAL.

The President and Directors of the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal Company left Georgetown Friday morning in the steam canal packet " Congress," on a tour of inspection of the whole line of the canal from end to end. They propose to occupy a week on this business, and will make stopping places at some half dozen principal points, giving to each the benefit of a thorough inspection and examina-

THE MEXICAN TREATY TEN MILLION BILL. The bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry into effect the new treaty with Mexico, in accordance with the special message of President Pierce, was passed on Wednesday afternoon in the lower House of Congress, by the decisive vote of 103 yeas to 62 mays. The Senate also Thursday concurred with the House in the passage of the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect, and the President has signed the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. M. E. Merritt, Esq., delivered the valedictory oration

before the Jefferson Society of this University, at Charlottesville, on Wednesday evening, and on the next day the annual address was delivered by John Mitchel, Esq., the Irish exile. PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

At Nashville, on the 23d ultimo, there were 10 deaths, of which 7 were from cholera. Fayetteville, Tennessee, has been almost entirely deserted, in consequence of 15 cholera deaths: At Shelbyville, Kentucky, there have been 10 fatal cases. Judge Short is one of the victims. Bowling Green, Kentucky, is also nearly deserted-12 deaths have taken place there. The disease has also broken out in Jackson county, Alabama, and among the laborers on the Nashville Railroad. Several cases are reported in Cincinnati, but the victims are principally strangers arrived on river boats.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY .- The examination of the Preparatory and Collegiate Classes of this institution, will take place on Tnesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th, and the Commencement exercises on Thursday the 13th of July.

Re-We learn from the Alta California of June 1st. that Mr. Thomas L. Benson, a native of Londonn unty, was killed in a duel at San Francisco, on the

We have freely expressed our condemnation of the absurd and mischievous policy of these who, in their desperation of success by legitlmate means, have resorted to the most narrow and tyrannica bigotry towards a very large and respectable por tion of the American population. We have denounced, with all the power we could, a mongre party-the "Know-Nothing"-which is now attempting to establish a monstrous usurpation in the country, by ostracizing and excluding from the benefits of free government our adopted fellow-citizens, who have done so much, in building canals and railroads, to promote the progress of our great confederacy. The outrage is still more deeply marked by the fact that, in the earlier days of the Republic, the foreign population were cordially invited to come to our free shores and to aid in the development of our mighty resources. In proof of our position, we invite attention to the following beautiful and elegant article which appeared in the Richmond Compiler in 1817, at that time published by Duval, Trueheart & Co. It is evidently from the pen of the venerable Thomas Ritchie, who for seventeen years, through wonderful energy and industry, conducted that daily paper while he was building up the Enquirer on a successful and firm basis. We shall draw again upon the fruits of his labors at that time—and we submit the following admirable views with the simple remark, that all of the views, with the simple remark, that all of the writer's glowing pictures and prophecies have been more than realized by the extraordinary progress of our country in the last thirty years. Is this a time for reversing the genial policy of our ancestors, and for shutting down the gates of liberty upon the victims of foreign oppression? The good sense, the patriotism, the justice of the American people, will rebel against any such conclusion: [From the Richmond Compiler, May 24, 1817.]

AMERICA. A country, almost fresh from the hand of Nature which shoots itself into almost every climate, an teems with the productions of almost every soil opens her bosom to the toreigner of every clime. is thus that the joungest branch of the human fant ily expresses her claims. It is thus that America ad dresses her older and arrogant sisters:
"Send your unhappy children hither.

"Come unto me all ye who are heavily laden with the ills of oppression, and I will give you rest. Those who eat the bitter bread of persecution will here taste bread, that is sweetened from the cup of

"I have land enough to employ you. My territo T sweeps from the shores of the Atlantic to the wilds West of the Mississippi, from the lakes of Canada to the verge of the Mexican Gulf. My earlie settlements are yet destitute of people; but, if you travel weswardly, extensive regions lay open before you. The wild deer still sport in my prairies, and nany a forest has never rung with the stroke of the axe. Years and centuries must pass away before my country can attain a moderate ratio of popula ion. There will be land enough, and to spare, almost for the remotest generation.

"This large left of country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil. The emigrant may pitch his tent on the borders of the lakes where winter lingers on the lap of May, or on the ple tree bloom in January. He may breathe the varying airs of the sea, or be fanned by the breezes of the valley. Every mode of cultivation, which is most agreeable to his interests or his taste, lies before him. He may hew lumber and drain potash with the laborer of the North—he may reap the wheat and gather the hemp of the midland country; he may draw the cotton or cut the cane of the South and the West. If he be a Swiss, he may press the grape; if a Dutchman, he may fatten cattle and manufacture cheese; if an Englishman, he may reap the wheat of his native fields; or if he chooses to launch into a mode of cultivation, almost peculiar to my children, he may raise corn, crop tobacco, or whiten his helds with cotton. There is no culture to which he has been accustomed, which he may not exercise here; and there are some, which he may acquire by a visit to my shores.

"Nor are manufactures and commerce neclected. The north furnish manufactures of cotton and wool. The middle country calls for workers of iron in almost every variety of mode. There is no mannfacture, indeed, of which the materials are not to be met with here. The mines of coal are inferior to none in the world; those of iron are superior t any. My soil is covered with almost every variety of wood calculated for every species of woode work. My fields are already whitening with sheep and my cotten is unequalled in its quantity, or the fineness of its fibre. Most sorts of the coarse manufactures have already risen to a great degree of perfection. There is room then, and employmen for the most of the handy-craftsmen and manu factures, who bring the skill and instruments wit

"In ship building, who is my superior? From

the little cock-boat, which barely lives upon the

wave to the seventy-four, which thunders on the deep, proofs of my naval architecture are abundant My canvas whitens every sea; and my seamen pen etrate every branch of navigation. The Atlantic and the Pacific shores of both Indies, the isles of the South Sen, are witnesses to the enterprise of my sons. My Commerce is extended upon the wings of the wind to almost every department; and the same breeze blows into my ports the spices of the Moluc-cus, me teas of China, the nankins of India, the Sugar and Coffee of the West Indies, the oil of Italy, the wines of France, and the manufactures o Britain. There is no country, which presents as much employment to the laborer in proportion to their number, and none such means of employing capital in proportion, to the amount of it which is in the market. Come, then, ye laborers, merchants and farmers; fly to a region where labor and capi-tal are so much demanded; where wages are so dear, and profit so high; where food is so abundant, and

the poor so few. "But these are not the only benefits which I mingle in the cup. I offer you a land of liberty-a land, whose political institutions are framed upon the wisest model, where government protects without oppression, makes the fewest laws for the regulation of its government, and treats all men as equa who obey its laws. There are no mercantile monop olies, no corporation laws or statutes of apprenti ship to control the exercise of industry-but where every man may go as he pleases, and pur sue the occupation which he conceives best calculated for his interest. Land is not confined to particular families by laws of entail; nor to particular sons of those families by an odious primoge-

"The burden which the government lays upon the profit of the laborer, is as light as the restriction which it imposes upon his industry. My taxes are noderate. My debt is small. My means extensive Here, the taxes send no man supperless to bed. No portion of your wages is exacted to pay the tythes of the priest. There is no established church. The rights of conscience are as much respected as the altars of God. Every one may worship Heaven according to the dictates of his conscience. Religion is as free as the air that is breathed. My children visit the churches which they prefer, and pay to their ministers what they determine for them-

"Nor do my benefits terminate here. You have racy. There are no kings, no princes, no princesses no queen dowagers, no lords of the bed eligibler, no ladies of honor, no dukes or marquises, or lords, or knights, to eat up your substance, or to offend your sense of equality and liberty. There are no tyrants, no subjects. Every man; in the eye of the government, is equal-here, are no distinctions, which are founded upon the vilest usurpation. Merit and genius may rise to their level; and the Chief Magis trate of the American Republic may have sprung

from the meanest hovel. " If these blessings have any charms in your eyes. infortunate emigrant i come hither, and enjoy ther Leave the region of the throne and the priesthood for the country of liberty and toleration. Fly to my arms: they are open to receive you." We are barpy to observe that the Republican Denocracy of Tammany Hall, New York, have spoken out with a clear voice against such monstrous proceedings. The following is their patriotic record:

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COM-

At a special meeting of the committee, held on Wednesday evening, the 21st ultimo, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by A. Reed, Esq., of the 10th Ward, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the constitution of the t nited States declares, that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States,' and, whereas, if there can be no exclusion from office in consequence of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident that there can be no restric tenets, it is self-evident that there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; and whereas, the greatness and glory of this republic have been materially advanced by the industry, energy and patriotism of a large portion of its citizens of loreign birth; and whereas, it is anti-republican, anti-democratic and anti-Chr stian, to proscribe any man or set of men because differing with us in religious opinions, or because not of American nativity; therefore, be it—

"Resolved, That, as Americans, and as Democrats "Resolved, That, as Americans, and as Democrats devoted to the fundamental principles of this Government, and in favor of preserving all the rights and guarantees of the constitution, we utterly repudiate any attempts to proscribe any of our fellow-citizens, whether native or foreign, on account of the religious beliefs they may entertain.

"Resolved, That the basis upon which rest the continued prosperity, permanency and power of this nation is that feature of the constitution, and the time-benered policy of the Government, which tolerates

n is that feature of the constitution, and the inne-nored policy of the Government, which tolerates political and religious opinions, pernetting every an to worship God in his own mode and hold such litical doctrines as he may deem for the best interpolitical doctrines as he may deem for the best interests of the country.

"Resolved, That, while we allow the largest liberty of public speech, and go for the utmost extent of public discussion of all religious and political theories, yet we are opposed to riot and all incitements to undue popular commotion which tend to breaches of the peace, and, on the Sabbath, to the description of that holy day.

eace, and, on the seponth, to the analysis of old year.

"Resolved; That it is the glory and the pride of old Fanmany Hall that she has never, at any period of her history, avowed aught but truly republican doctrines, or been tinctured with any but sound democratic tenets; she goes now, as always, for that unbounded philanthrophy which tolerates the largest liberty consistent with good order and in conformit to the laws, proscribing no man for opinion sake, discriminating reither for nor against any on account e birth or religion, but opening the door wide to their pressed of all climes, and to the down-trodden of a transactions.

marchies. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Ch. p.

The Washington Union publishes the correspondence between the State Department and our rep resentative, the Hon, Henry Bedinger, at Copen gen, and with the government of Denmark, co cing with Mr. Webster's instructions to Mi Jackson, of September 1, 1841, upon the subject the Danish-sound tolls, communicated to the Sens by the President on the 30th ultimo. The correspon dence is lengthy, and not very definite as far as the attainment of the object proposed, the abrogation of the tolls, is concerned, through the Union expresses the opinion that, " before the term of General Pierce expires, this government will succeed in abrogating the sound dues, river tolls, and transit du-ties." Mr. Bedinger, our present representative, at Copenhagen, states that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs had replied at some length to his repre-sentations on the subject. He urged that the right to levy the "dues" had been exercised by Denmark since "time immemorial;" that all other nations, had tacitly assented to her right to levy them; that our trade in the Baltic was much less than that of other nations, and, consequently, we had the less cause of complaint; that Desmark could not exempt one nation from the payment of the tolls without exempting all others, which would cause a ruinous reduction in the revenue of the State, &c. He finally promised to lay the matter before his majesty's government in council, but at the same time expressed to Mr. Bedinger the opinion that Denmark

would never voluntarily consent to remit the tells. It appears from the correspondence that the Sound toll levied upon our chief products, which find a market in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and beyond them, according to the most reliable informa tion on the subject, is as follows: 

Consequently a carge of 2,000 bales of cotton pays a tax of \$1,720; a cargo of 800 hhds, of tobacco, \$1,-400; a cargo 1,000 tierces of rice, \$700. In addition to the toll on tonnage, the cost of pilotage, for a ship drawing eighteen feet water, from Dragon to Elsimore, varies, according to the season of the year,

from \$20 to \$30. "ANNEXATION." A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses the positive opinion that there will be no war with Spain, but Cuba will be ultimate ly "acquired by peaceful means, and the Sandwich Islands, too." It is deemed "desirable to increase our naval forces to such a number and strength as will afford adequate protection to American commerce in every part of the globe. The friends of our gallant little Navy are much gratified with the course of Secretary Dobbin, who is emphatically a hard-working member of the Cabinet. He seems thoroughly to have succeeded in mastering all the details of Naval business and is therefore qualified to

speak intelligently and forcibly in regard to every proposition for the improvement of the service. It is understood that Mr. Bocock's bill meets his entire approbation.".

The Boston Post contains the following interesting letter on the project of annexation; [Correspondence of the Boston Post.1

HAWAHAN ISLANDS, OAHU, Honolulu, March 22, 1854. A petition, signed by twenty seven hunared natives has been presented to the king begging him not to consider aunexation to the United States, giving, as the only reason, that they were learful the America would make slaves of them. A native newspaper has been started called the "Ka Nu Hou," edited by Mr. J. H. Marsh; it is in favor of annexation, and i ably conducted; it meets well the halse statements made by the English concerning the Americans, and will have a beneficial effect. The next number wil contain a translation of a speech made in Congress by Mr. Washburn, on the subject of annexing these islands to the United States, and as the speed mentioned the natives in very complimentary terms and as he spoke adversely to annexing these islands only on the basis that it should be the unanimom wish of the people of the islands, it will undoubtedly operate well on the minds of the people. A native meeting was held last evening for the purpose of discussing the subject of annexation; and speeche were made by Alexander Tiboliho, the heir apparent G. P. Judd, and many natives. Dr. Judd spoke very strongly in favor of annexing. Alexander stated there had been much said about revolutions, but that he was not at all alarmed. This nation had treaties with the United States, England and France, and certainly there was no fear of the independence of the nation being molested by either of those nations. It was his wish the nation should remain independent as long at possible, and in his opinion it could maintain its independence for some time to come. As soon as it become evident to his mind that the nation mus seek a protectorate, then he should hold up both hands for annexation to the great republic, but his object in speaking was to assure the natives that the island should not be annexed without their consent, and to express the wish of the king that the natives should discuss the subject fully, and make up their minds as to what was best, before called upon to ach Most of the speeches were against annexation at present, but all were in favor of aumening in the event of the nation not being able to maintain its independence. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next, after passing a resolution to hold a meeting

weekly for the purpose of discussing the subject. I have mentioned that there is opposition to annexation among the foreigners. I should any that there are very few foreigners opposed to it, and only such as are influenced by the English or French con-suls. Most of the English, French, and Germans are in favor of annexation, and, in fact, the ex-consul of France, Jules Dudoit, has placed his name on the pe-tition for annexation. M. Perrin, the present consul for France, says and does all he can to oppose annexation. He is much dissatisfied with the present government, and would be pleased to see any change but annexation. He thinks that the United States, France, and England, should form a joint protectorate for the islands to be governed under each government to be represented in the cabinet.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the venerable ex-editor, is said to be lying dangerously ill in Washington .-The members of his family and personal friends, in Virginia, have been telegraphed to hasten to his bedside,

10-The Merchants of Alexandria, Va., have enter ed into an agreement by which Indian Corn will be sold by weight in that place after the first day of July. The bushel will be estimated at 56 pounds.

