BY JAMES W. BELLER. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, "NEW SPIRIT BUILDING."
The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every
Tuesday Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid
within the year—or \$3 if not paid until after the

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the minuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

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

Secret Diseases: Gonorrhow, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Blad der, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all MERCHANT TAILORING,
THE undersigned has just returned from
New York, and is now opening at his Old
Stand, on Main street, a large and general assortment of the choicest varieties of French and English CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINENS, as also

Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men.

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

Marriage. Marriage.

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

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

(1)—Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not enticed from this office.

A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in from &c.
The modern languages will be taught if desired, as also Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss M. promises, in addition to her own earnest effort to advance her scholars, to procure able assistance, should the number of pupils require it.

TERMS.

TERMS.

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 hele 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.

A Certain Disease. 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 apply-ing to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance. synptoms of this norrid 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 article lines to form the source and the state of the state of the source and the state of the source and the state of the sta or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

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

ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poisen, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or makes the residue of his life miserable. Take Particular Notice.

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

them for either business or society,
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro duced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis-pessia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges-tive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are

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

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for General Debility.

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

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

by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.— Such persons before contemplating

Such persons before contemplating
Marriage,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.—
Weakness of the Organs
immediately cured, and full vigor restored. immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the nuncrous 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 thems lives as physicians, trifling with and ruining thems lives as physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that

Dr. Johnston decems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his cre-dentials or diplomas always bang in his Cifice. 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-ly.

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. 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory.

THE present critical state of European affairs will 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 Tonic of the future historian, written affect the living interest and excitament of the and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, writ-ten after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable his-tory of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and these their well-established literary, scientific, and theolo-

their well-established literary, scientific, and theological 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-tofure, viz:

Per annum.

For any two of the four Reviews...... For all four of the Reviews..... For Blackwood's Magazine 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00 * *Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be re-

Clubbing.

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

and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but twelve cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always ttances and communications should always

be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

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

(13-This work is nor the old "Book of the Farm," fately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.

December 27, 1853.

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

THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS. in all its various branches, will be continued at the OLD STAND by the undersigned where he will be glad to see all their old cus

tomers with as many new ones as may be pleased to call. JOHN T. RIELEY. Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854. WOOL WANTED.—We will give the highest market price for any quantity of Wool.

BROWN & WASHINGTON.

Charlestown, May 23.

\$5,000 WORTH READY-MADE

Just opening at ISAAC ROSE'S Cheap Store on Main street, Charlestown, April 4, 1854. WOOL.—1000 pounds of Wool wanted.

May 30. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. 75 BUSHELS WHITE CORN MEAL, June 5, 1864. H. L. EBY & SON,

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

factured as usual.

Miscellaurons.

Ish CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINENS, as also VESTINGS at all prices. He will make and trim to order all work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, he hopes he may be able by renewed efforts and greater facilities to retain his old and secure many new friends.

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

J. R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, April 25, 1854—tf [FP]

MISS MARGARET McMURRAN respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her school is now organized and open for the reception of additional scholars. Her course of tuition will embrace the or-

dinary as also the higher branches of a complete English education, including Orthography, Read-ing, Writing, Grammar (English and French,) Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, as also Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Physiology,

For the Elementary branches \$6 perses. of 5 months. For the higher branches \$7.50 " " " " Music, \$12 for 26 lessons.

School Rooms at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Griggs in Charlestown. [May 16, 1852—tf

The undersigned has just opened in the Shops of Dr. Mason, two doors East of the Valley Bank, a BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, at which he proposes to furnish to the citizens of Charlestown

and the farmers of the surrounding neighborhood, every kind and description of work pertaining to his business, made of the best material and sold on the

most accommodating terms. He has just returned from the East, with a choice assortment of BOOTS,

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, Gaiters of all kinds, made at the very best shops and the ma-terial 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

o render satisfaction to all.

JAMES E. JOHNSON.

REMOVAL.--NEW SUPPLY.

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

entire fresh supply, in part as follows:
1 case Sardines, 1 frail Almonds;
1 frail Filberts, 1 frail Walnuts;
5 boxes Shelled Almonds, 5 boxes Citron;

20 drums Figs, Liquorice; 5 boxes Gum Drops, 3 do. Jujube Drops; 5 boxes Oranges, 2 do. Lemons;

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

1 lot of nice Baskets; 1 case Brandy Peaches, 2 cases Pickled Onions;

2 cases Cucumber Pickles, 1 bag Palm Nuts; Also, a fresh lot of Water and Soda Crackers.

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citi

Tens 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 Companyity.

Those desiring teeth extracted-artificial teeth in-

scrted—cither on pivots or gold plates, can have it

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

L. M. SMITH.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A FINE assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES have just been received, which will
compare with any received in this market.—

Country Physicians will do well to call and examine

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

E. M. AISQUITH.

No COLORED PERSON, free or slave, will be permitted to pass on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

unless some good and responsible white person vouches for them and gives bond of indemnity at this office.

F. BECKHAM, Agent.

The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just received and is now

pening a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND

GROCERIES, embracing everyvariety usually found in country stores, which for style, quality and price are unsurpassed in the Valley. His stock was purchased at the lowest figure for cash which will enable

im to sell at greatly reduced prices. He invites an

examination of his Goods, feeling assured that they will give entire satisfaction. Orders thankfully re-

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 Charles

town, Va., is now offered for saic. For further par-

CHAS. W. SINCLAIR,

LATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH

RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 106, Market street, Phila elphia.

Dr. COOKE

OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalestown and its vicinity.

He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

HIS well-known establishment is still carried of I under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, through whom Patents may be secured

oth in this and all foreign countries, with the ut-

most fidelity and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Persons wishing for advice relative to Patents or

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,

vention. No fee or charge is made for such ex-

Private consultations held daily with Inventors

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

Models from a distance may be sent by express or

HOE & CO.'S PATENT
GROUND SAWS.
The subscribers manufacture from the best CAST

STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to

eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the

usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffen-ed by increasing them in thickness regularly from

the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great sav-

ing in timber.
They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILL, PIT

AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have forsale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO., May 16, 1854. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New York.

WINE AND BRANDY.—I have in store a

W very choice and pure article of Wines and Brandies, put up in bottles for Medicinal purposes. Those in want can be supplied with a pure article as imported.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

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-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 of on a short credit to punctual customers.

May 2, 1854.*

THOS. RAWLINS.

NEW SUPPLY.—60 different kinds of Candies,
Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Palmnuts, Pecannuts, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts,
Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Pop Syrup,
Lemon Syrup, Pickles in barrels, Pickles in jars,
Candy Toys, Brandy Peaches, for sale by

JAMES H. FRAZIER

Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

HEARTH RUGS, for sale by
June 20. A. W. CRAMER.

SKIRTS.—Colored and White Corded Skirts,
Grass Linen Silk Cloth, &c. For sale by
May 9, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

sale by Charlestown, May 23, 1854.

A. WILSON.

A. W. CRAMER.

WM. W. OVERMAN.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.

Charlestown, April 25, 1854.

For sale wholesale or retail by

out respect to persons. E. M. Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.

Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1854.

ceived and promptly filled. Kabletown, April 25, 1854.

GEO. J. RICHARDSON.

office one door East of it.

L'RESH SUPPLY OF NEW

J. S. AULABAUGH.

April 18, 1854.

Charlestown, April 18, 1854-tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. Call Soon and Get Bargains.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1854.

THE KNOW NOTHING.

"Where have you been ?" asked Mrs. Snob,

As Mr. Snob reel'd in the door;
"A pretty time to seek your home;
I'm sure it's twelve o'clock—and more.

These midnight revels will not do; Shame on you, Snob, for acting so! Where have you been! I ask again." Says he, "dear wife, I do not know."

"A pretty plight your hat is in!

And see, your coat is muddled o'er; Your nose is like a to-ma-to,

"I don't know how I met the boys,

I don't know what 'twas all about,

I don't know if 'twas pop we drank,

Or whisky, lager-beer or rum; I don't know how I-broke my nose;

Or how I mavigated hum."

"I see it all you cruel man!"

And you can scarcely reach the door.

How came you so, you naughty man,
Say, Mr. Snob, how came you so?"
"My dearest wife, don't bother me;
You've heard me say that I don't know."

And how I made my maiden speech;

Or whether 'twas a howl or screech;

Cried Mrs. Snob, excited quite;

"You've joined the men who nothing know,
And you've been meeting them to-night.

Well, I'll forgive you, if you'll tell
Why they do meet in secret so?

Say, Mr. Snob, what do they do?"

"Why, Mrs. Snob—I do not know."

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,

The eternal years of God are hers;

But error wounded writhes in pain,

people among whom it exists."

Excess of population in Tennessee is.