63-An insane woman in Baltimore has been raising a muss by running into people's stores, throwing her arms around the necks of the store keepers. and declaring that she is in search of a busband, and must be married. RG-THE KNOW NOTHINGS carried the day in Norfolk

S. S. Stubs, Whig and Know Nothing, was elected Mayor of Norfolk at the municipal election which took place on Saturday. The whole Know Nothing ticket was elected. The contest was a hot one and ovent excitement prevailed.

87-The New York Herald, in an article on the grain trade of this country, remarks, that from 1815 to 1835 were years of peace, and no external circumstances occurred calculated to enhance prices. The highest average prices were obtained in 1823, when they stood at \$7 75, and again in 1829, when they reached \$8. The lowest points reached were 1830, when the average price was \$5; 1829, \$5 25,

AG-The Louisville Journal is informed that the Cholera broke out with great violence in Shepherdville. Bullet county, Kentucky, on the 22d ultimo.-Sixteen deaths occurred up to Saturday. The town is almost deserted.

65-GEN. W. O. Buttlen has announced to Senator Bright his positive refusal to accept the appointment of Governor of Nebraska. ROBBERY .- The residence, of Dr. Thos. H. Clagett.

in Leeslurg, was burglariously entered on Monday night lest—upwards of sixty dollars in Money was stolen, and a quantity of clothing, &c., was taken from the building and left in the yard. It is supposed the theires were alarmed at some noise, and made a speedy escape leaving the clothing behind. The Doctor and his family, were at Woodburn, his country residence, a few miles from town. Such occurrences are rare in our town, and we would be highly gratified if the actors in this could be found out.—Washingtonian.

The excise boards have just completed their labors, and have granted two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven licences to sell ardent spirits. The number granted last year was six thousand two handled and sixty-five. In some of the wards no licences at all wars was the sevented. ses at all were granted, and in the others the number vas greatly reduced .- N. Y. paper.

Maiden, Kanawha county, called the Bank of Kana-wha. It was charted several years ago, and its circu-lation is not based upon a deposit of State stocks, as is that of all the other new banks in the State. .... Major Wm. Keller died at Cumberland, Md., on the 22d ult. His death, it is said, was instened by a wound received in the war of 1812.

...On Monday last a train of cars ran off the track at the Point of Rocks, and plunged into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. on, Va., was thrown from a wagon and killed, a ... The number of deaths in St. Louis for the ek ending on the 26th ultime, was 254, an increase 82 compared with the report for the week preced-

ting from San Francisco, thus

gs, cats and rats (there are about 100,0 r every human being) are running and down the street as if a battalion rere after them. A horse and cart runs over a man and the driver doesn't even stop to see the result. A sile driver mashes a man's foot to jelly, he is jerket out and the pile driver would mash another the very next second if an opportunity offered, for its progress a moment of time. If you attempt to cross at the intersection of two streets, the chances are ten to one that you are run over by at least four somethings. Everything is dene in a flurry. They buy, sell, marry, divorce and die in a harry. (There are sixhundred divorce cases now awaiting the decision of the Lorislature)

of the Legislature.)

The stores, places of amusement and resort are the most beautiful and superb 4 ever saw or imagined. One window of a jeweler's store contains more valuable and splendid ornaments than would buy any Washington shop out and out. Sauff-boxes, \$1,000; watches, \$4,000 and \$5,000; goblets, \$500; cane heads, \$600, and so on. There is a drug store, just one beautifully assorted mass of gold sitver, glass and marble. Gold, silver, and pearl spatials, with nearle stand.

Apartities, with again stand.

Alantia makers have wax models representing most beautiful voluptuous women dressed in most costly and magnificent manner; so per that, five feet off, you could not tell them from a classific through their bodies. els with blood coursing through their bodies. Gold dollars are thrown into a window as something to be looked at simply. I think I saw about half a peck in one window. A dentist has for a sign an immense coral tooth, looking as if it had just been extracted from the gum of a Titan. A batter has twenty or thirty elegant hats, suspended in the street before his door, merely to indicate what can be pro-cured within. There they must remain until they getsusty, when their places are filled by new ones.

THE CUBAN QUESTION. The Union is permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in Europe to a friend in Washington city. He speaks to the point, and like a true American:

"If a proper opportunity presents itself, I trust that our government will not let it pass to acquire Cuba. This Anglo-French alliance bodes no good to our country, which might have been divined even without Lord Clarendon's open declaration as to its extent and purpose. The time and extent of their ineference on our continent will depend in a greameasure upon the extent of endurance and resistance of the Czar. As to the sympathy which either of them may have for the supremacy of liberal political principles, or the aid which they would afford in that respect, may be judged by the fact that England and France have offered, and stand prepared at any moment to conclude an engagement with Austria, to aid her in keeping down her people, if she will only join their alliance against Russia."

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY. The dinner recently given to Deputy U. S. Mar-shal Riley and his aids, has been the occasion of much vulgar ridicule on the part of the abolition journals, in Massachusetts. The Boston Times, how ever, "fights the devil with fire," after this fashion :

BILLS OF FARE Of a Dinner to Northern Vitrolists-City of Richmond Virginia-In open field and open day, GRAND ENTREES. Ride upon a Rail, en Tarre and Feathers, with Trais

Aspect en Sail, laux Stocks, with Ruffies a la Rascals SIDE AND ORNAMENTAL DISHES: Red pepper en paper. Vitrol en Carboy. CONFECTIONS AND MOTTOES Shired granes en twelve pounders.

Flag Amerique en crape a la Park. Coffins pendant over the head of each guest, a la Commonwealth.

Dangling to commence at noon, Music by the Band the honored guests.

A DESPENATE AND BLOODY DUEL IN GEORGIA -- A difficulty recently occurred between Cladius C Stewart and Joseph B. Coker, Esgs., two young lawyers of Newnansville, East Florida, which resulted in a duel. It appears that Stewart was about to be married, and had invited Coker to be one of his groomsmen, at the same time enjoining strict secrecy in the matter. Coker, however, told a young lady aquaintance of his, and this Steward construed into a breach of confidence, and demanded that Coker should either acknowledge in writing that he was guilty of a libel, or meet him with deadly weapons. The latter afternative was accepted, and they left Newnansville for a place thirty miles distant, on the Georgia side. The Savannah News

The terms of the meeting show that the principals intended it not to be "a bloodless duel." Both were armed with double-barreled shot guns. Mr Stewart's gun was loaded with thirty buck shot .-Mr. Coker's gun, which chambers three balls, was loaded with twelve bullets. After firing the first shots, at a distance of seventy-five yards, in case neither fell, they were to reference ten paces and fire a second time; when, if neither was yet hit, they were to re-load and advance ten paces more for a third shot.

At the first fire hit. Stewart received three balls two of them in his left arm and shoulder, rendering, it is said, the amputation of that limb nacessary.— The other ball entered his right breast, and passing upwards, lodged in his right shoulder, in front .-Fears were entertained for Mr. S's life, partly on account of the delay caused by having to send a distance of twenty miles for instruments necessary to the amputation of his arm. The attending surgeons had no instruments on the ground. Two buck shot passed through the breast of the loose garment worn by Mr. Coker. Both appear to be well pracof the first fire, we are, perhaps, spared the result of one of the bloodlest tragedies that has ever resulted from this mode of adjusting differences between gentlemen. With the lessened distance, and he almost unerring precision, exhibited by the combatants, the second shot could hardly have resulted otherwise than in a horrible mutilation or perhaps

the killing of both. Another account says that the mother of Stewart was present on the ground. THE "INFERNAL MACHINE" EXPLOSION IN CINCIN-

NATI.-The Cincinnati papers contains some further particulars of the explosion of the mysterious box left at the Marine Hospital in that city on Monday night. The Gazette says!

The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares. The neighbors discovered the Hospital to be on fire, and the alarm was raises, and by the aid of a few buckets of water the fire was extinguished. In the room, Mr. and Mrs. Allison were found bleeding and groaning. Mr. A.'s bowels were torn out, and his legs literally crushed, while his head, ace and breast were burnt in a terrible manner Both arms of Mrs. A. were forn off, her head mangled and her whole person shockingly burnt. The explosion caused sad havoc in the room. The ceiling was raised from its position, and riddled by pieces of the bomb shell. The partition wall, dividing the hall from the room, which is in the second story, was completely demolished, while the walls were much mutilated. The furniture was shivered to pieces, and a portion of the Venitlan blinds on the windows, with these of the such was blown across the street in portion of the Venitlan blinds on the windows, with pieces of the sash, was blown across the street. One young man was struck by a small piece of iron but was not badly injured. Others passing at the same time narrowly escaped being struck. While the physicians were dressing the wounds of Mr. A., ne remarked, "Great God, who has done this; I nev-

er injured any body."

Mrs. A. was sensible when found, and although she could not speak, she made frequent motions, under-stood by those in attendance; for water. They both ing the night, after enduring the most terris

The Enquirer says:—A few minutes before the ex-The Enquirer says:—A few minutes before the explosion took, some one rung the bell of the establishment, and upon the door being opened, a box was handed to Mr. John Baker, brother of the principal, who handed it to the stewardess, Mrs. Allison, who took it to her room, where she and her husband concluded to open it an examine its contents. The explosion followed immediately on their attempting to open it. It appears the box contained a bomb-shell or torpedo, the iron of which was about three-quarters of an inch thick, and heavily charged with powers. ters of an inch thick, and heavily charged with pow-der, and was doubtless meant to destroy the whole premises and its occupants. From fragments found, we judge that the infernal machine must have been of about six inches in diameter. The fiend who planned this diabolical act has at present escaped, but the full cry of an enraged community is on his

A DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. - The Dayton Empire notices an instance of a man in Montgomery county, Ohio, who was bitten some time ago. by a dog, and who now has symptoms like hydro-

phobia:

"A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely, and seemed inclined to hite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his "se to hand him a piece of sole-leather, which being complied with, he hit it through in seeral places, and continued hiting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore into splinters with his teeth. At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She done so immediately and locked the door. He tried to get out; but, finding the door locked, he xent to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped the door locked, he went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was evertaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is now under medical care.

Dr. Frank Carr, of Albemarle country, died Hills his residence about 6 miles from Chisville, on Sanday last. He was upwards ac score years and ten" at the time of his dea dited the Charlottesville Advocate in the year and 30. He was twice stricken with paralyses stricken of the power strickes of which displayed him of the power strickes of which displayed him of the power strickes. CHATTER THE TANK AND THE TOT IN BETTER BETTER THE THE FOURTH OF JULY. BY J. B. JOHN

ike the weary pilgrim, on the wayside of life, wh tals of the past, and wander through the gloomy avenues of three hundred and seventy years; and with mental eye animated by the glowi by-gone ages, we will go merrily on in our retrospec-tion; and view with delight those scenes which have been written in letters, whose brilliancy will ever resist the damp of Time—aye, we will in fancy cross the broad and foaming ocean, and o'er the verdure-clad hills of the East, we will visit the proud city of Genoa, and there, amid the pageantry and pedantry of life, we will scan the countenance of a Phi whom the world knew not at the period of our exami

Do you see there through the dinzy window, by the faint light of a taper, that individual, whose tall statue, muscular proportions, and well-formed body, wins your attention, and at once indicates an elevat-

ed and dignified demeanor, and mark you his face. Did you ever s. e one so manly? See that intellectual forchead overslandowing those light grey eyes spark-ling with the intensity of thought, and look at that slightly aquiline nose, well-fashioned mouth and tapering chin; combined as it were to make up a visage of the most intelligent type; and note bow that full igrey eye enkindles with new thoughts, and as it grey eye enkindles with new thoughts, and as it flashes its lustre gives an unusual brightness to those features wrinkled by deep and profound research; for he has misspent no time, and although in the prime of life, his glossy locks are already whitened by the weight of mental toil, and forced by the enthusiasm of an untold enterprise, he has sought the lone place where we are contemplating him, and ever and anon the smoothness of those thought worn lineaments is disturbed, for a smile and a frown seem to alternate as though he was gaven for the account the smoothness. as though he was eager for the accomplishment of some important design, and worried by those im-pulses he quits his seat, and paces with an impatient step to and fro his dreary apartment, but in the midst of his musir g he pauses a moment and grasping his pencil he makes a full and bold stroke upon his parchment, which was to denote a vast scope of land yet unknown to the people of his continent, and contemplating the stroke for an instant he exclaims, "It

ne went forth, filled with bright anticipations, to explain his project to the inhabitants of his natal city, out they heard his words with indifference, for they fell upon incredulous cars and the only reply he reseived to his eloquent appeal was a sucering laugh, and an idle taunt; mortified, but not disheartened, he leaves the birth-place of his noble desire and applies to John 11, of Portugal, but also he meets the same inattentive ear, and hears the same jarring remarks, and thagrined at the incredulity and stung by the repulse of King John he returns, still buoyant with the honesty of his purpose, and at the feet of Ferdinand and Isabella and in sympathy's stirring tones expounds the object of his chart, and as he proceeded ne saw a smile of prudence curl the proud lip of Ferdinand, but his heart pulsated more easy, as he saw the sweet smile of encouragement on the face of the kind Isabella, for by woman's tact of observation she knew from the sincerity written in his analous visuge that he was honest, and by woman's irresistible persuasion, Ferdinand yields to the request of the voyager; and after many years of conflict, with penury ridicule and ignorance, which are the most pote barriers to the innovation of an important design, be received three small vessels, with one hundred and twenty men, whose warm hearts seeined to beat in unison with his own, and leaving his native home with all its halcyon haunts, he went forth to prove to his ungrate ul cotemporaries that the reflection of eighteen years was correct, and after sixty ninedays of the most agonizing suspense coupled with the hardship of an untried voyage, and amid the jeers of an mpatient crew, the light of land bursted upon his oft strained eve, and a voice in triumphant tones issued

shore, and forced by the impetuosity of long-sought triumph the foremost and most interested of the vovagers bounds from the vessel and dropping upon his knees, he kisses agair and again the earth, and with the tears of overflowing joy, he christines the New World St. Salvador. Thus Columbus vanguished. and thus he won's name the universe can fever firgets Time in its mystic turns, rolled on, and the infant America grew rapidly into boyhood and ere the genial rays of the sunshine of youth were shed upon its young form, forests were converted into fields and fields into cities, and like the youth just escaping the surviellance of a guardian, and convinced of his own inherent power for self-profection, a spirit of Free-dom began to be kindled in the young bosom of America, and that feeling begat a desire for Liberty, which lead to a manifestation of jealousy from those of the Old World, who claimed to be the rightful protectors and to whose guardianship they were constained so long to submit; but extrancous authority gave rise to aggression, and aggression led to insult, and insult to violence, until a period arrived, when resistance became unavoidable, for the meridian of toleration had passed, and the almost invisible spark of Freedom had been fanted into a lively flame and with electric speed it spread from heart to heart until it burst forth in one loud and menacing note, "Liberty or Death." Yes, the hardy sons of youthful America bared their forest seared arms, and left their rustic abodes to offer their warm blood for the defence of their homes; and inspired by the Heaven-born desire for

the usurper, and drove him frustrated and disbonored from Columbia's fertile soil. Those early engagements for the peace of their omes bound the Americans more closely in one inlissoluble band, f.r in the memorable year of 1776 we find between two and three millions of willing souls joined in exultation, and as an evidence of their determination they sent fifty-six noble and self-sacrificing patriots to declare to the world, " they would be free," and severing those ties of foreign relation sunder, they proclaimed America to be "Thirteen Free and Independent 8 ares." And in that undisguis-ed council were convened farmers, fraders and mechanics, with their pure breasts swelling in concord for one desire, and with unstained hearts, yearning but for one chd, and methicks you can see their solemn countenances brightened by the flash of a gladdened eye, as the tones of the declaration bell fall upon their listening cars; and methinks too you can see the corrugated features of the bell-riliger flush with enthusiarm as he graps with his war-dyed hand the mighty tongue of the huge bell of the State House and swings it to and fro, until he makes it speak in poetic tones of freedem to the people of thirteen States, who send back in thunder like tones the celeoof liberty. On, on, you can see the old soldier swinging the mighty tongue, and as its deafening sound falls upon his battle-trained ear his eye sparkles with zeal, and feeling his attenuated arm strengthened by the glory of the day, he works more ardently, and longer and louder ecomes the peals, until the lambent air takes up the sound and bears it booming across the occan, and the idiot King happy in his own imbecility, feels the tin-seled diadem stake upon his arrogant brow, for he knows that sound has entered the doors of the miser-ble homes of his vasseled serfs, and spoke encouragement to their oppressed hearts. Yes that sound went reverberating in its course to every civilized portion of the earth, and as it flew it proclaimed the birth of American Independence, and that it was the 4th of HABPERS FERRY, 1854.

> THE NEXT GOVERNOR. [FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]

Ma. Bellen: A writer, in a recent "Virginia Re oublican," over the signature of "Frederick County," proposes Mr. FAULENER as a candidate for next Governor of Virginia; and asks, "who'll second the motion?" Not knowing exactly the views and feelings of every Democrat in our county, in reference to this distinguished gentleman, I cannot therefore speak confidently as to their supporting him in the event of his candidacy for this office. But such is his copularity here, among Democrats, that I verily believe that, in such event, he would not only get all their votes, but even a goodly number of Whig votes to boot. At any rate, the writer of this will give him his vote-and even a thousand and one more, were it egal for him to cast that number-firmly believing that there is not a gentleman, within the broad limit of the "Old Dominion," that is better qualified to fil and discharge efficiently the trust in question than CHARLES JAMES FAULENER of Berkeley county. A PAMPSHIRE DEMOCRAT.

Hampshire county, Virginia.

the road of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 8,628 tons of coal: over life Savage road 6,893 tons; over the George's Creek road; 3,422 tons, and over the Baltimore and Ohio road from Peidmont, 1,423 tons. Total for the week, 20,376 tons, and for the senson 242,529 tons. During the same week there were ahipped by canal '0,043 tons of coal, and 153 tons of coke in 60 boats.

CHAMISTON DECLINED.—Gen. Wells, the owner of "Lecounte," declines Mr. Ten Brocck's challenge to a \$20,000 race, on the ground that Mr. T. gave only three weeks for a decision, scarcely time to correspond over 6,000 miles.

OREGON.—The offer of a bounty of 160 acres of lar o each single man and 320 acres to each fami etilling in Oregon, holds good till December 1st, 181

INDISPENDIONCE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (SIGNED JULY 4TH, 1778.)

ig established should not be changed for uslent causes; and, accordingly, all en the shown that mankind are more disposed ile evils are sufferable, than to right them dishing the forms to which they are accust abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed But when a long train of abuses and usurpati pursuing invariantly the same object, evinces a des to reduce them under absolvte despotism, it is t right, it is their duty to throw off such governm and to provide new guards for their future seem Such has been the patent sufferance of these colon and stoch is now the necessity which constrains to

over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

must be, and it is so, and I must tell my people."

Morning dawned, and with the well-designed chart in the legislature—a right mestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together legislative bodies, at places, unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeated for opposing with many firmness his invasions the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dis Intions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convul-

ions within:
He has endeavored to prevent the these Sinies; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither; and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, y refusing his assent to hows for establish

the has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and amount and payment of their salaries.
He has erected a multifude of new offices, ent bither swarms of officers, to harass our peo le and eat out their substance

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. risdict on foreign to our constitution knowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation; For quartering large bodies of armed troops

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from pun ishment for any murders which they should commi from his sunburnt lips, proclainting to his repugnant crew Land, and Land, Land, echoed the delighted on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the comrades, and nature seemed to particke of the glad-

ness, for a gentle breeze swelled the languid sails and For imposing taxes on us without our consent: in a short time the seaworn ship was driven to the For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences; For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an ar-bitrary government, and entarging its boundaries,

so as to render it at once an example and fit instru-ment for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonits: For taking away our charters; abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering furdamentally the

powers of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declar-ing themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here by declaring us

out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our peoburnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our peo-ple. He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with cir-cumstances of cruelty and perfley scarcely parallel-ed in the most barbarous ages, and totally un-worthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken cap-tive on the high seas, to bear arms against their coun-try, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amonest us-

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and combitions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated for recores in the most number terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethern. We have warred there reedom, and beneath the auspices of a benign Creater they grasped the sword, and in act after act exposed

British brethern. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here: We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been dear to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiese in the ne-cessity which appounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in

them as we hold the rest of mankield—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these united colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Reitish crown, and that all political connection be-British crown, and that all political connection be-tween them and the state of Great British is, and ought to be, totall, dissolved, and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war. conclude peace, contract alliances, establish com-merce and do all other acts and things which indeendent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the precion of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacr

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Haff, our country's natal morn! Hail, our spreading kindred born! Hail, thou banner not yet torn, . Waiving o'er the free! While this day in festal throng Millions swell the patriot song Shall not we the notes prolong,

Fathers, have ye bled in vain? Ages must ye droop again? MAKER, shall we rashly stain Blessings sent by thee?
No! receive our solemn vow. While before thy thrown we bow, Ever to maintain, as now, UNION-LIBERTY!

OF In poticing the nominations made by the resident, of Gen. W. O. Butler of Ky., as Governor of Nebraska, and A. H. Reeder of Pa, as Governo of Kansas, the Union says, that as "it was distinctly announced on the face of the bill giving territe. rial governments to Kansus and Nebraska, that it was not the intention of Congress to legislate slavery into or out of the Territories, in strict accordance with the spirit of the law, the President has divided the appointments between the North and the South, giving to Kansas, where the chances of introducing slavery are greatest, a northern governor, and to Nebraska, a southern governor."

(7) The butchers of Philadelphia have held a meeting and resolved not to purchase at the present his rates. The good effect of this course, on the part the hatchers is a reduction in the price of beef. Within the past three weeks, prices at the Baltime

aule market have fallen \$1 75 ner cwt. GC-The Bank of Kanawha has commenced busines L. Carr is President, and O. W. McKinn

It is no longer a debatable question whether the ig party continues to exist as a distinct and nited national organization. The point is yieldknow the devotion of that journal to whiggery in its phases will at once concede that the whig party is really dead when the Journal is forced to give up the question. The following is the announcement of that paper on the present condition of the

"Unquestionably the whig party is, for the present at least, severed at the dividing line between the North and the South, we do not know that a party, cut in two in the middle, can properly be considered a live party. Still, the southern section of the party alive and united, and the northern section is als ive and united; and we hardly know how two ve sections can make a dead whole: But we sup-se that, in this case, the two cannot be regarded stituting a whole of any sort either alive or

The editor of the Journal gives no encourage ment to the proposition to consolidate the whigs of the North and of the South upon the issue of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He says that for his own part, he "should be very willing to see a reunion of the whig party of the nation upon the basis of the Missouri Compromise;" but he can see "no reason for believing that the whigs of the South can be prevailed on to go as a body, or even in very considerable numbers, for the restoration of

LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Europs arrived at New York on Friday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th ultimo. Her intelligence does not vary in any material feature the aspect of affairs presented by the last steamer. The Russians had made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria, in which Prince Paskiewitch had been wounded. The Turks were repulsed in an attack on the island of Mokan. From the Baltic we are promised an attack on Sweaborg on the 13th ult. In the Black Sea nothing was transpiring except the continued transportation of the allied forces to Varna. This comprises all the intelligence from the seat of war, with the exception of the destruction of some Russian shipping at the mouth of the Gulf

The Porte, it is announced, has signified its accept ance of the Convention proposed by Austria in reference to the orgupation of the Principalities. Austria and Prussia have overruled the objections of the smaller German States to their position on the Rusian-Turkish question, and Col. Manteuffel had gone to St. Petersburg with a message from Prussia, recommending the Czar to adopt Austria's recent The Moniteur, the French official journal is satis-

fied that our Government is disposed to do all that justice requires in reference to the recent arrest of the French Consul at San Francisco. The commercial intelligence shows a small advance on flour. Cotton was dull with a slight decline. Consuls closed at 911 to 921.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS. "NEGLECTED CHILDREN.-In one of the industrial schools for poor and neglected children in New York city, were two little girls who, having been confined to wretched homes and filthy streets, had never seen a flower. What a volume of misery do the foregoing five italicised words contain!" If there be any heart in this class of persons we mmend to their attention the foregoing paragraph hould it fail to enlist their sympathics, then, indeed

is their virtue sapless:
So little do we confide in anything from that quarter, disconnected from a negro clave, that we appeal misery, and destitution in every form. That little paragraph has touched us to the quick.

It is sufficiently distressing to witness the sufferings of the indiscreet and of the criminal, even but that ust, indeed, be made of stone or lodged in fanatic's bosom, that bleeds not over such records a the above. And yet there is but too much reason to fear that this is but one illistance of ten thousand in the same city. Ex uno disce omnes,

Sparta, in ther way, took special cognizance of every child in the nation: This is not itseded in Christian countries. But surely, surely it would be alike consonant with Heaven's teachings, with the rights, interests, and welfare of society, as it would in a few. years transmit to posterity a population cleansed o infinite mischief, filth, misery, and vice. These children could be properly provided for and honorably reared, their minds and hearts cultivated, at less cos than is now incurred on their account, growing, as they must, thieves, burglars, rowdles, and dissolute, to propagate and extend the moral pestilence of their own atmosphere. Under proper care they would grow up soler, fitted for useful decupations, with the proper dignity of mind and heart to be the companions of the virtuous and intelligent; and to be the honored heads of virtuous families.

Cannot some one give an approximate of the ex penses incurred, directly and indirectly, by the parents of such children. By taking care of the children this race of villains and vagabonds would be nearly extilich. Let the friends of temperance, of religion of humanity, in every form come to the rescue of these poor, innocent, helpless, oppressed, sufferers.— For our own part, could we accomplish this great work, it would give rise within us to a pure joy for which no right-minded man would exchange a constellation of all the dialems of all the conquerors who have shed their glare along the pathway of time.- Washington Sentinel.

13- We are pleased to find that the prospects are flattering for the introduction of slaves into the Kansas territory. The Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer writes:

"I know by experience, that slave labor, is valuable in any new country, and it is generally popular among settlers whether from the North or South: I mitigates the severity of those labors necessary for clearing up the country, and reducing it to a habita-ble condition. For these feasons I have no doubt at all that a large majority of the first settlers in Kan-sas will be from slaveholding States, and that it will be a slave territory, and will be admitted as a slave State. It is possible that slavery may dwindle in Kansas after the first excitement, which will cause a rapid infinx of slaves into that region, shall have passed, but I do not consider that probable."

The same correspondent shows that in seventeen counties of Missouri next to the Kansas line or within thirty miles of it the free population is 111,000 and the slave population 15,564. This line of country stretches along the border of Kansas and Nebraska four hundred miles and is less adapted to slave labor that any in Missouri. While, under such circumstances, slavery exists in that part of Missouri it is inferred that it will flourish better in the adjoining territory of Kansas.