The number of paupers in Massa-

The number of paupers in Tennessee

Excess of pauperism in Massachusetts

Connecticut has one insane to every 502 in-

Kentucky has one insane to every 1,937 in-

Connecticut has 719 churches-1 to every 579

Kentucky has 1,018 churches-1 to every 540

Massachusetts and Connecticut together

make annually 4,037,000 gallons of ardent

Kentucky and Tennessee, 2,148,945 gallons.

and Kentucky, have got more than four times

effect of slavery. Facts are stubborn things.

inhabitants, including her slaves.

every 695 inhabitants.

517 inhabitants.

habitants.

habitants.

inhabitants.

chusetts is.....

And dies amidst her worshippers.

Poetry.

[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]

I WOULD NOT BE IN A POETIC MOOD. BY J. B. J. I would not be in a poetic mood, For it is oft the child of solitude. It tells the spirits are oppressed, And robs oblivion of its zest, It reverts to life in all its folly, And gives e'en to bliss a melancholy, It brings to the present by-gone joys, Which lull to pleasure, and then decoys-The feeling, that in time was secured, And makes more dark what we'd endured; Yes, it sinks the heart and moves the soul, Like a magic that's beyond control, For it carries the mind to days of yore, And makes the past more pungent than before, Ah! yes, it fills us with unwont'd pain, And binds the soul with memory's chain-To happy hours long since past and gone, And leaves the feelings in sadness lone. . Then the smiles of the muse I would eschew, And forget its favor and pastime too. HARPERS-FERRY, 1854.

THE HOUSEHOLD DARLING. By JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE, a working man in England-a weaver.

> Little Ella, fairest, dearest, Unto me and unto mine-Earthly cherub, coming nearest To my dreams of shapes divine ! Her brief absence frets and pains me Her bright presence solace brings, Her spontaneous love restrains me From a hundred selfish things.

Little Ella moveth lightly, Like a graceful fawn at play, Like a brooklet running brightly, In the genial smile of May; Like a breeze upon the meadows, All besprent with early flowers, Like a bird 'mid sylvan shadows, In the golden summer hours. You should see her, when with nature She goes forth to think or play,

Every limb and every feature Drinking in the joy of day; Stooping oft mid floral splendor, Snatching colors and perfumes, She doth seem so fair and tender, 'Kin to the embrosial blooms

Sweet thought sitteth like a garland On her placid brows and eyes,-Eyes which seem to see a far land Through the intervening skies; To some voice above the spheres, Whilst her earnest-features soften Into calmness, 'kin to fears. Not all mirthful is her manner, Though no laugh so blithe as hers; Grave demeanor comes upon her

When her inmost nature stirs. When a gentle lip reproves her, All her gladsome graces flee; But the word "forgiveness" moves her With new joy sets her free. Should a shade of sickness near me, Then she takes a holier grace: Comes to strengthen and to cheer me,

With her angel light of face. Up the stair I hear her coming. Duly at the morning hour, Sweetly singing, softly humming, Like a bee about a flower. Good books wake ecstatic feelings In her undeveloped mind; Holy thoughts, whose high revealings Teach her love for human kind,

Music thrills her with a fervor, Like the songs of seraphim; May bright spirits teach and nerve her To partake the perfect hymn. God of Heaven! in thy good seeing Spare this darling child to me,-Spare me this unsullied being,

Till she brings me close to thee. Unseen angels, bless her, mould Into goodness, clothed in grace, That on high I may behold her Talking with ye, face to face. SNAKE FASCINATION.

The St. Louis Herald of the 12th ult., relates a case of snake fascination which resulted fatally. The Herald vouches for the truth of the statement, the particulars of which are stated as follows: "A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, one day last week, under the following circumstances: O'Mara resides on Copperas Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacific Railroad depot. Some nine months ago, early last fall, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fleshy and hearty and apparently without any cause or complaint of sick-

By the time winter had fairly set in, she was wasted away to a mere skeleton, but as soon as the weather became cold she again seemed to revive. She never complained of being unwell, and in reply to all their inquiries in regard to her health, she invariably said she felt very well, only a little weak. As soon as spring arrived, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go out to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when if more victuals would be

given her, she would again return to the creek,

as they thought, to eat it. Finally, some of the neighbors having heard of the circumstances of the child's extraordinathat all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent can be arranged by letter. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being enabled to ob-tain Patents, it will be necessary for them to forward by mail a rough outline sketch and description of the ry conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father to watch her movements, which he did last Friday. The child had been sitting on the bank of the creek, nearly all the forenoon, until near dinner time, when she got up and went to her father's house, asking for a piece of bread and butter, and otherwise. For further information apply to or address, post paid,

ALFRED E. BEACH,

Editor and Proprietor of the People's Journal,

Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,

People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau-st., New York. again returned to the same place she had been. Her father kept behind her without making any noise. As soon as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap and receive the bread and attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing and become apparently very angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to

the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot; entertaining, as most Irish persons do, a great dread for snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of his child, not knowing the nature of the snake or the extent of the influence on his child. His blood became clogged in his veins, and he groaned in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed and glide away into the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and hethen resolved to detain his child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again next day to the creek, and follow her and kill the snake. The next morning she took a piece of bread

and again went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance shot him through the head. The child swooned; the snake squirmed and worked himself around awhile and then died; the child in the meantime recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms, acting in a man-ner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony."

ing"—"Is it, indeed, Mr. Closefit? so much the better for you." "Why so, my idol?"
"Because when it is broken out and out, you HERRING AND MACKEREL. -25 barrels of Herring and Mackerel, just received and for R. H. BROWN. may sell the pieces for gun flints."

"DIURNAL AND DIUTERNAL." John Randolph once said that "ridicule is the fairest weapon in the whole parliamentary armory;" and so it is in the editorial, if chardecus, in bello præsidium."

acterized by good humor and employed in pleasant temper. It is really in this spirit (for the thermometer is too high for a more earnest and serious mood) that we present toour readers a few comments on an article in the Washington Union of yesterday with this caption—"The Administration of Franklin Pierce." It is evident the essay from which we give the following extracts, is from the pen of some sophomore, for it has nothing of the profound and unornamented style of the senior, nor aught of the purient fancy or dramatic taste of the reputed junior editor. We should not presume to read them a lecture, for their age and great experience must have brought them, if not perfection, certainly much of excellence in writing. In this lu-

cubration we think we recognise the same exuberant and youthful volunteer whom we guessed to be author of the celebrated article to which we alluded some-time ago, and which well nigh convulsed the whole nation by means of the following warlike caption: "If I advance, follow me; if I fall avenge, me; if I retreat, kill me." These were the words of La Rochejacquelain, and to whom in terms of the most fulsome flattery that

ardent and youthful Junius likened the Presi-We felt it but neighborly at the time to read our cotemporaries a playful lecture upon the vanity of extravagant adulation; and while we would not be so presumptuous or insincere as to assume the protectorate of the Executive and his administration, soberly and in good faith, we desire to give them a hint

upon the style of their amiable eulogies. We had hoped that our seed had been sown in good ground, for in the matter to which we refer, our neighbors had somewhat improved. Yesterday morning, however, with commendable amiability, they threw open their editorial columns to this curious youthful progidy, and we are treated to the most grandiloquent essay upon the character of the President and the general course of

the administration. We are aware that we may not receive credit for the assertion, but we nevertheless ay, that, in some of the points of wisdom that are claimed, we entirely concur. But we do protest against this sickening adulation of the President, and upon his own account, if

on no other. This volunteer editor-for such in compliment to our contemporary we suppose him to be-will improve as he goes on, if the older and more experienced of the corps will prune him slightly. He evidently has some imagination, and his collegiate acquirements seem to be quite at his fingers end. Rome and the traditions of her prowess, he delights in, and his line from Horace seems to give us assurance of his classical diligence; but with all respect, we would ask the young gentleman, whose style he seeks to imitate in the following paragraph? We are quite puzzled to know. It can't be Carlyle, for it lacks the depth of philosophy and the perplexing involution that characterize the writings of that distinguished author-an eccentricity that has sometimes been called affectation. It, however, has one very striking likeness to him; and that is, that no human being can understand it; and as he has not quite the reputation yet of the eminent author to whom we have referred, we must beg our readers to interpret what is more difficult for us, even with all our classical rustiness, than a transla-

tion of his Latin. Here it is: "Yet, in all manner of publications, diurnal and diuternal, scattered multitudinous as autumnal leaves over our happy land, in all species of utterance, from the most insane ravings of ignorance and malice to the most seductive accents of eloquence, the people are urged to be persuaded 'that they may be bet-

ter governed." Now, really, was there ever such superb nonsense? "Diurnal and diuternal, scattered multitudinous as autumnal leaves"-" species of utterance"-"insane ravings," &c. At first, so startled were we by the "diuternal" -we stood with fortitude the "diurnal"that we reckoned our youthful contemporary was taking an astronomical view of the President; though the observation we could not comprehend. We will grant a "publication" may be diurnal, but we would respectfully suggest that daily is much plainer to plain people. But what diuternal meant, we were driven to our lexicon to ascertain. From the definition, we concluded the word was only employed to give a striking sound to the ear, for it scarcely differs at all from its kinsman. We do not profess to be erudite; and we are sorry to say we were quite truant to our early lingual studies; but there is one language we think we tolerably well understand-that is,

the good old Anglo-Saxon. But let us look a little further down. The Union continues-" Let us examine. The vitality of the principle in the individual citizen has been vindicated in the face of the world in the person of Koszta; and the inviolability of the liberty of an American citizen is now for the first time a national dogma, as real as to the Roman citizen in the proudest days of his republic, when her eagle awed the world

with the shadow of its wings." Is it possible that this is the first time that the "vitality of the principle" (we are not quite sure what principle he means) in the individual citizen has been vindicated? Is Koszta's the only instance, and this the first time, that the inviolability of the liberty of an American citizen has been constituted a national dogma? (We leave the eagle flight out of the question.) The only oasis in this to be true, that "imperious Spain has yielded to our just demands for former and later inju-

"Thus has the security of the citizen been established, and the dignity and glory of the nation sustained and advanced throughout the world, by this exercise of the sovereignty of the people intrusted to his hands. "How has he exercised this sovereignty at

home ?" Now, we feel half disposed to grow serious. for this youthful tyro seems inclined to commit his orthodox democratic journal to a most Cambridge, July 17, 1854. dangerous federal principle, wholly as dangerous as its early advocacy of the construction of the Pacific railroad by the general government, and whose article made so jubilant our esteemed but federal contemporary of the National Intelligencer, that he fancied himself reading one of Mr. Clay's splendid efforts in favor of a general internal improvement system. Does the Washington Union mean to say that there is any such thing as the sov-

ereignty of the people of the United States?

Does it mean to merge the sovereignty and ceeded to say: rights of the States of this Union into the federal, but we had hoped obsolete idea, that the people of the whole country can transfer it? Or does he mean that the Executive holds in the hollow of his hand any such delegated sovereignty? Why, it is in direct opposition to, and violation of, the very spirit of our Union. Really, with all due deference, and not unkindly, we must say our young unknown has made a great mistake in his understanding of the democratic creed. The Union

"In the illustrious roll of our patriot Presi- England.

dents, where, since the days of Washington. will history point to one more clear in his high office than Franklin Pierce? 'In pace

This we give to our readers, commending particularly the Latin, for which we will ever feel grateful, for it brings back our school-boy days. Please write English, and stop your flattery.—Washington Sentinel.

A SCATHING LETTER. To the Editors of the Boston Commonwealth :-Gentlemen-You have done me the honor of using my name very freely in your paper, and giving it quite a celebrity among your numerous readers. It seems hard that an entire stranger, visiting the North for the first time, and making a temporary sojourn in your city, in the innocent pursuit of pleasant recreation, should be denounced as a slave-holder and abused as a kidnapper. You gentlemen are men of education and refined manners. You think with elegant ease and write with classic facility. "Villain," "Dog" and "Slaveholder" dance through your learned editorials in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. Allow me to suggest that these

are the gloomy companions of a distempered imagination, the melancholy madness of fanaticism. I am, sirs, a plain, unread planter, having spent my whole life in the unlettered field; if, therefore, I should in this letter offend against the rules of good breeding or hid, and-Lindley Murray, I crave your pardon, I beg your forgiveness.

That I am a slaveholder I do not deny .-As such I expect to live, as such I hope to die. I own my slaves by the title of inheritance and purchase, precisely the same by which the citizens of Massachusetts owned theirs during the Revolution. My negroes are well clothed and well fed. They have never known want or suffering from neglect. They have religious instruction, and their piety, I can safely say, will compare must favorably with their pseudo friends of the North. In sickness I attend them, and in old age I take care of and provide for them, and while you are abusing, they, like good old Uncle Tom, are daily praying for their master's welfare. You have recently indulged in a brotherly, I may almost say a fatherly solicitude in my behalf, by making through your paper an anxious inquiry of my whereabouts. For this I have to thank you, and can only say that I should long since have reported myself, and made, I trust, a feeling impression on your worships'

persons, but have been prevented by your municipal laws. I am credibly informed that the Hon. Chas. Sumner, not by the Grace of God, but by a Coalition, now a Senator in Congress, once refused with great indignation, to shake hands with a citizen of Georgia, because he was a slaveholder. You, sirs, would no doubt, a la Sumner, feel the same pious indignation at the touch of a citizen of Louisiana. I am happy to find that this feeling is mutual, and I have taken the pains to identify your persons, and in abolition parlance, "to spot you." The "dies ira" -the days of wrath will yet come. We will meet, I hope, before we die on other soil, where the avenger of wrongs can take his redress. I sail for Europe in a few days. During my absence I shall spend some time in the great city of Paris, and will make it my especial business to be presented to the Emperor of the French, and will bespeak you most kindly to his Imperial Highness. As you have recently gone largely into the red pepper trade, I have no doubt but the Emperor could be induced to exchange the products of Cayenne for copies

of your spicy journal. In case the good people of Boston should (as I am told they are likely to do.) expel you from their midst and send you off a vagrant wanderers on unhospitable shores, write me to Baton Rouge; you have my address, and I will, unto you, some bowels of compassion show. I will employ you both as overseers of my negroes. I think you would make admirable drivers-the worst abolitionists generally do. But remember, you must leave off that abominable habit of using red pepper .-Our negroes won't stand that. Like well-bred soldiers and good sailors, they never object to wholesome punishment, when properly inflicted. With a broad-brimmed Panama hat, a check-shirt and a negro whip, I think you would cut quite as respectable an appearance as you do now the miserable quill-driver for an abolition Press. To tell you the truth gentlemen, you may not know it, but you are in very bad odor among your neighbors. Red pepper can't possibly save you. I am told that nine-tenths of the citizens of Boston loathe and despise you, and the other tenth use you as their dirty tool. What a pity-that the beautiful city of Boston, the Athens of America, the Home of Science, of Industry, of Wealth and Beauty, should be blurred and blotched by such a moral excrescence as your paper. No character is too pure, no intentions too honorable, no age too venerable, no grave too hallowed against the slimy touch of your harpy-hands. Beware-the fate of Actwon stares you in the face. Marat was a fanatic-he died at the hands of a fanatic.-Already you have made a narrow escape .-The military came nigh firing on your office on a memorable occasion of red pepper notoriety, and your hides may yet smart with the same "piquant sauce" prepared for others. In conclusion, adieu.—One word of advice before we part. Don't tell so many bald-headed

lies in your paper. Never tell your readers again that "Sims was whipped to death, and that Burns was never the property of Col. Suttle." People won't believe such stuff. If you must lie, why in Heaven's name lie discreetly! Lie circumstantially, but don't lie directly.-I shall send you a lock of my hair as a memento of my kindest regards. May you and your confrere, Mr. Jones, (the colored gentlehifalutin article to an intelligent reader, is man of veracious memory,) have a delightful the flaunting assertion, which, though it time during my absence; and although you butter from her hand; and when she would has not officially transpired, we must believe will not dine, as I shall, with Queens and Emperors, still I shall expect you to kick up a row occasionally at Faneuil Hall, and steal a negro or two by way of keeping your hands | cess, though we cannot help thinking she in and the public mind on the "qui vive." It would do better with a little 'un than Lyttleis finally my sincere wish and desire that you ton, with a rap than capias. All women like and his Sable Worship may still continue to a declaration, though most prefer another

be undivided. ever to remember me. Your slaveholder to command.

H. W. Allen, of La.

J. B. Gough.-The Norfolk Argus pours "hot shot" into this celebrated temperance lecturer, because, in the course of a speech in Middlesbrough, England, a few weeks ago, he disclosed his abolition feelings by alluding, in a falsely colored manner, to the sale of a slave in Norfolk. The Darlington and Stockton Times contains a report of his speech, in which the speaker was describing some of the scenes he had witnessed in England, and then pro-

"He never saw such an enormity as that but once before, and that was in Norfolk, America; and on that occasion he saw a crowd of men standing around another who was mounted on a box and two women before him. The man on the box was saying only 237 dollars offered for this woman. Can't you say another 3? Will nobody bid 240 dollars? A man and utterly refuse to appear at any tables where another 3? Will nobody bid 240 dollars? A manout in the crowd went up to her, and putting his hand into her mouth, looked at her teeth, and turning and twisting her about as you would treat an animal. He could not contain himself—it was the most damnable sight he ever witnessed in a christian country." His wife, (he continued) was with him, and her cheek was blanched and her lip was pale, for fear her husband would be attacked. He was taken off the spot by a friend, &c."