PURCHASE OF SILVER AT THE U. S. MINT .- The director of the Phi'ade phia Mint gives notice that from and after to-day the price to be paid for silver purchased at the Mint will be one dollar twenty-two and a half cents, (\$1 223) per ounce of stundard fineness, (nine-terlins) as determined by assay at

The silver tendered for sale will be received and weighed, and a receipt piven therefor. On the re-port of assayer the standard weight will be deter-mined, and the net value, calculated at the above rate, will thereupon be paid to the owder or his or-der in gold or sliver coin, at his option: For the information of bullion dealers it thay be

stated that, according to the above rate of purchase, the yield per ounce gross of the various classes of silver coin usually in the market will be about as

follows:
Five france, whole dollars, (except "hammered,")
and U. S. coins issued since 1837, and prior to April,
1853, except three cent pieces, \$1221; United States
coins of mixed dates, and the Spanish and Mexican
parts of a dollar, excluding pieterens, \$122; German crowns \$119; German thalers \$102. The prices fixed by a former circular of December 21, 1853, will be contined as to the branch mints

DEATH IN A HARVEST FIELD.—On Wednesday list the 28th ultimo, a young colored man, owned by a lady in Berkeley County, in the employ of Mr. James Glenn, 3 miles from this place, fell in the harvest field and died in two or three hours; he never spok after or manifested any signs of sensation. The hands were working very moderately, at the time.—
He had complained somewhat the day before, and had during the morning of his death complained of gevere headache; It is of importance that every hand, before he goes into the harvest field, he satis-fied that he is perfectly well, for offentimes slight departures from health, that would not result seriously if Not exposed to great heat. & yet are called into talal activity by the excessive heat, hard labor, imprudence in diet, &c.—Shepherdstown Register.

Line-Boar Bünnen.—A lime-boat belonging to Mr. Callen, was bitthed in the Canal hear this place, a few days since, willle off its way to market with a heavy cargo of lime. The fire occurred from a collision with another boat, which threw her out of her course against the bank, and coming in confact with a rock, knocked a hole into her—threeby instantify communicating the water with the lime. The whole communicating the water with the lime. The whole cargo, along with the boat, was consumed so far as to be rendered entirely valueless. The loss Mr. O. sustains in this instance is considerable.—Shepherds-

Health of Washington:—The paion announces that after careful enquiry among possicians of Washington: it is confident that wone case of cholera, and that sporadic, has occurred in that city. The case referred to was a plainly marked one of Asiatic cholera, in the opinion of Dr. Boyle, who was not called in in time to save the life of the patient, Mr. Hamilton Priolean, at the house of Mr. Corrie, on Missouri avenue. The deceased was a native of South Carolina, had been connected with the Mexican boundary commission, and he was a nephew of General James Hamilton.

The Weather - All our Southern exchanges com-ain of the excessive heat of the weather. At Au-isia, Ga., with the thermometer at 95, the supply ice in the town gave out.

gaining strength in the U.S. Senate. Some of the Senators who have been indifferent or hostile will now favor its adoption!

... Mr. John A. Shackelford, of Culpeper C. H., met with a serious accident 10 days since, by falling from a ladder. One of his legs was broken; and he was otherwise injured. Alleghany county, Va., has voted against the abscription of \$15,000 to the Virginia Central Rail-

has been postponed from the 4th to the 29th of July A married woman in England, formerly nurse to the present Prince of Wales, on the discovery of her infidelity to her husband, cut the throats of her six children, and then tried to take her own life. She is in juil for trial. The husband was paralysed by

Marringes. On the 15th ultimor by Rev. Rosgar M. Lerscoses Mr. GEORGE HARRIS and Miss HARRIET H SHAUCK-both of this county. In Shepherdstown, on Wednesday morning, 21st ultime, in the German Reformed Church, by Rev. D. G. Bragonier, Dr. John Reynolds and Miss KATE WITHEROW—both of Shepherdstown.

At the Parsonage, in Shepherdstown, on the 22d ultime, by Rev. John S. Deale, Mr. WASHINGTON BANKS and Miss MARTHA JAMES—both of this country.

In Washington, on the 22d ultimo, by Rev. Mr. J. W. Sampson, Mr. GEORGE W. CATON, of Harpers Ferry and Miss RUTH E. JOHNSON, of Alexandria. Denths. At Rock Spring Mill, in this county, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. MARY SIX, in the 78th year of herage.

In Shepherdstown, on the 18th instant, Mr. JOHN

BYERS, aged 75 years. On the 13th ultimo, at the residence of her father, Capt. John Moter, in this county, Mrs. MARY E. STEPHENSON, consort of Dr. George B. Stephenson, of Harpers-Ferry.

In Martinsburg on 23d ult., ROSELLIE ANTOINETTE, daughter of John and Roselme Davis, aged 2 months and 4 days. At his residence in Berkeley county, on Saturday week, Mr. JOHN BURNS, aged about 80 years; On Wednesday week, Mrs. CHISTINA MILLER relict of the late JOHN MILLER of Martinsburg, aged about 83 years:

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET

[EGEESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]
BALTIMORE, June 30; 1854. BALTIMORE, June 30, 1854.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales of Monday were about 1000 head of Beet Chitle, of which 350 were driven to Philadelphia, 100 left over unsold, and the balance (550 head.) were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.50 on the hoof, equal to \$7.50 a \$8.75 net, and averaging \$4.25 gross. Live Hogs.—Sales at \$6 00a \$8 50 per 100 lbs: COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 3,500 bags Rio at 93110 c for common to prime qualities. FLOUR .- Sales to-day of Howard street Flour a CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4 00 per bbl.

The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending June 29th: 8,988 barr.ls and 236 half bbls: Together with 132 bbls. Rye Flour, and — bbls: Corh Meal. WHEAT.—A parcel of good new white sold at 200 cts., alid a small let of bolimon new red at 175 cents.

CORN.—We gliote at 79a80 cts for yellow, and 79a 81 cts. for white. CLOVERSEED.—We quote sales at \$5 00 per bushel, for fair to prime parcels.

IARD.—We quote bils at 93\frac{1}{2} cts.

WOOL.—Fine fleece 30a37\frac{1}{2} cts; tubwashed 25a30 cts; pulled 25a\frac{3}{2} cts; and unwashed 17a20 cts.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels through the week at 23\frac{1}{2} a 29c; We quote hids, at 23c,

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1854. 

GEORGETOWN MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1854. 

WINCHESTER MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1854. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPO

## Special Motices.

Thion Sabbath School Celebration. Tuesday July 4th, 1854.—The Sabbath School at tached to the two Methodist E.; the Methodist Protestant and Lutheran Churchies of this place have determined to celebrate the coining Anniversary of American Independence; in a Union procession and Union exercises. The procession will form in front of the Lutheran Church, and proceed to the woods of of Mr. Smallwood, where the children will particle of refreshments provided for the occasion.

The Rev. J. T. Murray, Rev. Rescorl, Rev. J. P. Smeltzer and Mc. A. M. Bull, Esq., will address the audience on the occasion. The public are invited to attend. ted to attend.

THOS. GREEN. JAMES WILSON, WM. F. WILSON, DURRETT L. COATES, WM. H. TURK, GEO. W. BERRY,

Superintendents. Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1854. 13- Sabbath School Celebration.-The Sabbath School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church design celebratilig the Anniversary of American Independence, by a procession, collation and speeches. All persons who feel interested in the school and in this mode of celebrating the 4th of July, are respectfully invited to attend

Any one desirine to contribute bread, meat, cake or anything in the cating line, will please leave it either with Mrs. Benjamin Tomunson or Mrs. Lioutsa Charlestown, June 27, 1854. Free Press will please copy:

RULES AND REGULATIONS. To take effect on and after the 1st of May, 1854. For marriage announcements, no charge will be Obituary notices not exceeding six lines will be inserted gratis. The excess above that number of lines will be charged according to the advertising rates. Tributes of respect will be charged at advertising rates.

tising rates.
All confinunications designed to promote the personal interests of individuals; or that do not possess general interest, will be charged for at the usual advertising rates. Those of an offensive personal character will not be inserted. All advartisant ints for warded by Newspiper agents will be charged at the usual advertising rat s; and must be accompanied by the cash or its equivalent, deductmust be accompanied by the cash or its equivalent, deducting the commission.

Putent in edicines shall be charged for at the usual rates of yearly advertisements, and "bishop notices" double the advertising rates. Extracts from other papers referring to such advertisements will be subject to the regular advertising rates.

Can findates, an nouncements for offices of emolument will be charged at advertising rates.

AFT he allows rates are not to vittate any existing

Patriot says: This medicine, which has been before the public for many years; has met with remarkable success, as we have seen from the most respectable relieved, an I a number of the medical profession also, who have used it in their practice, have voluntarily given their certificates of recommendation to the proprietors;

The above rates are not to vitiate any existing

We are decidedly opposed to ruffing quack nos-trums, but as we have seen so many letters to Messrs MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, from the sources above MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, from the sources above incationed, we feel it to be nothing more than justice to call the attention of the public to their advertisement in to-day's paper. For sale by

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Hurpers-Ferry.
L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leesburg.

ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.

And by Dealers everywhere.

Feb. 21.

And by Dealers everywhere. Feb. 21. hy-Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (exceptepidemics,) for Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatalof all diseases, (exceptenidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the influmention produced by an ordinary cold.—For Cutg's, Calls, Sure Throats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, hear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is offered to the public, as also STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. Sae advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be lind gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50.

February 7, 1854.

(13-Henry's Invigorating Cordio! The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in an other column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per hottle, 3 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$3; \$16 per dozen. — Observe the marks of the nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in an an Moore of Richmond, Va., arrived at Medina, N. ork, on Friday of last week, via the underground affect, and on Sunday was in Canada.

Alexander A. Thompson, convicted in Washington last week of kidnapping a free negro boy, and Charles Rarnes, and attempting to sell him ble board. Virginia, has been sentenced to four throughout the country.

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

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

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY,
Vivit et Viget.
C. E. FON FAHNESTOCK, PERSCIPAL,
THE friends of this Institution are most politicly informed that its duties will be resumed on Monday the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal or to Col.
P. C. PERDLETON, President of Board of Trustees.
July 4, 1851—tf

THE Co-Partnership heretotore existing under the firm of SHAULL & SHIRLEY, for the purpose of conducting the Milling luminess, was dissolved by unutual consent on the lat day of June, 1854. The Books are at the Mill and will be settled by either of the late firm. The business will in the future be conducted under the firm of SHIRLEY & HETTERLY, who hope largely to increase the business by unremitting efforts to accommodate the public.

WALTER SHIRLEY. July 4, 1854. WALTER SHIRLEY,
JOHN F. SHAULL VIRGINIA; Jefferson County; Set.

VIRGINIA; Jefferson County; Set:

In the County Court, Juty Term, 1854.

Nathan H. Janney, Plaintiff; In CHANCERY.

Abraham H. Haines, Defendant; In CHANCERY.

Abraham H. Haines, Defendant, In CHANCERY.

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 defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ir is one defendant, and all debts due to CHANCERY.

Abraham H. Haines, Defendant, Just CHANCERY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
Another supply of Nails, Granulated Sugar,
Rice, Tobacco; Leniqua; Tinware, Shoes, Boota, Hats,
including some new-style Ladies' Slippers, black
watered Silk, wide Fringe, Gimp, &c.
SHUALL: & GRANTHAM.
Middleway, July 4, 1854. TRAVELLING TRUNKS; HAND July 4, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

World's Fair, New York, United States of America—
Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all 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 Labar Saving Machine for Threshing; Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain;—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Association; Hon. Henry Wager, Western N. Y., Clinirman; Watson Newholds Eso., Columbus, N. J.; Col. John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.; Major Philip R. Freas; Germantown; Penn.; Hon. Henry S. Babbit, Brooklyn; L. I., acting Secretary in Class 9, Jury C.

Philip R. Freas, Germantown, Fenn.; 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 exhibitior—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 y-ild their places to a superior Labor Saving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screeding 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 sult the conveniences of the farmer. For simplicity, durability, the process and capacity, it has no equal in the world. As for what has been stated in the different papers concerning Mr. Zimmerman's Machine receiving the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums and other fairs. That I know nothing about chine receiving the first premium at the Crystal Palace, 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 —perhaps he did; Lut it is very easy to win the race, the control of Goods in our line, to which we invite our customers and others to examine before purvite our customers and others to examine before puras the boy said when he ran by himself

honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair, New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of other boys to run with, besides himself, which made the race more difficult for him—so much so, that he, 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 Fartners' Labor Saving Machine for Theshing, Separating, Cleaning, Screening and Bigging 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 Pafew days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address meat Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

June 27, 1354—1y\* LISHAS. SNYDER.

NOTICE. T IS desired 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 ither 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,

EAR AND EYE! DEAFNESS, PARTIAL OR TOTAL, DEAFNESS, PAHTIAL 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 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,

Residents of the United States, Canada, New Hrunswick, and Nova Scotia, who liave been restored to wick, and Nova Scotia, who laye 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 ohr advice and
instructions were faithfully and pinictually 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 nucous accumulation in the Eustachian
Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of the Mucus
Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Meinbrant Tympani, commonly called the "Drum." or

Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Membrana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of Favers, Colds, the use of Quinine, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the Ears in childhood, &c., Dr. Alsophert's treatment stands pre-eminent. Where the Auditory Canal is dry and scaly with little or no secretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the Ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, 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 place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken; this method of treating the discusse is infallible.

IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES my experience warrants inc in saying, that if the

my experience warrants inc in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be ac-complished. In the Deal and Dumb School at Leipcomplished. In the Deaf and Duinb School at Leipsic, out of a class of 14, I succeeded in restoring Four to accute hearing. Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those cases he underatakes he guarantees a successful result, complete restoration, or such a marked improvement as will be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions adhered to his remedies are minimity applied and discussion hered to.

Applicants will please state their age, duration of disease; if metter issues from the external passage, if there are noises if 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 liberal-

ed that those in easy circumstances will pay interactly.

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

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

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

June 27.—4m. E\$10.]
County papers please copy for 4 mos., and forward the Bill with copies of paper. ORKNEY SPRINGS, SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA. The Seymour House and Sylvan Retreat (the only

visitors, as usual, July 1st, 1854, by A. R. SEYMOUR, MUSIC:
The Ladies' Parlor will be furnished with a Piano and Guitar, and the Ball Room with a Cotilion Balid.
A grand Tournament and Fancy Ball will be held on Monday, August 25th.
Goaches will run daily from the Springs via Mi.
Jackson to New Maret and return.