After this, Mr. Gough would do well to remain in England.

NO. 4

BLANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, & EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

G-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable's BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c.,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,

To the editor.

Cold Stream, Hampakire county, Va., July 17, 1854.

Friend Beller: Since I saw you last I've experienced the ups and downs incident to a tourist among the earlier settlers—I have been migrating some ten miles around and am fully satisfied to return to the "Garden Spot," rather than continue westward. The mountains and hills abound in a variety of timber, among which I have recognized the sugar maple, the ash and the beech. The vales alone repay the farmer his toil and labor bestowed, and usually they are so narrow that a farm of 300 or 500 acres will contain only about 50 tillable and productive land. The soil appears to be of a sandy nature, not far underneath of which is the flinty heart of old hard-pan. The drought, in addition to the wily joint-worm and destructive fly has nearly (and in many instances entirely) ruined the wheat crop; I have seen many fields in which what little wheat there was is still standing, not being a sufficient yield to repay cutting. Oats looks sparse and short. The Corn will compete with the major portion of our Jefferson fields. The land is easily tilled and well-watered, being better adapted to grazing than to agriferson fields. The land is easily tilled and well-watered, being better adapted to grazing than to agriculture. I doubt not if some ready writer and free-thinker, like Col. Fremont, resided here to glowingly purtray the "fertility of the soil" and buoyancy of its "balmy mornings" permanent settlers would be induced to purchase, and these forests would be induced to purchase, and these forests would as a kind friend informed me, the morning of the 13th, that his "horse was at my service, to ride when and just where I pleased," I thought I would visit the famed rock termed "Caudy's Castle," some (I was told) two miles from the Capon River. After riding one long mile I was informed that it was still "three miles farther." I spurred on, but judge of a Yankee's surprise in arriving at the end of these three and crossing a corn field to ascertain that I had "four miles further to go and through a thick woods?" Thought I he that would win must labor, and I reined the "baste" into the woody pathway and rode up

Thought I he that would win must labor, and I reined the "baste" into the woody pathway and rode up rough hillocks and through quiet vales, naught occurring to mar my quiet muse except the buzzing pheasant and frisky squirrel regaling themselves in the sun's scorching rays. After an hours' ride, I observed in the distance a cleared spot, containing a log house and other buildings, which as I approached the former I found inhabited. Upon enquiring I learned I was "within 1½ mi'es of the rock, some 200 feet aboveit—to find and ascend which would require a guide." My informant very much regretted that, owing to harvest, &c., he could not accompany me, I offered to recompense him, only to hear him say: "Come up some day next week and I'll furnish you with a gun and we'll go and see the Castle Rock and kill some game." Perceiving there was no alterna-In a government like our own, light will shine forth in spite of every effort to keep it The great discussion in our congressional halls has closed, probably the most important question that ever did or ever will come before Congress, the "Nebraska bill." In examining these celebrated discussions, we see many facts stated, the truth of which is demonstrated with with a gun and we'll go and see the Castle Rock and kill some game." Perceiving there was no alternative, at his urgent solicitations I alighted and while the good lady was preparing dinner and my faithful animal was laying in his stock of the needful, this kind man piloted me one-quarter of a mile through the under-brush to the "Castle Ridge Rocks" on the border of "Burnfield's Hollow." We were soon perched when this serverer aminence some 200 feet the same analytical reasoning as a proposition of Legendre. We are not intending to enter into a discussion of this question; far from it. But we propose, in as few words as possible, to give some of the arguments offered by Senator perched upon this scraggy eminence some 200 feet above the level and enjoyed a fine sight indeed—could see (my guide said) into the State of Maryland I The rocks are composed of stratas of sand, having crevices and apertures worn through them in Butler, of South Carolina, to deny the charge made by Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, that "slavery is a curse, demoralizing to the The population of Massachusetts is 993,499 various directions. They are covered with a mossy carpeting—deprived of which their ascent would not only be difficult, but quite impossible. One rock The population of Tennessee is 1,092,625 about two feet wide and twenty high was out to me, standing entirely alone, upon its "own hook" and foundation, reminding me of the fellow, in time of war, who shot every body who approached him, and when asked which side Hz fought for replied: "Not either, I fight on my own hook!"

From these rocks I could see the junction of the Capon and North Rivers to form the Capon proper, &c. These rocks, as well as "Caudy's Castle," were Massachusetts, with a less number of inhabinoted retreats for the Indians. It is said that, in the tants, has over eight times the number of pautime of the war, a man by the name of Caudy secreted himself in this rock, hence its name. At one time five Indians attempted to take him therefrom and as fast as they would stick in their encephalons, old The insane of Massachusetts are..... 1,647 The insane of Tennessee are 478 Caudy would decapitate and draw them in, who like the "spider and the fly, ne'er found their way out Excess of insanity in Massachusetts 1,169 again." After losing two of their number and awaiting their return in vain, the remnant conclud-Massachusetts has 1.430 churches-one for ed to return to the wigwam and leave Caudy "alone in his glory." Now, Beller, don't call this a "Yan-kee yarn," as I rehearse it verbatim as it was told to me. "A confession of ignorance being laudable, Tennessee has 1,639 churches-one for every where the means to remove a difficulty is not within our reach." I know not whether it is a matter of history or not. By the foregoing you perceive how deceptive these everlasting hills are! As two miles was the whole distance at first and I travelled nine Kentucky has nearly three times the inhabitants of Connecticut, and pauperism in Con-and still had one and a half to go! I found corn cake, bacon and preserves just as palatable on that chestnut mountain as in town, to all of which I done Thus we see that Kentucky, with three times ample justice and after rendering my obligations to the landlord and his better half, for their hospitable the inhabitants, has less than half the number

treatment, I was soon on my way rejoicing. An M. D. has proffered his services to pilot me to the rock. If I go I'll tell you more about it (if worthy.)

Nature has bestowed her scenery in old Hampshire with an unsparing hand. From her numerous and inexhaustible springs to the cool and babbling rivulets—from her smooth pebbles to the lofty and ragged rocks—from the slightly elevated hillock to the inaccessible mountain—she displays her all-wise mechanism, which the combined ingenuity of all ages cannot fully copy or justly imitate.

Last Sabbath I rode three miles to a log schoolhouse to Church. All came horse-back and on
"Berlim's line." The Rev. dissected his subject creditably—the little church was full to overflowing and being the warmest day I've yet experienced here, overcoats were unneeded and fans required to pro-

Thus Massachusetts and Connecticut, with duce a breeze or "raise the wind." about two-thirds the population of Tennessee The "Ice Mountain" is six miles west of this, I was there and remained two hours the 15th, but as I have an invitation to attend a party and intend going there the 18th, I'll defer remarks upon this unpathe pauperism, three times the insanity, and a less number of churches for moral instruction, ralleled topic to some future date. and make 1,886,255 gallons more of liquid poison for the ruin of their people, and still there are some who speak of the demoralizing

BRAVE GIRL.—The Schohaire Republican relates the following incident of the late

[San Antonio Texan.

fire which destroyed the Richmondville Semi-"There are many interesting incidents which occurred during the fire, among which we recollect hearing the following: A young girl, aged fifteen years, daughter of Mr. H. Warner, living near the Seminary, was at the school when the alarm of fire was given .-Knowing her parents to be absent, she immediately ran home, and from the excessive excitement she fainted when she reached the house. She soon rallied, however, and slipping off her shoes and stockings, gained access to the roof of the house, when she directed her little brother to pass up water .-Here, amid the smoke and cinder which were constantly falling, she continued to fight the fire, passing from one part of the roof to another, where stout hearted men would shrink to venture, until the danger was over, and her fathers building saved from the flames. Such a girl is worthy of a good husband, if she lives to get married, and her good sense will undoubtedly lead her to make a proper selection. Mr. W. may well be proud of such

WOMAN LAWYERS. The New Bedford Mercury, after chronicling the fact that one of the female spouters in the late Woman's Rights Convention, said

quite humorously: "We wish this new portia all possible sucaffiliate and hang together in concord, or by kind to that in a writ. Still, our Blackstone any other sort of cord, and in death may you in skirts may succeed wonderfully well in courting, and win a silk gown in advance of With many marks of regard, I beg you all her male competitors. The only injustice, is that her rhetoric, may be heightened and rendered more heavenly by a pretty countenance, the present race of lawyers being by no means beautiful as to the phiz. In that case, as Sappho filched the laurels from Pindar, not by the force of her poetry, but by the fairness of her face, so 'Squire Nancy or Polly may carry off decisions from our soft hearted judges, when the law and the evidence are both on the side of some long nosed, ill

favored, special pleader in pantalogus." The Norfolk Argus, thus humorous ly satirises the "Know Nothings:" We understand that the native poultry down East, are organizing "Know Nothing" socie-

ties, designed to exclude all future importa-tions of Shanghais from the privileges of the foreign fowls are served up, while the "biddiee" complain that the huge monsters from abroad steal all the big grains of wheat, &c., about the threshing floors. Feathers will fly before the affairs are settled.

The man who courted an inve ays it is not half so good as an affectionate gir

"Capon Springs" are 18 miles from "Cold Stream."

Quite a party of us intend going there this week—
should be glad to meet you and neighbor Gallaher there-presume you need the benefit of some spring. to refresh your drooping spirits after such a severe tug in the harvest field. But hold—old quill—you're getting almost as long and tough as that "92 year old goose." Yours, with esteem, HAMPSHIRE. Yours, with esteem, The Baltimore Patriot presents an interesting view of the probable effects of the organization and pro-gress of this new and most valuable territory upon southern interests. In view of the violent efforts of the abolitionists to prevent its pre-occupation by slaveholders, the Patriot thinks that the theories of political philosophers are rarely realized by events, and that the "geographical position of Kansas is such that its nearest outlets must be through southern States, and by way of southern ports. Its cotton hemp, and tobacco, whether grown by free or slave labor, will thus tend to promote the commercial prosperity of the South. The great railroad to the Pacific will pass near Kansas. The interests of that State will be thus united with the southern States, in spite of the malevolent motives with which it is now sought to be settled with the sworn foes of the South, Let the abolitionists organize immigrant companies; let them administer the anti-slavery oaths to them. The first crop made in Kansas will be sent by a southern route—will be sold in a southern port, and the immigrant will perceive the selfish injustice by which he was sent as the irreconcilable foe of those with whom his interests are identical. States located within the cotton and tobacco latitude, can never be persuaded to war against those great staples.— And the time will come when any injury to Charles-ton, Norfolk, Baltimore or New Orleans will be resisted with as much courage by Kansas and Nebras-ka, as the invasion of those cities was, during the last war, hy the people of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. Since the sectional line has been obliterated, and the badge of disqualification removed, we are indifferent whether the country shall be dedicated to slavery or

and Canada, cannot deprive us of it." FLOCK OF SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald states that 47 sheep and 14 lambs, worth some \$300, were killed near a tree in that town, on the 15th ult, by a discharge of lightning, the direction of which was evidently from the earth, as locks of wool were driven into the tree along which the fluid passed, and the fibres of the wood were brushed upwards.

net. God and geography have given the commercial control of the new territory to the southern States, and all the British abolitionists in New York

A FARMER INDEED.—Jacob Strackhan, of Illinois, has a farm of ten thousand acres, and has upon it, this year, 2,300 acres of corn, which will yield him but cut up, and given to them, stalks and all. He owns another farm, six miles long by four broad.—He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

THE CULTURE OF SILK IN VIRGINIA .- MODS. BOTTS. the Republican states, is now in Danville, Yirginia, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in that vicinity for the cultivation of mulberry and the manufacture of silk. This business was conducted once near that place on a very large scale, but from the bad management proved a failure.

Mindrulof Business.—The following appears bona fide in the Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 6th ult.:

A Card.—Mr. Simpson returns his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services at his daughter's funeral. He has now resumed his business, and solicits a chare of public patronage.

day before yesterday, among them being the celebrated trotters Mac. Tacony, Frank Forester, and Barnum. The first named was purchased by Mr. Mann of our city for \$4,100 as was also Frank Forester, for the sum of 2,350. Tacony brought \$3,700, purchased by J. G. Bevens of New York. Barnum was sold at private sale for \$2,850. Two mares, warranted to trot a mile in 2,40 singly and 2,15 together, were bought by Mr. Getson for \$1,150.

Dr. Wm. H. Astrison the supposed sender of the internal machine to Mr. Allice and sender of the internal machine to Mr. Allice



CHARLESTOWN:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1854

A GREAT SACRIFICE. The valuable Water Power, Cotton Factory and Machinery, with a number of other Dwellings, situated on the Island of Viginius, near Harpers-Ferry, was sold on Tuesday last, for \$25,000. Mr. A. H. Henn, the owner of the Island Mill was the purchaser. This property has been sold at a great sacrifice to its stockholders, as the whole of the Capital Stock, some \$125,000, has been sunk, and the property not bringing enough to pay the debts yet outstanding against it! We hope for better things for the future, as it has fallen into the hands of a gentleman of abundant capital and great business capa-

It not unfrequently happens that persons seeking the patronage of the public in the vicinity in which they live, forget the obligation of reciprocity resting upon them, they seek patronage at home, but go abroad for the medium of communicating their wants. Now encouraging each other. If we are not sufficiently intelligible to those for If we understand the principle of reciprocity, it is in ed, we shall take occasion at another time to be more specific.-Free Press,

[Our neighbor has expressed very clearly our own notions upon this subject, and we hope it may be of service to those who only regard Editors as dray-horses to carry other people's burden, whi'st but few are willing to reciprocate the favor, or the service rendered.]

JOINT WORM CONVENTION.

A Convention of farmers was held in Warrenton last week to take some steps and devise some means to rid the country of the Joint Worm. JAMES K. MARSHALL was President of the Convention, and R. N. NOLAND Secretary. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Carter, Peyton and NoLAND. A committee of twelve was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention, with regard to the object for which they had assembled .-The following is the plan recommended:

First-To prepare well the land intended for wheat and to sow it early in the earliest and most thrifty and hardy varieties, and do nothing calculated to Second-To use guano, or some other fertilizer,

liberally; and to use it always when seeding corn Third-To burn the stubble on every field of wheat rye or oats, and all thickets and other harbors of regetable growth contiguous to the crop; and we furthermore recommend our farmers to sow their crops in large bodies and as compact forms as is practicable; and, if possible, that neighbors arrange amongst themselves to sow adjoining fields in wheat

-To feed all the wheat straw or other that may be infested, in racks or pens, or on confined burn all on or before the 1st of May, to burn carefully all the

straw that has not been fed. MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

The celebrated P. T. BARNUM's Museum and Menagerie will exhibit in this place on this, (Tuesday) evening. It is said to be the greatest establishment now travelling in the country. The price of admission is only a quarter, to the whole of the establi hment, in- the Union, as they did over the Hartford Conven-Wild Animals, Wax Statuary, Mr. Jengel's performances in the Dens, the Baby Elephant, Mr. Nellis' performances, &c. For further particulars see ad-

North Carolina opens the August elections on Thursday next-a governor and the legislature to be chosen-upon which depend two United States Senators. Missouri, on the 7th, elects congressmen and a legislature; and, as the seat of Mr. Atchison in the Senate runs out, the feud between him and Mr. Benton will be bitter. Iowa also elects a legislature, which is to choose a Senator to succeed A. C. Dodge.

The Albany (Geo.) Patriot recommends the establishment of factories in that section of the Union for the fabrication of coarse cotton goods. The editor remarks: "There is not, probably, in the United States, a section where the manufacture of coarse cottons would pay better than in this. We have abundant and cheap water power all around, inviting us to its use." Let the people of the south, in Georgia and elsewhere, where the same facilities as those mentioned above are abundant, engage in manufactures, and they will build up a powerful break-water against abolition aggression. The south must look to its own internal development if it wishes to "conquer a peace" with its enemies.

Mr. TULLY McKINNEY, of this county, committed suicide on Monday morning a week, whilst in a state of mental derangement, near the mill of the late Isaac Strider, in the vicinity of the Opequon creek, by hanging himself. Several years ago he was an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, in Staunton, but under the kind treatment of Dr. Stribling was restored .-He was a worthy citizen owning a small farm near Leetown. He has left a wife and several children, to

deplore his melanchaly end. FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

Independence day was celebrated with great spirit in London by a large party of Americans. A magnificent dinner was give at the "Star & Garter," by George Peabody, the great American Banker, to about a hundred and fifty of his countrymen who were then in the British Metropolis. There were also present a considerable number of the English aristocracy, who seemed to enjoy themselves greatly. The Queen delicately expressed her approval of the celebration by sending the portraits of herself and Prince Albert, from the throne room, to decorate the dining hall. These celebrated portraits had never before been removed from the throne room.

The "Day we celebrate"-" The memory of Washington" and the other usual toasts were drank with enthusiasm, and "Hail Columbia,"-" Yankee Doodle," and the other usual airs were played. Indeed the celebration of the 4th of July is the same everywhere. Wherever in foreign lands, Americans get together, they celebrate the day, and if a single stragler gets so far away from home, that he cannot meet any of his countrymen, he celebrates the day on his own account. If he can do no better, he throws up his hat and gives three cheers for the "stars and stripes," and concludes the celebration by whistling

63-The Property of the Weverton Manufacturing Company, in Washington County, Md., is offered for sale, entire or in lots to suit purchasers. . The weter power is unsurpassed, and the improvements constructed very superior, yet strange to say have produced worse than nothing. The capitalists of our country, with judicious management, could make no better investment than at Weverton.