A. R. SEYMOUR.

June 27, 1954—2in

June 27, 1954—2in

JORDAN'S SPRINGS,
FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.,
One and a baifmiles 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 those waters. In Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Discases, all Era phive Discases, &c., its medicinal qualities are well known and fully established. Another large brick bails ingerected since last season. A fine Band of Music is engaged. Coaches a wait the arrival of the cars. Springs now open for the reception of visitors. Address Jordan's Springs, Stephenson's Depot, Frederick county, Va.

E. G. & R. M. JORDAN & BRO.

June 27, 1854. June 27, 1954—2in

THE MODEL PLOW,
HICH took the Premium at the Ploughing Match on Jacob Senseney's firm, May 30th, 1854,
can now be seen by calling at the works of Messrs.
SNAPP & HAYMAKER, Winchester.
The point is steel or wrought fron, and can be turned four different ways. The Cutter and Share can be turned twice; the latter is made of tither cast or wrought fron. 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 be 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 85 inches deep.

Empuries concerning it, or orders for Shop Righls, will be promptly attended to by addressing ROWLAND & THOMAS.

June 20, 1854—3m

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Mo effort or outlay shall be wanting to render Calon, in its comforts, guicties and insur attractions,
ally equal to any summer resort in the Union.
Railroads from Baltimore and Alexandria connectag with Stages at Winchester, Piedmont and Front
Loyal, afford pleasant and speedy access.

T. L. BLAKEMORE,
June 20. IS54—if

PRESS GOODS.—Barnges, Tissues and Lawns at cost, by A. W. CRAMER.
June 20, 1554. NEW JEWELRY,
HAVE just received the largest and finest assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and FANCE GOODS ever offered in this market, a call is solicited.
CHARLES G. STEWART.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

WE have in store 50 tons Peruyian Guano, which we will engage to farmers now, and to be delixered when dalled for. We can sell it below the Balkismore market. The Guano to be paid for in every instance when ordered to be delivered or forwarded. Let farmers make immediate application, as we have already engaged a part of the above lot.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

Charlestown, Jime 13, 1854—31 [PP]

FOR HARNEST.

WE have just received a large lot of caocrains such as New Orleans; Porto Rico and Havana Sugars; Crushed and Loaf do; fresh Rice; Chocolate; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrup Molasses; a superior lot of Coffee; fresh Lemons, &c. Also English and American Scythes and Whetstones; Rifles and Rakes; a few of Wageley's best Crudles; in short, everything needed by the farmer. We will give the highest price for all kinds of Marketing, such as Eggs; Butter; Bacon; Lard; Wood; Rags, and everything else which is offered and we solicit an examination of our stock by every person, as it will afford us pleasure to show our goods, whether we sell or not.

SHAULL & GRANTHAM:

Middleway, June 13, 1854:

Middlewny, June 13, 1854: MORE CHEAP GOUDS AT THE CHEAP

STORE!—1000 yards neat styled Calicoes, fast
colors, 64 cents a yard; 1500 do. French Chintz, latest
styles, 10 cents do.; 1500 do. French and SwissLawns,
a full yard wide; 124 cents, do.; beautiful black and
colored Silks, from 50 cents to \$1.00 a yard, great bargains.

Cearlestown, June 13; 1854.

Cearlestown, June 13, 1854.

O CENTS A PIECE!—Palm Leaf Fans, 3 cts 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.

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

rything else, at greatly reduced prices. Call soon and look at the assortment. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, June 13, 1854. RISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES!—The cheapest in the State. ISAAC ROSE, Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A very short notice of the last publication of Messrs: Henson & Rhor will at this time suffice. If there is in the community an individual who believes their statements as therein set forth, I certainly shall not trouble myself to enlighten that individual. I shall at my own convenience publish a few documents in relation to this affair. When this öccurs I apprehend Messrs: Henson & Rhor will scarcely adhere to their published resolution to "take no further notice of anything emanating from his (my) pen."

T. F. NELSON. from his (my) pen."

T.F. NELSON.

Papers publishing the article of Messrs. Henson & Rhor, will please add the above and send their accounts to the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

Summit Point, June 13, 1854.

T.F. N.

hasing their supplies. Charlestown; June 13; 1854. MPORTANT TO VIRGINIA FARM-

TERS.—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 handbills.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854. 2,000 OAK SHINGLES for sale by R. H. BROWN. A SERVANT GIRL, about 13 or 19 years of age, for hire. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

for hire. Enquire at ... une 13, 1854. 25 also 100 bushels Line; just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SUN. sale by Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

LOOK AT THE CONTRAST.—In May, 1852, when I sold ardent spirits, I received 73 votes at the Leesburg precinct. In May, 1854, when I belonged to a christian church, and to the Division of the Sons of Temperance, and I am a consistent member of both branches, no charges against me in any shape or form, I received but one vote. This shows that vice and immorality is tast gaining ground in the town of Leesburg, Va., and it behooves every true Son of Temperance to use more energy to prevent their sons from being slaves to this great growing evil.

Leesburg, Va., June 13, 1854—1t. ng evil. THOMAS Leesburg, Va., June 13, 1354—11. A LARGE and new stock of Embroidered Mus-lin for Curtains, which will be sold lower than

can be bought in this market.
June 13, 1554. TUST RECEIVED-100 bushels No. 1 LIME, fresh from the kiln. June 13, 1854. J. D. LINE. FOR HARVEST.-5 hogslicads prime New Orleans and Perto Rico Sugars, which I will sell low. Call and examine for yourselves.

June 13, 1554.

R. H. BROWN. CYRUP AND N. O. MOLASSES, received BBLS. CRUSHED, Pulverized, Granula

ted and Clarified Sugars, received and for sale ne 13, 1854: R. H. BROWN. June 13, 1854: WHISKEY. The best Harvest Whiskey in town, and no inistake, received and for sale. 10 BBLS. SODA, SUGAR, WATER, TER AND PIC-NIC CRACKERS, for sale June 13, 1354. R. H. BROWN. SALT.—Ground Alum and Fine Salt, received and for sale by R. H. BROWN. June 13, 1854. OUEEN AND EARTHEN WARE, receiv-June 13, 1854.

BRANDY:—Just received from Philadelphia, 2 casks of Superior Pale and Dark Brandy. Also, one case of hottled do., as follows: Wild Cherry, spberry, Ginger, Lavender and Blackberry, f by H. L. EBY & SON. sale by Charlestown, June 6, 1854. LYNCHBURG SMOKING TOBACCO.—
LA Aldo, a prime lot of Segars and Chewing To bacco [June 6] H. L. EBY & SON. 23 BBLS. HARVEST WHISKEY, for June 6, 1884. H. L. ERV & SON:

ORN STARCII AND RICE FLOUR, received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. June 6, 1854. SHAD for sale by II. L. EBY & SON. BAKING SODA AND SALERATUS; June 6, 1854. II. L. EBY & SON.

50 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, for sile by June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. NO.1 POTOMAC HERRING, just received by [June 6] H. L. EBY & SON. 100 SACKS G. A. & FINE SALT, on June 6, 1354: II. L. EBY & SON. 2000 LBS: COUNTRY CURED BA-June 6, 1854. Very firm, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON SUPERIOR GREEN TEAS, part in packs, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

JORDAN'S SPRINGS.
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
Will be opened for the fee ption of visitors on the 12th of June. [May 30, 1854.] TAX NOTICE.—There is Corporation tax due.
There is Collector, some for 3 years, some for 2
years and for 1863. There is due and uncollected at least \$500, which faust be paid in the month of Jun-as further indulgence cannot be given.

May 30. C. G. BRAGG, Collector. O'10 FORT AND BIADEIRA WINE.—
12 dozen Rattles, selected particularly for the sick, and guarantied better than any in the county. For sale by JERE. HARRIS.

May 23, 1854.

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 Politt, May 23, 1854.

HARVEST GOODS.

dozen Rakes, (Thompson's make.)

"English grain Scythes;

"Grass do.;

"Sneads;

box Rifles;

"Whet Stones;

lice, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee &c., for sale by May 30.

T. C. SIGAFOUSE. LECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company are hereby informed that an election for a President, Five Directors and a Treasurer, to minage the affairs of the Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hotel of Daniel Entler, on Saturday, the 10th of June next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. JOHN M. JEWETT, See'y. Shapherdstown! June 6, 1354.

Shepherdstown: June 0, 1504.

CONSUMERS of Coal will do well to leave their orders with me during this month, as I am about to contract for several hundred tons, and it is best to be in fine, so as to avoid disappointment. I will be can bled to furnish selected Lump Coal at the lowest case; also Blacksmith's Coal.

Charlestown, June 6, 1354. HUP AND MOLASSES, very nice for 12-de use. [June 6]. H. L. EBY & SON. PINE APPLES. The subscriber has just received a lot of PINE APPLES. Call soon and cut supplied.

May 30, 1864.

to dinner, over a good road and through a lovely country.

The Analysis made by the late Dr. De Butts from 100 grains of the water from the main fountain, afterded 63 grs. of Sulphate of Lime, 100 grs. Carbonate of Lime; 231 grs. of Sulphate of Magnesia, (Epson 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.

From the above analysis the waters of Shannon-dale may very properly be classed among the Salino Chalybeates—a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of Mineral waters. It may therefore be positively asserted, without exaggeration of fear of contradiction, that no mineral water within the limits of the United Statest possesses the same conglituent parts, or is a more salutary and geration of fear of contradiction, that no mineral water within the limits of the United States; possesses the same constituent parts, or is a more salutary and efficient alterntive than the waters of the Shannon-dale Springs. This water acts as gently as the mildest ap rient, without giving rise to those unpleasant sensations of pain and debility so often occasioned by ordinary cathartics, frehared by the most skillful physicians.

The free use of this water, acts almost immediately upon the skin, and kidneys, removes worms, relieves the convalencent from billious or other tevers, dyspepsia, dropsical swellings, calculous affections, hemorrhoids, scrofula, indigestion, theunatism, loss of appetite, exhaustion, general debility, gravelly concretions, strictures and a variety of other diseases to which man is subject; and it is freely acknowledged by all who have been afflicted with any of the above diseases, that the free use of Shannon-dale waters have effected permanent cures.

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

The Hotel is large and commodious—the cottages numerous and comfortable.

The table will be supplied with the best, boot, mountain 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 hed in the table or at the bar.

Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel.

Charlestown, Jefferson country, Va.

June 6, 1854.

THE WAY TO SELL LAND!

We add desiring to sell the same, to Advertise—
first in their own local papers, so that their neighbors
may become acquainted with their desire; and next
in some journal of wide circulation, printed at a distance, so that the attention of strangers may be
drawn to the property. THE BEST PAPER IN
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 Fariners; and therefore
by inure 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, Bedfordand 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?

(N-A copy of the paper will be forwarded to the our paper?

(G-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

will serve to show its standing.

to be addressed to P. S. DECHERT & Co.,
Chambersburg, Pa., Chambersburg, May 30, 1854, NEW STORE AT SUMMIT POINT THE subscriber having just returned from Balti-more with a general assortinent of DOMESTICS SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, SADDLERY, &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for cash. It is his purpose to repletish his stock at least four times a year, which will chable him to furnish the public at all setsons with goods fresh from the market. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited promising to give entire satisfaction in r turn.

IAMES H. FRAZIER

cited promising to give entire satisfaction in r turn.

JAMES H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1354.

Of-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, Price Autobiography of an Actress, Hot Corn, Russia as it is, Price \$1.00 1.25 Turkey and the Turks, Uncle Sam's Farm Fence, 75 cts 75 cts With all the latest Periodicals, for sale by

Charlestown, May 23. S. H. STEWART. HON. T. H. BENTON'S GREAT WORK.

THIRTY YEARS VIEW;

Or, a Histo 7 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 deceased outencoraries. tice of eminent deceased cotemporaries.

OJ-Copies of the above work just received and for sale by S. H. STEWART.

Charlestown, May 9, 1854. MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS ELIZABETH McDONALD informs the Ladies of Charlestown that she intends to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS, and to cut and fit Ladies Dresses. She also receives her Fashions monthly and will have Patterns for sale, as also Mantillas and Basque bodies. She received instructions in Baltimore, 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-THERMAE CHURNS, patented by Mess.s. Harrison & Gallaher, of Washington city, can get one by leaving their names at the Free Press Office, where in ormation respecting price, &c., may be obtained. Different sizes will be manufactured. to suit the wants of the butter maker

The THE PUBLIC.

The The Public is a second of the GRIST AND SAW MILL, of Col. Braxton Davenport, for merly 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 untiring efforts to accommodate, to retain the former custom of the Mill and largely, increase it.

May 2; 1854—3m GEO: W. BOYERS. May 2, 1954—3m GEO: W. BOYERS

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By a tesident of this county, a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, one of two YOUNG SERVANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR.

May 2, 1854—tf

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 Paactical Application of their studies to the every day affairs of life. They are made acted 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 mants, the composition of minerals, the utility of different kinds of rocks, laws of michanical forces. Includations of the strength of materials used for hailding and other purposes, surveying farms, leveling water courses, laying out roads, making maps, mechanical 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 how to prepare pure chemicals, analyze soils, minerals, marls, &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 felling of the timber to the polishing and finishing of handsome and costly apparatus, every part of which is familiarly explained.

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 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 not expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and connotes 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 beauty of scenery.

The course of instruction is varied to suit the farmer, the merchant, the engineer, &c.

The regular sessions commence on the first day of 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 payante in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuiton, 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.

Books furnished at store prices, for which the students can obtain pure chemical tests at the establishment.

BENJ. HYDE BENTON, Principal.

Aldie P. O., Loudous county, Va.,

BENJ HYDE BENTON, Principal.
Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va.,
May 2, 1854:-1y

BERKELEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

THE Hotel of the undersigned is now ready a company. The price of board to each pormitent boarder will be, with single room or place in direct one, ten dollars per week; families at the unit rate, modified by the extent of chamber room occupied and the age and condition of its members loard without lodging seven dollars per week. Transfer LADING LINEN GALTERS for salabyer (A. W. CRAMER.)

on county, Virginia, wish to employ immediate-om 7 to 10 GOOD MILLWRIGHTS, of sober and dy habits, to whom liberal weges will be given ay 30, 1954.

\*\* Fig. L. & SIGMAN.