15 In publishing a list of the graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, last week, we gave the residence of J. L. Stephenson and W. H. Harrison as from Jefferson, whilst the tormer is the son of Mr. Wm. A. Stephenson of Fauquier, and the latter of Burr W. Harrison of Loudoun.

65 Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., of this county, has accepted an invitation, extended to him by the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to deliver an Address at its next annual Fair, to be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September next near Hagerstown.

AS-R. Hall Walton, of this county, was among the graduates of Delaware College. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. E. Payson Walton, of this State.

13- Joseph Bowers committed suicide on Monday week last, at his residence at the mouth of the Opequon, in Berkeley county, by hanging himself.

83-Col. John F. Hamtramck, who has been presiding as Mayor of Shepherdstown, for a number of years, tendered his resignation a few days

03-The Richmond Enquirer contains an interesting memoir of Thomas Ritchie, prepared by an old and intimate friend. It occupies nearly nine

BJ-It is reported that David E. Sickles and John Van Buren both of New York, and who are now in ad, will probably fight a duel. The difficulty out of a speech made by Mr. Van Buren in one Hall some months since.

FEMALE SESTINARY.

MR. EDITOR:—I would suggest the propriety of calling a meeting of the citizens of Charlestown, to take measures for the establishment of a Female Seminary in our village. While other towns less populous and less able sustain schools, which command universal respect, ours—the County-seat of the most lucrative section of Virginia—is entirely destitute of a first class school, such as the interests

It would be far cheaper to establish a permanent Seminary wherein to educate our Daughters at home, where they would not be exposed to the unknown influences inherent to many institutions we might patronize, but momentarily be under our parental care and supervisions. But this is not all. It reflects credit upon any town and is a good passpor of the philanthropic zeal and public spirit of its citizens, throughout the Union.

We need a Seminary here upon anti-sectarian and republican principles—established and sustained for the universal benefit of all and for the honor and pros-

perity of our lovely village.

The thorough education of our Daughters is a subject fraught with the deepest interest to every parent, and worthy our united efforts. Let us then enter upon this subject without delay. Call a meeting, ropose a Teacher, appoint trustees and do all other business necessary for the permanent establishment and maintenance of the best Female Seminary in the ONE INTERESTED. Old Dominion.

PURCHASE OF THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS. There is doubtless some foundation far the story that the Russian Government has proposed to sell its possessions on this continent to the United States. In 1803 the Emperor Napoleon transferred the sov-reignty of Louisiana to this country, when he foresaw that its conquest by the British was inevitable. In like

manner Nicholas may be willing to surrender his American possessions to the United States, rather than see them fall into the hands of his enemy.

We have little sympathy with the school of rapid expansionists, but there are urgent reasons of the State why this government should accept the offer of the Cran. In the first place it is not for the interest. of the Czar. In the first place it is not for the interest of this country that British power should achieve any farther extension on the American continent.— But the conquest of the Russian possessions would immensely aggrandise that power by an increase of territory and by the acquisition of important military and commercial advantages. By the purchase of the Russian possessions the United States would not only prevent the dangerous domination of a rival power, but would appropriate these advantages to itself. Sitka is an important military station, and the best whaling depot in the Pacific ocean. We can imagine no objection which might conterbalance the argument in favor of the purchase.

It is not irrelevant to state in this connection, that it is understood an important commercial convention has been concluded between Mr. Marcy and the Russian Minister, in which the most liberal principles of maritime law are mutually acknowledged and guarantied, and important commercial advantages conceded by the Czar to this country. The Russian government has always manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States.

[Richmond Enquirer. RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

BUFFALO, July 28 .- I learn from the most reliable source that the ravages of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge on the Canada side is far worse than represented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday. and he found almost everything capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without

He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and the dead body of her child, seven years old, lying by her side, in an advanced state of decomposition. In another house he found two men, one dead and the other dying without succor. In another shanty he found three unburied bodies, so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them, and set fire to the shanty, and con-I learn as a reliable fact that several bodies only

partially consumed were to-day being rooted up and Mr. Fillmore and his son leave here to-morrow for

The Vermont Patriot draws the following striking and truthful parallel between the action of the opponents of Democracy now, and the action of the opponents of the Democracy in the days of the triumph over the traitors to the Constitution and cluding Gen. Tom Thumb, the entire collection of | tion traitors, who were animated by the same fanat-

> "The Hartford Convention was called among other things, 'to check the encroachments of the slave power,' which it was said the purchase of Louisiana was intended to advance, an which Mr. Jefferson and the Democratic party were accused of secretly aiding. And this was to be done by the formation of a grand sectional NORTHERN PARTY, whose object was treason to the States and a dissolution of the Union. The Northern men who favored the Convention denounced their Southern party friends, and cutting loose from them, attempted a magnificent coalition of all parties, to carry out their treasonable schemes, under the specious pretext of checking the advance of the slave power, and meeting the overwhelming influence of the South in our national councils. What is the difference between the origin, the objects and the pretexts of the old and the new Federal parties? NONE AT ALL! Now, as then, disappointed office-seekers and broken down party hacks, are the leaders, traitors, tories, fanatics, infidels, atheists, the tools, the pretext, the slave power and the influence of the South; a sectional party the instrument; and a dissolution of the Union the object! The instincts of the men, the material, the tools, the pretext and the object are

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, July 28.

The Homestead Likely To Go Over-Army Re-Organization Bill Passed-The Greytown Burning-River and Harbor Bill-The Charge Against Judge Bayly-A Family Feud-Henry A. Wise. The homestead bill, as amended by the Senate, will probably go over to the next session. There is considerable opposition to the bill as it passed the Senate on the part of those who voted for Mr. Dawson's bill in the House. The bill will not pass without a committee of conference, unless the Senate recede from some of its amendments.

The army bill as reported by Mr. Faulkner, meeting, as I observed in my letter of yesterday, with so many serious objections in the House, that gentleman this morning reported an excellent substitute; rais ing the pay of the privates and non-commiss officers, encouraging veterans to re-enlist, and pro viding for promotions from the ranks. This is an excellent bill, thoroughly republican in its provisions, and well worthy of the support of the whole country. It was passed at once without a

A great fuss is now making about the burning of the wooden shanties at Greytown. As nobody has been killed, and as good care was taken that nobody should be killed, by giving timely notice to quit the conflagration, not quite as serious as that of Moscow, can only serve to convince the subjects of the Mosquito King that it is, perhaps, quite as profitable to have the good will of the United States as to enjoy the protectorate of Great Britain. The Senate is now performing a play called "Love's Labor Lost," in discussing and, perhaps, passing the river and harbor bill. That bill will

not become the law of the land this session or the

The committee called by Judge Bayly, of Va., to investigate his own conduct while, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, he was acting on the Mexican indemnity, have had Mr. B. F. Green before them, the person who preferred the charges. Upon being interrogated, he admitted that he only made the charge from hearsay, and gave the Hon Henry A. Wise as his author. The Hon. Henry A. Wise has accordingly been summoned. It is a great misfortune that an old family fend (for Messrs. Bayly and Wise are first cousins, and have been enemies from boyhood,) should this be unhappily revived .-Virginia is large enough, and has so great a share in the national glory of America, that she can assuredly own two more distinguished statesmen and patriots

without fear of envy or detraction. 65-The amount of taxes levied upon the property of the city of New York, for the year 1854, is about five millions of dollars. The whole value of the property in the city is four hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and the increase of the value of property since last year is forty-eight millions. The rate of taxation is over one per cent. The Police costs eight hundred and seventy-two thousand, the Public Schools six hundred and thirty-three thousand, repairing and cleaning the streets, three hundred and ninety thousand, A ms House, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, &c., &c. The revenue of the city of New York is greater than that of fifteen of the States combined, and nearly oue-tenth

city that! Fire.-A new house, just erected at Dam No. 6, in Morgan county, by Dr. A. C. Hammond, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Mr. Samuel Rice, the carpenter who built it, lost all his tools .-Some suspicion exists that it was the work of an incendiary, though it may have been set on fire by sparks from the locomotive as the house was near

as great as that of the Federal Government, A great

the railroad. M3-The daughter of Ex-President FILLMORE, only 22 years of age, died on the 26th ultimo, near Buffalo, New York. She was regarded as a most estimable and intelligent young lady, and her death seems to be very sincerely deplored by all who enjoyed her

VIRGINIA SILK IN LONDON.—A medal awarded by the London World's Fair to John W. Gill, of Wheel-ing, Va., for his domestic silk, has been received by ing, Va, for his domestic silk, has been received by that gentleman. The letter accompanying it says:

"The coarser staple products of the U. States were expected, but it caused no little surprise to see silks coming from the "Wild West," that rivaled the finest fabrics from the looms of London and Lyons. But the result of the great exhibition of 1851, did much to illustrate the truth that the dignity of labor is the true stimulus of art and real progress to the child of liberty."

....Several laboring men, some four or five in all, were sun struck in Alexandria, during last week, and died.

HUNTER'S LAND BILL. An executive Veto might have postponed the pasage of the Homestead Bill, (says the Richmond Bquirer,) but its ultimate triumph was inevitable and beyond any contingency of Presidential opposition The measure is precisely of the character to serve as an effective instrument in the hand of the demagogue. Plausible in its pretensions and promising immense benefit to the "masses," it appears with signal effect to that active and noisy public sentiment which controls the policy of the government. But a short time since it was introduced into Congress amid almost universal execration, yet so successfully has it propitiated popular favor, that it now commands a decisive majority, both in the Senate and the House of Rep-

ergetic and vigilant opposition. In this conjuncture, foreseeing the eventful triumph of the homestead Bill, and anxious to mitigate its mischievous operation by some compensating benefit and by suppressing its more pernicious principles, Senator Hunter proposed the schemes for the final disposition of the public lands, of which a synopsis is given in another column. The measure passed the Senate with extraordinary unanimity—only eleven votes in the negative and of these not one from the

Democratic party.

resentatives; and its passage, although embarrassed

by the suspicion of Executive hostility, has been de-

feated only by the extraordinary exertions of an en-

In all frankness we confess that there are features in Mr. Hunter's bill which we cannot approve. But recent experience has relaxed something of our exclusive and rigid adherence to theory, and has taught us to accept a compromise of principle if necessary to escape absolute and overwhelming defeat. It is equally unjust and absurb to pass sentence on any measure of public policy in reference only to its own abstract excellence or deficiency. This is emphatically true of Mr. Hunter's substitute for the Homestead Bill. That measure neither pretends to theoretical perfection, nor contemplates an original and absolute benefit. It is avowedly an expedient, by which a measure of great and unmixed evil is defeated and superseded by a measure which asserts no pernicious principle, and which atones for necessary imperfection by indisputable and essential advantages. It

is in this relation that we must consider the bill. To contrast it with some scheme of ideal excellence, and to condemn it because it falls short of our arbitrary standard, is either to betray a very illiberal spirit or a very perverted judgment. We are not to consider whether it would be possible, under the most favorable circumstances to project a better plan, but whether in the present emergency one could be devised so well adapted to serve its purpose, so certain of success and so little mutilated by unwise and pernicious provisions. Is Mr. Hunter's substitute less obnoxious than the original Homestead Bill? This is the issue-that the alternative. We do not propose at present to exhaust the argument on this neasure, but simply to recommend it to the favor of the South by indicating some points of advantageous comparison with the original bill.

In the first place, and this is sufficient of itself to determine the issue, Mr. Hunter's substitute saves the country from that mischievous principle of the Homestead bill which asserts it to be the duty of government to supply the wants of the lazy and improvident. It may be that the substitue exacts a trifling compensation, but even a nominal compensation ex-cludes the agrarian idea of "land to the landless."

The benefit of the Homestead bill was not restricted to the citizens of this country, but being freely exended to the alien, would have imparted an extraordinary stimulus to immigration, and have speedily subjected the South to the irresistible, preponderance of the North. Mr. Hunter's bill confines its benefits | son may recover the amount paid by him from such to such as may avail themselves of the privileges of | manufacturer or packer.

The Homestead Bill squandered the public domain, on unworthy objects, and for mischievous purposes, without any possibility of equivalent advantage.— Mr. Hunter's scheme, by giving a right of pre-conp-tion to the States, by demanding compensation for homesteads, and by a judicious graduation of the price of the public lands, not only appropriate them to wise purposes, but insures a more profitable return to the treasury than under the present sys-

But the great advantage of Mr. Hunter's billthat which distinguishes it so favorably from every other kindred measure, and commends it so forcibly to the approbation of the country, is its effect in withdrawing the question of the disposition of the public lands from the Halls of Congress, and from the contentions of federal politics. As far back as 1836, when Mr. Calhoun proposed a plan for the cession of the public lands, very similar to Mr. Hunter's bill, that great statesman held this language I desire that this government shall cease to h the relation of landlord. I wish to draw this great fund" (the public lands) "out of the vortex of the Presidential contest. The country has been sufficiently agitated, debased and corrupted by the influence of that contest. I seek to remove the immense amount of patronage connected with the management of his domain. I seek to counteract the centralism, which is the great danger of this government, and thereby to preserve the liberties of the eople." These results, so anxiously anticipated by Mr. Calhoun in 1836, are all accomplished by Mr.

Hunter's bill. Besides its effect as a measure of legislation. Mr. Hunter's Bill will render an important service to the country in preserving the organization and ascendancy of the Democratic party. Whether the Home-stead Bill had been approved or rejected by the President, a schism in the party would have been the inevitable consequence. But Mr. Hunter has happily parried the blow, and by presenting a measure pon which the whole party will unite, as indicated by the unanimous Democratic vote of the Senate, has won a triumph in the very extremity of divis ion and defeat. Nor is this all. Without any sacrifice of principle or consistency, he has attached the Democracy of the Northwest to the interests of the South by the strongest obligations of gratitude. They have ever been our faithful allies, and deserve much in reward of past service. This measure, so dear to their feelings and so important to their inerests, will not be the less appreciated from the quarter whence it comes. They will accept it as a concession from the magnanimity of the South,

which never forgets a favor nor fails to serve As the highest strategic sall is shown in escaping from the disasters of defeat and in converting reverses into victory, so that the most consummate statesmanship is illustrated in measures which, like this Bill, display an inexhaustible fertility of resource and a resolution never to despair of the republic.— When the passage of the Homestoad Bill was regarded as inevitable, and sagacious men were ovewhelm ed in the contemplation of its mischievous conse quences, Mr. Hunter devises a substitute which averts the calamity, and forever settles a difficult and dangerous problem of public policy.

The House of Representatives will doubtless pass

the bill without difficulty or delay. REV. DR. PLUMMER.

This distinguished Presbyterian Minister, who once officiated in Richmond city, but has recently resided and followed his calling in Baltimore, has accepted the chair of "Didactic and Pastoral Theology," in the Western Theological Seminary, located in Alleghany city. In his farewell to his congregation in Baltimore, the Doctor says:

"It is to me'a striking fact that I go to aid in training the rising ministry at a Seminary within forty niles of my birth place, which I left when but five months old, and within less than one mile of the spot where both my parents and my four grand parents were besieged for several days and nights by ruth-

Allegany city is immediately across the river from Pittsburg, and we hope the Doctor will be enabled to plant some of his blows on the sconces of the Abo-

itionists of that fanatical city. REV. DOCTOR PLUMMER.

This distinguished divine, we are glad to see, has been called to, and accepted the chair of Didactic and Pastoral Theology in the Western Theological Seminary in Alleghany city. The announcement of this fact is received by us position as a highly gifted minister of the gospel has been maintained by, entire consistency and ability, and much usefulness, we have always thought him peculiarly adapted to the proper moulding of younger minds not only upon the subject immediately connected with the profession of the ministry, but upon the kindred questions which may have much to do with the preservations of our own institutions. It'is. in this view that we hail this change of the theatre for the exercise of his splendid abilities, and we con fidently trust, that what is too often neglected in the education of young men for the pulpit, will under the new professor's judgment and skill, be earnestly

We know-Dr. Plummer well; and we know his well considered opinions upon the Constitution which has bound our confederacy of the States together, and are quite sure that the ministry as well as the country will gain much by the position that has been as-

signed him.

Late events have strikingly shown that ministers of the gospel are to often educated with a view only to the indulgence of certain prescribed principles of bigotry and fanaticism; and hence we predict happy results in the appointment of Dr. Plummer.

[Washington Sentinel.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—The cables of the Suspen sion Bridge are anchored and brought to their apropriate places ready to receive the frame work or oring of the structure. It will again be soon in The Board of Trade of Alexandria ask the

concurrence of the merchants of Baltimore and Fredricksburg, on the subject of buying corn by weight, 56 pounds to the bushel. ...The colored Baptist church in Richmond numbers some 2,700 communicants, and it is thought to be the largest christian church, in the number of its members, in the United States.

... Bishop Meade, from the state of his health, has yielded to the urgency of friends, and the necessities of the case, in his own judgment, in relinquishing his plans for further Episcopal duty during the summer.

EASTERN VIRGINIA LANDS.

The Williamsburg Gazette gives the following facts, to show the capacity of Eastern Virginia lands. "Our worthy friend, William S. Peachy, of this place, (says the Gazette,) purchased a small tract of land, some short distance from Williams burg, remarkable for its barreuness, for which he paid the sum of seven dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. He ploughed up "Povety Ridge" (a portion of the land so called, because it was poorer than any other on the premises,) sowed one hundred and fifty pounds of guano to the acre, put it down in oats, and realized from the crop, per acre \$18 37 cents and a fraction.