\*\* Vork (Pa.) Republican copy 3 times, and said to this office. VALUABLE FARM

Joffer at private sale the "ABLE FARM." It contains one hundred and thirty-five Acres. This Farm is inferior to none in the county. The improvements consist of a very fine BRICK DWELLING and Out Buildings necessary for the Farm, the the water is quite convenient to the Buildings and ho better in the county. Also, an excellent Drobard of Fruit.

The Farm is situated in defferson county, Virginal, half a mile south of Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles northeast of Charlestown, the county seat; five miles west of Harbers-Ferry, and about the same distance south of shepherdatown; adjoining the farms of William B. Daniels, Joseph T. Hess, and others.

This Farm, situated so convenient to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, would make a delightful summer estidence for a family seeking pleasure or health.

May 2, 1854—If MINOR HIRST.

May 2, 1854—II MINOR HIRST.

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the name of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferny and Smith-field tucnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 25 access ACRES, about 25 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome three story Barrs. ACRES, about 25 of which are in fine tilaber. The improvements consist of a handsome three story Barex Dwalling, forty feet aquare, with a two story Barex Dwalling, forty feet aquare, 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 Pench Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises renerally 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 nearly square. The land is in a fino 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 Balta, and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known; and altog ther 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, Jeffcoran county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For himself and in behalf of the other devisor Dec'r 13, 1853—tf

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel.
Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
June 6, 1854.

Dec'r 13, 1853-tf 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 Crysts 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 simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in machine, is being fully appreciated, and shoold complicated coatly separators thust yield their place to a superior machine. This Machine, for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging, (by one simple operation,) allkinds 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 360 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 premium 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 Rappahannack 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 eresparators, thus making it more desirable to the farmer.

Shop Pators of Zimmaman & Co's, Traesher,

SHOP PRIOES OF ZIMMERMAN & CO'S. TTRESHER, CLEANER, BAGGER AND POWER.—Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger complete, 6 and 8 horses, \$175—Bower for same, \$100, inaking \$275 for the whole complete. Tresher, Cleaner and Bagger 36 inch Cylinder, \$200; Power for same, \$135, for 8, 10 and 12 horses. This machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c.

OG-REFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esq., Editer of the "American Farmer;" Co. Edward Lleyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. D. Cox, Northemberland, 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.; Capt. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Charke Co., Va.; Dr. T. J. Marlow, Frederick city, Md.; David Boyd, Esq., Frederick city, Md.; Ezra Houck., Frederick city, Md.; Samuel Holt, Middletown Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md. 13—The above machines are manu actured in Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. Allordersaddressed to us will be attended to with promptness, and a threshers sent out warralited to come up to the stancard.

ZIMMERMAN & CC
March 14, 1854. SHOP PRICES OF ZIMMERMAN & CO'S. TTRESHER,

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, Rheumatisin, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Live, 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 clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine v. gor and strength. March 14, 1854.

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 elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

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

Calland see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Daugners.
Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONE, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia. Bennett & Bress, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va.
And for sale by Dr. L. M. SMiTH, Charlestown, T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers Ferry, and by Dealers in Medicines every where, August 16, 1853—19

A CHANGE:

On the house formerly occupied by Brown & Washington, where he would be pleased to see his cust mers and friends
Charlestown, April 4, 1854.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON'S GREAT WORK.

THIRTY YEARS VIEW,

Or, a History of the Working of the American Governor. ernment für Thirty Years. From 1820 to 1850. Chiefly taken from the Congress debates, the private papers of Gen. Jackson, and the Speeches of Exsenator Benton, with his actual view of men and 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, 1564, 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 yol., pay on delivery.

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

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, \*\*

Washington, May 2, 1854. Agent.

Washington, May 2, 1854. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, Charlestown, May 2, 1854. ISAAC ROSE. I HAVE now in store my Spring and Summer stock of Goods embracing every article generally found in a country store. My francis, customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing and will make it a mutual interest to purchase of me.

OLD 76.

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 "ct ceteras " of a first class establishment Good WINES, good LIQUORS, first rate CICARS, 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 '761:

Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf

300 FASHIONABLE MARSAULLES
Vests, single, double and trible breasted,
from 57 cents to \$2,50 a piece. Genuine grasslinen
Coats, whole weight (autton-holes included) only 12
ounces, at \$5.00 a piece, 800 best 3 ply standing
Collars 124 cents a piece at
ISAAC ROSE'S Charlestown June 27, 1854. Cheap Store. No. 1, PERUVIAN GUANO, at finy five dollars per ton, for sale by
HOFFMAN & BRO.
Harneys-Ferry, June 20, 1854—3t [FP] HARVEST.

A NOTHER supply of those excellent RARES, in received at the Depot.

June 20, 1954. ADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
A Shoes of all kinds and prices, for all div.
June 27.
A. W. CRAMER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A JOUR NEYMAN PAINTEH.

June 6, 1854.

AUCTION SALES CALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT HARPERS-FERRY,

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

The Factory is filled with the most approved management chinery; built by Charles Danforth, of New Jer in 1848, to wit: CARDING DEPARTMENT .- One Patent Cott Opener and Cleaner, new; 2 Pickers for duch ration; 13 thirty-ix inch Card on Engine railway and heads attached; 3 Patent D. Frames, very superior; 6 Double Roller Beam SPINNING DEPARTMENT.—13 Frames, each 132 Spingles - 2.876.

DRESSING DEPARTMENT - 4 Dressing Framewith Copper Steam Heaters; 6 Cracle Warpers, new Boat class. Wha Ving 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 c cb, from the establishment of E. C. Kilburn & Co., Fall River, Matsachusetts.

Iron Shalting, Gearing and Pullies of the most approved finish, with Composition Boxes.

One Cloth Press; 1 Scraper and Brush machine Banding Machines; Lathe and Tools for Roller contring, &c.

REPAIR SHOP.—One New 12 foot from Turning Engine Lathe, with Screw apparatus attached. Engine Lathe, with Screw apparatus attached.—
One ditto ditto Hand Lathe.
The Factory is heated by steam with pipes, on the most approved plan.
There is an Office, Store-Room and Waste House attached to the Factory.
The further improvements are a STONE MA, CHINE SHOP, 50 by 20 feet, I stories high, leased and occupied. A SAW MILL, 100 by 36 feet, weather hearder with Iron Water Wheel and occupied by the Con A two-story ERICK BUILDING; occupied by the Company, as a Store.

Four large DWELLING HOUSES, two first stories, stone and rough cast; ave BRICK Stories, stone and rough cast; ave BRICK LARCH TENEMENTS, two stories; and five WOOD LA 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 carefully 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

island, will show the premises to any one desir Purchase.
The Winchester and Potemac Railroad ru through the premises, and within 100 yards of Factory—thus offering every facility for transf Terms of sale, by direction of said decree, are as Terms of sale, by direction of said decree, are as follows, to wit: "One-tenth of the grass amount of sale to be paid down in oash at the tific 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 extal sums, to be paid, one-fourth at the end of one year, one-fourth at the end of three years, and the remaining 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 paic—and to be secured by deed of trust upon the property.

The agreement of sale to provide for the terfeiture by the purchaser of the one-tenth to be paid on the dry of sale, in case he shall that to come forward and com-

of sale, in case he shall fail to come forward and complete his purchase." ANDREW HUNTER;
ROBERT Y. CONRAD,
Special Commissioners.

On National Intelligencer and Baltimore American
tri-weekly until day of sale, and forward bills to this
office. LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the underaigned will give prompt attention to the location
or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to the unit her
should be assigned in blank. We can locate an first
rich prairie land, centiquens to the St. Louis and
Kansas line of the Pacific Railread, or the Scuthwestern branch of the Pacific Pead, the Hannibal and
St. Joseph Railread, or the contemplated line from
Weston to St. Louis. We have no occube many of
our locations will be worth \$5 per-acre in a very our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a ver short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable

The expenses to register and receive ought to accumpany the warrant.

Address all letters and papers to
FIELD & TRONELL,
Attorneys at Law and Real Esuste Agents.
Lexington. Mistouri.

Enference.—VANCE BELL, Summit Point P. O., Jufferson county, Va. [May 16, 183—17] COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. HE undersigned have this day for in the Cocartship, under the name of HOFFMAN & BROTLER,
for the purpose of prosecuting a general COMMSfor the purpose of prosecuting a general COMMSing BUSINESS, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and pledge
themselves to give their undivised attention to all

ousiness entrusted to them. R. H. HOFFMAN, P. B. HOFFMAN, Harpers-Ferry, March 1st, 1854. O-one of the Firm will be located in Georgetown and will give his personal attention to orders for LUMBER of all description, GUANO, PLASTER, SALT and GROCERIES gr nerally.

FISH will be put up to order, for family pre, with our best care. HOFFMAN & BROTHER, THIS well-known establishment is still carried on a under the personal superintendence of the tradersigned, through whem Fatents may be secured both in this and all foreign countries, with the intenset fidelity and dispatch, an very naderate terms.

Persons wishing for savice relative to Fatents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned without charge, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state; that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Fatent can be arranged by letter. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being cushled to the informed as to the probability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the informed as to the collability of being cushled to the collability of being cushled to the collaboration. No fee or charge is made for such examinations. Private consultations held carly with Inventors

Private constitutions field carry with inventors from 9 A. 5t. to 5 P. 5t.

Models from a distance may be sent by express of otherwise. For further information apply to or address, post paid.

ALFRED E. PFACH,

Editor and Proprietor of the People's Journal,

Solicitor of American and Foreign Fatents;

People's Fatent Office, 56 Nossau-st., New York. The subscribers manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in distincter. Their saws are bardened and tempered, and are ground and faished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to these guard in the usual manuer, as they are strengthened and stifenusual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffer ed by increasing them in thickness regularly her the cutting edge to the centre, consecuntly do no become heated or buckled, and produce a great sav-ing in timber.

AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BRILLT W. of superior cuality, all of which they lave for su they may be obtained of the principal bate merchants throughout the United States and Car Mer 16, 1854. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New York. After several menths of peace and quietness I again enter the arene, and em new prepared to furnish all kinds of COAL a little lower than any competitor. All persons wishing the article will please send their orders immediately.

Communications as directed to JAS. A. BECKHAM;
Box 03. Religious Manufand.

O Grass Linen Silk Cloth, &c. For sale by
May 9, 1-54.
T. C. SIGAFOOSE. 11 of Herring and Mackerel, just received and a sale by R. H. BROWN.
Charlestown, May 23, 1854. PRUNES.—Prince in glass jars, for sale by May 30. T. C. SIGAFCOSE. 10,000 fr.t. e Cak Shingles for sale by HEARTH BUGS, for sale by A. W. CRAMER.

BOMBAZINE.—Superior French Bembasine, and all kinds of Black Goods, for sale by June 20, 1864. A. W. CRAMER. SHAD AND HERRING, for sale by June 20. A. W. CRAMER. SAPSAGO CHEESE, for sale by
June 20, 1854.

BLACK TEA.—Superior Tea, of all kinds, for
sale by
June 20, 1834.

JUST received at the Charlestown Depot.
April 4, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH. CLASS, GLASS, GLASS, 1 have just received and a large assortment of Baltimore and French Glast of which are the following sizes: 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 and 12x18, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. A PPLICA VASITES.—For sale by A. W. CRAMER.

WHITE AND COLORED SILK FRINGE, 60

Blay 30.

A. W. CRAMER. WHITE BARAGE, for Dresses, Canea. Searls, 1 [May 20] A. W. CRAME SCHOOL NOTICE.—A brief Exp

MORE LINEN, GAN SHARE, CAMPELIO

IL land Alapses Coats, also Paris them; the value supply then solves this senson.

EAAG BUSE!

Chiefle fown, June 27, 1854: "Qhasp State! Expert Forth, May 30, 1854."

We are glad to see that most of the southern journals we denouncing that secret political organization, and warning their readers against its snares and its claudishments. How may intelligent, thoughtful, and cautious man can join any secret political organization, we cannot comprehend. If any new political truth has been discovered, why should it be hid unler a bushel. Like the sun it should shine on all like. If replete with virtue, power, and happiness, ike. If replete with virtue, power, and happiness, blessings, instead of being confined, should be flused. If it has any new lights, it should hang them out. If it purposes the accomplishment of a great political object, it should make that object

Why should it surround itself with darkness and Why should it surround itself with darkness and veil itself in mystery?

Be its objects what they may, it comes in such a questionable shape, that the people who have a fixed and an honest political creed demand to see it, to speak to it, to know it, before they can trust it. A secret political society, with good principles and good objects, if such a thing can be conceived, would be unworthy of respect; for the means resorted to for its extension would be unworthy means.

It savours too much of treasons, stratagems, and spoils. It looks too much like a dark and traitorous consultate.

conspiracy. It is the first time that a secret political society has attempted in this country to seize upon the reins of government. The founders, sages and patriots of the republic were hostile, irreconcilably hostile to such organizations, and the statesmen of the present day are alike hostile to them. When a man is invested by the laws of the coun-with the honorable rights of American citizenship, he should go up to the polls and cast his vote as a citizen, and not as a member of a secret order. He has no political rights in virtue of his membership of such an order. We lament that, in this hap-Py country, so large a number of men should agree to build up a secret society and make it superior to the well defined creeds of known parties, and supeor to the laws of the land. If such a society should be founded by the greatest-man in the nation, if Washington himself were its founder, we would regard it as dangerous and worthy of condemnation, But when it is born in obscurity; when it is said to be the conception of a man of little merit, no distinc-tion, and ill fame—for so it is said—it deserves, no

matter who may have been entrapped into it, the un-ualified condemnation of the country.

We cannot witness, with patience, this insidious attempt to break down the democratic party of the ountry. That party has time and again triumphed over open enemies on a fair field. It has now to crush a secret and insiduous foe.

[Washington Sentinel.

A SUPERB DWELLING. A New York paper gives the following description of a private residence, one of the finest in the country, just erected by Marshal O. Roberts, Esq., agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company in New York. The house is located on the corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue:-

" It is thirty feet front, with a depth of one hundred, constructed of brown stone elaborately carved. You enter a wide hall paved with tessellated narble in small squares; the wood work is of black rainut, except the windows, which are of rosewood. At the right is a wide winding staircase of polished

"The parlors are three deep, and then a fourth room for a dining room—at the right of the latter you enter the conservatory, floored with marble; at the left the picture gallery. The latter is a room of some 20 feetsquare and about 30 in height at the rear of the lot—lighted from skylights at the top. The flooring is raised from the entrance and approached by steps of white marble. At the rear of the galleby steps of white marble. At the rear of the gallery is the magnificent picture of "Washington cross-ing the Deleware," by Lutze; and at the side many gems well known by reputation. The front of the room has a small gallery near the ceiling, approached by the library, which is over the dining room.

"Every room, sides and ceiling is frescoed in the most tasteful style—subdued rather than gaudy.— The second story has the suite of private apartments bedrooms, bondoirs and library. The latter, next to nre gallery, bespeaks the man of taste. It hed, with elaborately carved oak—oaken cases, oaken cabinets, and oaken doors. The books are very fine and rare editions. The dome over the stairway is stained glass. Nor are the kitchens and servants' apartments by any means of less taste and elegance. The stables and offices are in the rear of the picture gallery, and by their side is a bowling room and billiard apartment."

PRESIDENT MADISON. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, a pupil and admirer of President Madison, wrote the following reply to a letter of inquiry from Missouri. We find it in the Examiner, Jefferson, Mo.

CASTLE HILL, July 25, 1836. DEAR Sin:—I received yesterday your letter of the 20th inst, and as far as the brief moments I am enabled to snatch from other urgent occupations will permit, I proceed, with great pleasure, to answer your inquiries respecting Mr. Madison. He was born on the 16th day of March 1751, and not 1750 as some of the newspaper sketches have represented. His father was a highly respectable land holder of the same baptismal name of himself; (James) and a resident of the county, (Orange,) in which he lived and died. Mr. Madison, however, was born in the county of King George, on the Rappahan-nock, about 20 miles below Fredericksburg, during a visit of his mother to her relations residing in that part of the State. He received his classical education in private grammar schools in Virginia, but concluded his studies at Princeton, in New Jersey, of which

As a mark of his affection for his Alma Mater, he bequeathed to the college at Princeton a legacy of \$1,000 for the benefit of its library, having made similar donations by his will to the University of nia, and Union College, in Pennsylvania. He read law, and was well versed in its learning, and even its technicalities, but never practiced that or any other profession. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1776, and continued in it until November, 1777, when he was transferred to the Council of the State. Of that body he remained a member till 1780, when he was elected to the Congress of the Confederation. As under the articles of confederation, no person could continue in Congress more than three years in six, Mr. Madison ceased to be a member in 1783, and returned to the State Legislature, where he remained till 1786; at that time, becoming again elligible to congress, he was a second time returned to that body. In 1787 he was a member of the Federal Convention which formed the constitution, and continued in the follow-

ing year a member of the State Convention which ratified it on the part of Virginia. ratified it on the part of Virginia.

In 1789 he was elected a member of the House of Representives under the new constitution, and continued in it for eight successive years, when at the end of Washington's administration, he retired. He remained in private life till 1798, when he was elected to the Legislature of the State with special reference to the question of the alien and sedition laws—his celebrated report on which has ever since formed the text of the State Rights school of politics. In 1801 he entered Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet politics. In 1801 he entered Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet etary of State, and from that period to his death, the history of his life is familiar to the whole country. In private life, Mr. Madison was the most charming man I have ever known. His powers of conversation were unrivalled. What Lord Chesterfield says of Bolingbroke, was strictly applicable to him—that every sentence which fell from his lips in the most careless and familiar discourse might be taken down by the press, as he uttered it, without the correction of a single word or phrase. But it was not my object, nor will my time permit me, te dilate on any of his great excellences of mind or morals. This you will do much better in filling up, with your own reflections and illustrations, the skeleton I have endeavored to furnish you rming man I have ever known. His pows. the skeleton I have endeavored to furnish you of the leading events and employment of his life. I beg leave to add, that what I have written in so crude a manner, and under the disadvantage of great haste, is intended exclusively for your private use, being very sensible that its only recommendation is that it has proceeded from a desire to evince the sentiments of esteem and respect, with which I am your obedient servant, WM. C. RIVES.

A New Bank.-Another bank is being started a agerstown, Md. The News says \$95,000 have been abscribed to the Valley Bank, the books of which ere opened last week; and one-fourth of the amountpaid in and deposited in gold in the Hagerstown Bank. A western company subscribed the largest amount of the stock; and the State of Maryland having reserved the right of taking \$5,000 worth.—
The whole capital is \$100,000.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Galena (III.) Jeffersonian of the 19th inst., states that Mr. John A. Morehead, living near Paris, Mo., died last week under singular circumstances. He arose in the morning apparently in his usual health, and after walking about for a short time and partaking of his breakfast, he ordered his negro man to bring a long bench into the house, saying he expected to die soon, and wished to be laid out on the same. He then ordered him to fire off a gun, as he wanted to see whether he could hear the report. After this his wife asked him whether she should send the negro to work in the field—he replied not, that he was going to die, and wished replied not, that he was going to die, and wished the negro to stay and help lay him out. He then laid down and expired soon after.

... The following memorandum was written on envelope of a Weekly True Delta returned to us terday by a postmaster in Mississippi. It is short aweet and furnishes, to our mind, conclusive that that we will lose nothing by sending ess to the post office in question. Here is: 

COURT DAYS. CIRCUIT COURTS. CIRCUIT COURTS.

Seventh District—Thirteenth Circuit.

BICHARD PARKER, JUDGE.

Frederick. June 15, November 15.

Clarke. May 12, October 12.

Hampshire. April 10, September 10.

Berkeley April 27, September 27.

Morgan May 6, October 6.

Jefferson May 18, October 18.

JOHN KINNEY, JUBGE.
Warren.....March 30, August 30. Shenandoah April 4, September 4.
Page. April 14, September 14.
Hardy April 21, September 21.
Rockingham May 15, October 15.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Frederick—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March,
June, August and November.

Berkeley—2d Monday in March, June, August and
November. Jefferson-3d Monday in March, June, Augustand Clarke-4th Monday in February, May, July and Morgan-4th Monday in March, June, Augustand lovember. Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August

and November. Loudoun—2d Monday in March, June, Augustand November. Fanquier—4th Monday in March, May, August and November.

Hardy—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March,
June, August and November.

Warren—3d Monday in March, May, August and November.
Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday in March,
June, August and November.

MONTHLY COURTS. Frederick—Monday before the 1st Tuesday. Hardy—Monday before the 1st Tuesday. Berkeley—Second Monday. Jefferson—Third Monday. Jefferson-Third Monday. Clarke-2d Monday in June and 4th Monday ther months.

Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday. Warren-Third Monday. Morgan-Fourth Monday.

DISTRICT COURT. Composed of the Calpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winchester on the 15th day of December.]
(GREEN B. SAMUELS, Court of Appeals. RICHARD H. FIELD, RICHARD PARKER, Circuit Courts.

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

Braxton Davenport, Presiding Justice; George B. Beall, John F. Smith, John Hess, and A. M. Ball. MARCH. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, Robert W. Bay lor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn acob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher. Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Wal-

raven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. JUNE. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey.

Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider.

Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walaven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. DECEMBER Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock, Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When a vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence

of removals from the District. U. S. OFFICERS.

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

PRESIDENT'S CABINET, etary of State—Wm. L. Marcy, of New York Secretary of Treasury—James Guthree, of Ky.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, of N. C.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi
Secretary of Interior—Robt. McClebland, of Mich.
Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa. Attorney General-CALER CUSHING, of Massachusetts

STATE OFFICERS. Lieutenant-Governor—SHELTON F. LEAKE.
Attorney General—WILLIS P. BOCOCK.
Adjutant General—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSO Adjutant General-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON. Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD. Copying Clerk-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts C. W. C. Auditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CUTTER. Second Auditor—James Brown, Jr. Treasurer-J. B. STOVALL. Register of the Land Office—S. H. PARKER.
Librarian—George W. Munford.
Superintendant of the Paritentiary—C. S. Morgan.
Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry—J. C. Spotts.

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

The Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their 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 them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—The subscriber returned from Baltimore the second time this Spring, has now a very large stock of CLOTHING or hand, which shall and must be sold, as it is bought for that purpose. All descriptions of Coats, Pants, Vests and Shirts, for men and boys, in the greatest variety. Also, a large stock of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags. Charlestown, May 9, 1854.

FOR HARVEST.—I have several hundred RAKES, such as are hard to get. Prepare in time by calling early. E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown Depot, May 16, 1854. A WHOLE SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR \$3.

I will select and sell a complete suit for Summer,
Coat, Pants, Vest, and Hat, all for \$3. Any body
that can beat that may look out for Barnum.
May 9, 1854. ISAAC ROSE. WHOLE SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR \$3 THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastesn cities and is now opening a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, CLOCKS and a general assortment of FANCHARD CY GOODS, to which he would invite the attention of purchasers. tention of purchasers.
April 11, 1854. CHAS. G. STEWART. WHITE GOODS.—Worked Collars, Sleeves, ac., white French worked Robes, Swiss Jaconet and Plaid Muslins, for sale by May 2, 1854.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

MATTING.—14 pieces best Gowqua Matting
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 White and Checked, bought befor
the rise, for sale by
May 2, 1854.

KEYES & KEARSLEY. FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.—
We are agent for these Scales and can furnish them of all sizes at Baltimore price, adding the freight.
BROWN & WASHINGTON.
Charlestown, May 23.

CARTHEN CROCKS—Of all sizes for sale by May 16, 1854. A. W. CRAMER. TEA.—I chest of very prime G. P. Tea will the lovers of the article call and ge some to try?

JERE. HARRIS, May 22, 1854.

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.

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 insured on reasonable terms.

The Company will also take marine risks from and to any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at favorable rates.

Board of Directors.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President.
DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President.
SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer.
JAMIS M. COBBS,
GEORGE W. YANCEY,
WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,
JOHN O. TAYLOR;
MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.
CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.
Dr. P. H. GLEMER,

Dr. P. H. GLIMER,
Dr. WM. OTWAY OWEN,
Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT,
Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.
Charlestown, April 25, 1854—1y

[FP] THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MARINE 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 equity, justice, and economy.

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

Jos. S. Carson, James H. Burgess,
James P. Riely, Lloyd Logan,
H. H. M'Guyre, N. W. Richardson. B. W. HERBERT. Agent for Jefferson county. August 2, 1853-1y Testimonials.

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

The fact that we have insured our own property in the Company, is perhaps the strongest evidence we

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. Sherbard, 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 COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual.
Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing
it to \$250,000.

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

Applications for Insurance may be made of

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] thus arising. [January 2, 1] HE undersigned, having engaged in the Mercan-tile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, near the Armory Gate, a very extensive stock of

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 undersell. 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 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 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-

ways for cash.

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 outline of their extensive stock: Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks; Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines; Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton

Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpactas, Calabas, Cloths;
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 Mousling Shawle.

lin 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 bons, Parasols and Umbrellas Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds; Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shocs of every description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and

Children; Silk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch Hats of every variety;
A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery and House furnishing materials;
Rifle and Blasting Powder;
Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass, Putty, Oil and Paints;
A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars;
Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and Corn Meal.

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. WALSH & BRO. 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 possible terms, and will be sold as low as any goods of the same quality can be in the Valley of Virginia, nsisting in part of the following articles, viz: Cloths, Cassimeres 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;

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

sisting in part of— Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas; Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas;
Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Sait, &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 judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WHSON.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854. FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE on hand, at my nursery, on the farm of Wm. Lucas, near Hall Town, a 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, sre very fine. My terms are accommodating.

October 25, 1853.

October 25, 1853.

GROCERIES.—I have received a general assortment Groceries, consisting in part of brown, crushed and pulverised Sugar; Coffee; Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas; Rice; Golden Syrup, and New Orleans Molasses; Tobacco, Segars, Starr's Rappee, Moccoboy and Senator's Mixture Snuffs; with a general assortment of Spices. Also, a general assortment of China, Qucens and Potter's Ware; a large assortment of Milk Crocks. All of which can be had for cash or upon a short credit at the Market-House. May 2.

THOS. RAWLINS. GOLDEN SYRUP.—I have just received the purest and cheapest article of Golden Syrup that has ever been brought to this town. If you do not BROWN STOUT, PORTER, &c.-2 bbls.

Brown Stout, 2 bbls. Porter. Also, a lot Soda
Water; Lemon and Sarsaparilla Pop. For sale by
April 18.

J. F. BLESSING.

SCOTCH HERRING, for sale by April 18, 1854. A. W. CRAMER. MATTING. White and colored Matting, for sale by [April 18] A. W. CRAMER. CASH FOR WOOL.—The highest market price paid for WOOL, at the Charlestown Deput. May 30, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH. WHITE AND COLORED WATERED
SILK, for Capes and Vasites.
May 30e A. W. CRAMER. COATS, 300 Linen and Gingham Coats for sale by [May 20.] T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEGAD. Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS, CLEVIS, & CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT LOUIS, &c.

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

Leave Baltimore for Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Cumberland, and all Way Places, at 8 a. M., arriving in Wheeling at 4.30 a. m. next day.

EXPRESS TRAIN

For Wheeling, stopping at Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Martinsburg and Cumberland only, leaves Camden Station, daily, at 7 s. m.—Through to Wheeling in eighteen hours.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN
For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (exception of the control of th or Ellicott's Mills and points East, daily, (except binday,) 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 

at TITU 

Fredericksburg. 

Deave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and 8 A. M.,
3.30 and 5 P. M.
On Sundays, at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.
On-The first and fourth Trains from Baltimore, and
the second and fourth train from Washington will
be express mail trains, stopping only at Washington
Juncture and Annapolis Junction. By order.
Jan, 24.

J. T. ENGLAND, Agent.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD.
THE PASSENGER TRAIN now leaves the Ticket Office, at Winchester, at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of o'clock, as heretofore.

J. GEO. HEIST.

May 30, 1854. Principal Agent. GILBERT'S HOTEL (LATELY JOHN COE'S,)
At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. John Con, dec'd. The House 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 supplied with the choicest Liquors.

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

BARNET GH.BERT.

OF The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending Mr. GHBERT to the patrons of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom. June 28, 1853. JAMES W. COE. SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
THIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attrac-tive and desirable resting places in the great Valley o

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

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

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

Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors. GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
July 9, 1850. Proprietor

RAWLINS' HOTEL, Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA.

MARTINSBURG, VA.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley House." The Househas recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors. surpassed by none, and the BAR is at an innessuppace with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, and a bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot for the accommodation of travellers without any addi

JOS. C. RAWLINS, March 2, 1852-1v 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 accommodate Boarders, either by the day, week, monthor year.
HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the
varieties which the season and market will affected.

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

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

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

AULT'S ENGLISH A ULT'S ENGLISH

GARDEN SEEDS.

I have just received another fresh supply of English Garden Seed, part of which are as follows:

Dwarf or Snapple Beans; Magnumbonum Peas;
White Kidney do.; Early dou. Blossom Peas;
White Marrowfat do.; Frame Dwarf do.;
Red do do.; Charlton do.;
Large Lima Beans; Marrowfat do.;
Poor Man's Profit Peas, Blue Persian do.;
tall; Imperial do.

Also, a large assortment of other kinds of Seeds, which can be had at the Market house.

which can be had at the Market house.
April 25, 1854. THOMAS RAWLINS. PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

D. E. L. WAGER having permanently locate at the late residence of Jas. H. H. Gunnel dec'd., near Shannondale Springs, respectfully offer his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Public-

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

March 14, 1854.

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 examination by the ladies and gentlemen of that town and adjoining neighborhood. He is determined to make QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS. The following is a list of a portion of his Stock:

NEW GOODS.

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

BRESS GOODS.

Fancy Silks, Plaid do. Black do. G.

make QUICK SALES AND SHORT 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 Muslims, 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, Edgings and Insertings, Velvet Ribbon, Gilt-Edged Velvet Buttons, BONNETS of every description.

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. Sngar, 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 cash, or to men who are responsible a credit of twelve months will be given.

JOHN M. EOCK.

Shepherdstown, April II, 1854—tf BELL HANGING.

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

P. E. NOLAND.

Charlestown, September 13, 1853. HATS, HATS.

A large stock of HATS, of every shape and style, for sale by [April 11.] J. L. HOOFF.

MERCER POTATOES for sale by
BROWN & WASHINGTON.
Charlestown, May 23, 500 SHAD.—Just received and for sale by R. H. BROWN.

MCINTOSH'S HOWARD HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

OF Terms-\$1.50 per day. 69

nore, April 11, 1854—ly

J. B. REIM.
J. NICODEMUS. GEO. P. THOMAS.
HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Liquors, of every description.
No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eulaw sts.
Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf HENRY A. WEBS.

H. A. WEBB & CO.

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

No. 14 North Howard Street, Nearly opposite
the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn,
Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store,
July 12, 1858—1y.

Baltimore.

To the Millers in the Valley.

MARTIN & HOBSON,

FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Entaro and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.

THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers in

Virginia who have so liberally sustained their

House, offer increased facilities for the prompt am

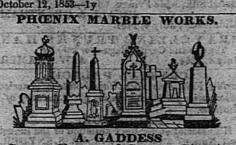
most satisfactory performance of all business commit

ted to their care.

Baltimore, July 12, 1853—1y.

MATTHEWS, P. HYDE & SMYTH, porters and Dealers in Foreign & Do HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
SADLERY, & C.
Corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 21, 1853—19

DICKSON & KING,
Lumber Merchants, water street, Georgetown, D. C.,
KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of
Building Materials. October 12, 1853-1v



Corner Sharp and German Streets, teniber 20, 1853—19 Baltimore, MD. PUMP MAKING. 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-DMAS 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 pleage myself that all orders will be pramp by attended to.

G. C. BRAGG.

March 1, 1853

March 1, 1853 GENERAL AGENCY, Washington, D. C.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of Claims before Congress, or an of the Departments of the Government. Some year 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 correspendents residing at a distance in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Government.

His Office is over the Banking House of Selden Mithers & Co.
July 26, 1853, JAMES J. MILLER. WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER,

PREDERICK CITY, MD., R adjoining counties for the liberal patronage ex-tended 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 expense.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md.,

J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law,
WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.

, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. September 28, 1852. REMOVAL. LAWSON BOTTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE in his House, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of Win. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street. [March 7, 1854—4m]

FASHIONABLE HATS. A case of new-style HATS, just received by March 7, 1854. A. W. CRAMER. A. F. BRENGLE, Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, FREDERICK CITY, MD. A LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of the Baltimore and Ohio or Winchester and Potomac Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing as above.

[December 6, 1853—ly

A CARD.

N 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-Therefore, from and after the 1st day of Januar next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be increased from \$10 to \$12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, ISAAC N. CARTER. December 27, 1853. CASH FOR NEGROES. CASH FOR NEGROES.

I AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men, women, boys, girls and families, for which I will give the highest cash prices.

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

ELIJAH McDOWELL,

Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell.

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

C. G. BRAGG.
July 15, 1851. THE undersigned has leased the Wagon Maker's Shop, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. Thos. W. Davis, in Charlestown, and respectfully offers his services to the public generally. He is prepared to execute in the best manner all descriptions of work appertaining to his business, at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Repairing promptly attended to, and charges reasonable.

JOHN GROVE.

Charlestown April 11 1854—3m. [FP] Charlestown, April 11, 1854-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, Stove,
Roofing, Spouting, Lightning-Rod,
Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub
ESTABLISHMENT! THE Machinery of this Establishment is in full operation and the above mentioned Wares are not rolling out with a rush.

TIN-WARE.

The assortment of Tin-Ware now on hand is extensive, and all orders from Merchants will receive

Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connecters, Glass Insulators 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.

Of 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.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY.
THIS Foundry, situated on the Winchester and P tomac Railroad, I miles from Harpers-Ferry, h been rented for a term of years by the subscriber, whould respectfully inform the public that he is no prepared to do, in a style of workmanship, which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this Valley, every description of Machinery and Plough Castings, at sho notice. tice.
Having been engaged in the business for many year the largest foundries in the United States, and be now determined to devote his whole attention is tusiness, he is confident that those who favor his their work will at the same time, be favoring own interests, as his prices for Castings shall blow as at any foundry in the Valley.

orders, from all in want of Castings of any description, are respectfully solicited.

(F) Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings:

HENRY C. PARKER.

Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852.

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

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

or min, 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.
We commend the perusal of the extract below tour readers. Mr. Bull is a merchantof high character.
Sandy Bottom, Middlesex County. Va.,

Sandy Borrom, 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 Tirscruap, 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 "Hampton's Tincture" will favorably operate in all diseases originating from a want of proper secretiens of the gastric juices, bad digestion, and consequently bad deposit of animal matter from that source. I believe that many diseases located in various parts of the system, such as inflammation, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc., originally have their being in the stomach, from 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

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 nity it cannot 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, Scrofulated 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 trial of it in this way, which otherwise I could not; the people have been humbugged by patent medicines so long, that they are afraid of all. This is clearly a stomach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the world is.

world is.

Having given the Tincture a fair trial with myself, in my family and neighborhood, I think I am warranted 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 If what I say be doubted by any of the afflicted, and they will write to me at Sandy Bottom Post office, Middlesex county, Va., stating the nature of the discussion and I recommend it for the nature of the discussion and I recommend it for the nature of the discussion.

rant it, and if it don't do good I will pay for the me dicine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL. rant it, and if it don't do good I will pay for the file dicine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL. Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, &c.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around—let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sentiment of the sands. timent 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 bottle of your Hampton's Tincture, I found it had accomplished a perfect cure. I have used different medi cines from time to time, but have never been able account for any apparent good, and it is a blessing to stricken humanity that that medicine is found which possesses the wonderous power of prolonging human life. The many cures it has wrought is a sufficient

gnarantee of the beneficial results which may be experienced from its use.

Yours, respectfully,

Mobe than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

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

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

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT. Hundreds in this city will bear same testimony. Delicate females and children will find this a great remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dyspep Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, CURE OF COUGHS, VERTIGO, RHEUMATISM.—Cure of 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:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. Some time during last November, I was taken with a very hed and serious cough. I was taken with a very bad and serious 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 cough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last lif-

teen years I have suffered very much from acute Rheu-matism and Vertigo, confining meat times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Providence.
You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may think 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 grea blessing. It has restored thousands to health.
HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINGTURE.—Call and get

pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervousness, &c., &c. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. fg-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal-imore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. (13-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg.
ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where. Jan. 24, 1854—19.

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 occupied 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-fourth the quantity of coffee used by the ordinary pots—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices for cash or trade.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.—Special attention is paid to this branch of the business by one of the partners, and their patrons may rely on all work 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 insulaters and malleapoints, brass connecters, glass insulaters and mallea-ble 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 ished in the neatest manner will always be found or hand at this establishment. JOB 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 place for work to be done and well done, and great bargains will be given to all its patrons.

HUNT & EVANS.

Charlestown, April 18, 1854.

G-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, SALIT, &c., in exchange for Country Produce, or sell at low cash prices, and I will forward any produce to the District or Alexandria at the usual prices.

August 23, 1853—tf. C. W LUCAS.

August 23, 1853—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful to the public for their past very liberal patronage, hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He takes great pleasure in announcing that he is now in receipt of his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, which in extent and desirableness, surpasses any preceding one, and will compare favorably, in all respects, with similar stocks usually 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 near as his friends will allow him, as he hopes to sell a good many Goods by order. Particular attention paid to all orders.

Berryville, April 25; 1854—tf
19-1 have on hand and for sale 3,000 pounds good BACON.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE subscriber having and SHOP.

THE subscriber having permanently located self at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of will like, at prices as moderate as an REFRIGERATORS.—Scott's Patent Refrig R rators for sale at Baltimore prices, addi-freight, by KEYES & KEARSLEY, May 2, 1854. Agents. MERCHANT TAILORING

MISS MARGARET McMURRAN respectfully aforms her friends and patrons that her school is now organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and support of the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception of additional cholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the reception will embrace the organized and open for the r

For the Elementary branches \$6 per ses. 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—ti NIEW BOOT AND SHOE 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 HOOTS, Ladies', Gentlemen'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.

Charlestown, April 18, 1854-tf

Charlestown, April 18, 1854—if

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 Irail Almonds;
1 frail Filberts, 1 frail Walnuts;
5 boxes Shelled Almonds, 5 boxes Citron;
20 droms Figs, Liquorice;
5 boxes Gum Drops, 3 do. Jujube Drops;
5 boxes Gum Drops, 3 do. Jujube Drops;
1 box Conversation Lozenges;
1 box Conversation Lozenges;
1 cask Currants, 12 boxes Raisins;
1 cask Currants, 12 boxes Raisins;
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.
April 18, 1854.

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE undersigned returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charleatown and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received as INSTRUCTER in the art of PENMASHIP; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same
He, having been engaged for sometime in giving

it a continuance of the same

He, having been engaged for sometime in giving instructions, to a class in this place, and, rendered entire satisfaction to those who have been in attendance, still offers his services to all who desire to improve in this noble art.

JOHN T. SKINNER. Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1854-tf 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 surrounding Community.

Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth inserted—either on physic or gold plates, can have it

serted—either on proots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner. J. S. AULABAUGH. Sent. 20. 1853. BLAKE'S PATENT BLAKE'S PATENT
FIRE PROOF PAINT.

The subscriber has received a large supply of this valuable Paint, which he is prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates.

Charlestown April 25, 1854 most reasonable rates. Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

For sale wholesale or retail by NOTICE.

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

E. M. AlsQUITH. out respect to persons. E. M. Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854. 10,000 FEET inch PLANK; 2,000 " half-inch PLANK; With Gondola Sides and Ribs—for sale at the Charles-

ON and after 1st day of April, 1854, my SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON will be closed on the Sabbath. I will keep open on Saturday night until 11 o'clock, P. M., hoping this will meet the appro-NOTICE. val of my customers.

THE undersigned are now prepared to resume business on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They will buy all kinds of GRAIN, and supply Peruvian Guano, Plaster, Salt and Lumber in all its varieties. Now is the time to lay in a supply of Peruvian Guano for Fall use. A delay until the fall would probably again disappoint our farmers in procuring this valuable manure. We require the cash to be paid to us in every instance and then it will be purchased at the lowest prices. March 7, 1854. R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the new and commodious Store-Room, under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where they expect to retain the patronage of their old friends, and from enlarged and superior capacities of accommodation, to receive the visits of many new ones. One of the firm is now in the East, and designs procuring one of the largest and most carefully selected assortment of Goods ever offered in this market, to which the attention of the public generally is most respectfully invited.

BROWN & WASHINGTON.

Charlestown, April 4, 1854. Charlestown, April 4, 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 youches for them and gives bond of indemnity at this office.

F. BECKHAM, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1854. WINDOW GLASS .- French and Ame Glass of the following sizes: 8x10, 10x12 VV Glass of the following sizes: 8x10, 10x12, 10x 14, 10x15, 11x14, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, and 18x22 for sale by [April 25] L. M. SMITH.

RESH 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 every variety 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 eash 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. Kabletown, April 25, 1854. 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 saie. For further particular, is now offered for saie. A. W. CRAMER. CHAS. W. SINCLAIR,

LATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH

RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 106, Market street, Philadelphia.

May 9, 1854—tf

SADDLERY.—I have just opened a large stock of Saddlery, consisting in part of Plated and Steel Bridle Bits, plated and Steel Stirrups, a few hard-Bridle Bits, plated and Steel Surrups, a lew mards soder 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 cash or on a short credit to punctual customers.

May 2, 1854.

THOS. RAWLINS.

CREAT BARGAINS AT THE CHEAP

GREAT BARGAINS A NEW SUPPLY.—60 different kinds of Candies, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Palmnuts, Pecannuts, Figs, Raisms, Oranges, Lemons, Coccanuts, 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.

CROCERIES, GROCERIES.—N. O. Suga Gold cents, Porto Rica for 8 cents, Crushed Suga Molasses, Rice, Tea from 75 cents to \$1.25, Peppe Allspice, Mould Candles, as low as can be nad in the county.

JAMES H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854. ummit Point, May 23, 1854.

OFFERS his professional services to the Citizen
of Chalestown and its vicinity.
He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his
office one door East of it.
May 9, 1854. WINE AND BRANDY.—I have very choice and pure article of Brandles, put up in bottles for Medicin Those in want can be supplied with a pumported.

T. C. SIG

ANY quantity of POTATOES wanted by April 11, 1884. R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.