The account stands thus: Cost of land......\$7 25 Cost of Guano...... 3 00

gain to the farmer, after paying for land, manure, cultivation and harvesting. Where can that be beaten? He had twelve acres in oats, and they yielded upwards of thirty thousand pounds in the straw, some of them having grown upwards of six eet high, and upon land that would not have raised straw two feet in length, before this inconsiderable application of guano. Our friend is a lawyer by ssion, and has only made this experime prove what can be done on the poor lands of our much abused Eastern Virginia, with a small outlay of capital. He had no time to attend to this crop himself, and entrusted it to the management of his servants. This experiment shows what can be done, and we would be pleased to hear that others were following the example, and would be happy to re-cord the results of their farming operations. There is on the land from which these oats have been

taken a beautiful set of young clover." FLOUR INSPECTION LAWS. As the new crop of wheat is preparing for the mills, the present is deemed an appropriate time to call the attention of flour dealers to certain sections of the inspection laws of this State:

fineness and without mixture of coarse flour, or of any other grain than wheat. Section 8.—All barrels containing flour offered for inspection, shall be made of good seasonable timber, either split or sawed, with ten hoops well nailed with four nails in each chine hoop and three nails in each bilge hoop. The stave shall be twenty-seven inches long, and the head seventeen inches and a

Chapter 88-Section 7, Revised Code,-All wheat

flour shall be well bolted and merchantable, of due

half in diameter. In half barrels, the staves shall be twenty-three inches long and the head twelve and a halfinches in diameter. Section 9 .- Each barrel of flour shall contain 196 bounds of flour, and each half barrel 98 pounds-and in case of deficient quantity, any person offering such flour for inspection shall forfeit 8 cents for each pound of such deficiency not exceeding three, and 17 cents for each pound over three. Section 17.—Every barrel of flour packed or filled

in this State, and offered for inspection, shall have the weight and lare thereof marked thereon, by the manfacturer, packer or filler thereof. Section 18.—Every manufacturer of flour shall keep a mark, by which his own manufactory may be distinguished, with which he shall brand or mark distinctly each barrel of flour before the same is removed from the place where manufactured. Section 19 .- For every barrel of flour offered for inspection, or removed from the manufactory contrary to either of the two preceding sections, (viz: 17 and 18,) the person offering the same for inspec-

tion or the manufacturer shall forfeit fifty cents; and if any person shall wilfully put a false fare on any such barrel, he shall forfeit one dollar on every such Section 45 .- If any penalty imposed by the sections quoted shall be recovered of any person other than the manufacturer or packer of the article for any default of said manufactory or packer, such per-

HON. JOHN LETCHER.

We have neglected, too long, to draw the attention of our readers to a characteristic and masterly speech of this champion of the Democracy, made in the House of Representatives on the 18th of May last. We give elsewhere in our columns, an extract from this speech, and shall continue to do so, from time to time as we have space.

Mr. Letcher is emphatically a valuable men prompt, bold, eloquent, and, above and beyond all ionest, he is always listened to with attention, and his influence is powerful, both in and out of Congress. Full of information, clear in discernment ready at repartee, flashing in wit and abounding in humor, he approaches at times the persuasiveness of Clay, the severity of Randolph and the strength of

Our readers are all aware of the irresistible effects of his speech against the "Valley Road" Land Grant. It was not less the force of the argument than the power of the man. Mr. Letcher opposes corruption in all its forms. He not only opposes grants to land swindling and soulless corporations, but unjust grabs" of the public moneys, in every form and rom every quarter, whether the North or the South, the East or West, are to be the beneficiaries. Few, like him, would have ventured to cope with the immense and unscrupulous combination to procure the release of duties upon railroad iron; a release which was to cover importations since 1852, and was to enrich hordes of stockholders and contractors, at the expense of the people at large. Yet he raised his voice against it, and the scheme failed. Of a like character is his exposure of the annua fleecings of the public treasury by appropriations to "Custom Houses," from Passammaquoddy to Mobile; appropriations which had secured the approval of the local members in each district, as appears from tlemen, each in his turn to make lame explanations

the frequent interruptions of Mr. L. by these genand impotent apologies for his own constituents. We commend our readers to-day to his scathing exposure of the out door influences, which, as he says, "by personal solicitation, by personal boring, by the use of money and by the use of other means calculated to accomplish their purposes, have succeeded in carrying their schemes through." more especially to his evisceration of " Mr. Azariah Boody," who seems to have been a sort of A. Hyatt Smith in the honorable position he occupied and the disinterested purposes sought to be accomplished among the corruptionists of the Congressional "Third House," If the "Boody's" of the Valley Road expect yet to wool Congress out of four millions of acres of the lands of the United S ates, they had better secure John Letcher a long fit of illness, or a return to his constituents, pending the question.

[Milwaukee News. POLITICAL HUMBUGS. We extract the following from an article on the

" Another humbug is the clamor against foreign influence. The Know Nothings say that foreigners and Catholics are gaining too many offices; and are becoming too numerous in our country. A few facts will show that this vaunted peril to our insti-

tution is a humbug.
"One member of the United States Senate, out of sixty-two, is a native of Ireland-Gen. Shields .-Two members of the British House of Lords are natives of the United States. In the Philadelphia Post Office, of one hundred and three employees, nine are of foreign birth, but naturalized, and ninetyfour natives. In the Philadelphia Custom-House, of forty day inspectors, three are Irish, one German and thirty-six natives. To hear the Native Americans talk one would suppose ther were all foreigners.
In the different departments at Washington the proportion of clerks, and employees is still less. Of the twenty-five million of people of the United States less than one-eighth are of foreign birth. A dan-gerous proportion, truly! We know of no act of the American Catholies so directly aiming at political influence, and so arrogant in its nature, as the act of the three thousand New England protestant

clergy last winter, in protesting as clergymen, and "in the name of Almighty God," against a sound Democratic measure. Had it been a Whig measure no such protest would have appeared. A writer in the Philadelphia Bulleton, a few days since, who is friendly to the Know Nothing movement, exposes the true cause of the movement. He says the foreigners, when naturalized, generally vote with the Democrats. That is the secret. If they would vote with the Whigs we would hear nothing of the Know Nothings, and of Whig leaders seeking their alliance. But what wonder is it that foreigners join the Democrats. They escape from the deswith great pleasure, for while Dr. Plummer's elevated | potism of the old world to a land of freedom, the party that supports the constitution and the Union; and that sympathises with the cause offreedom, everywhere, and that welcomes them as they come, our liberty and our prosperity.

> MILLIONAIRES IN WASHINGTON.-The Washington correspondent of a New York paper says: "It is a mistake to suppose there are no wealthy citizens in Washington. There are a large number of rich men here, who have become so by the rise of real estate caused by the liberality of the govern-ment expenditures. Mr. Todd, the hatter, in Brown's Hotel, is estimated to be worth a million; George Parker, the grocer, at half a million; Otterback, th butcher, at half a million. Messrs. Blagden, Grammar, Duvall, Owen, Browning, Calvert, the Browns, Withers, &c., are all heavily interested in real estate. The late valuation of the city amounted to twenty-four millions, which shows a very high average per capita for an inland town."

GREAT DEPTH.-The Artesian well at Charlest S. C., has reached the depth of 1,177 feet, of which 300 feet on the aggregate, or more than one-fourth, have been through rocks,

Subscription to the Virginia Central Railroad.

The Whig gives the vote in Richmond on Monday. upon the question whether the City Council shall subscribe \$100,000 towards the completion of that oletion of that portion of the Central Railroad West of Staunton, as follows: For subscription, 280; against, 132.

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.—The Auditor of Bel-mont county, Ohio, has furnished the editor of the St. Clairsville Gazette some interesting agricultural statistics, from which it appears that 394,852 bush-els of wheat, and 1,055,613 bushels of corn were produced in that county, last year, worth more than one million dollars at home markets.

.... A jar of Strawberries has been sent to the edi-tor of the New York Herald from California, one of which measured six inches in circumference. They were raised at Oaklands, Contra Costa county, from the variety known as the British Queen, without any special pains having been taken with the vine.

SYNOPSIS OF HUNTER'S BILL.

of public lands of the United States shall be reduced after the 1st of July, 1855, and sold according to the following scale: For lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold five years, one dollar per acre; for lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold ten years, seventy-five cents an acre; for lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold force years of the cents an acre; for lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold of these years of the cents an acre; for main unsold fifteen years, fifty cents an acre; for lands which have been offered at public sale and relands which have been offered at public sale and remain unsold twenty years, twenty-five cents an acre; and for lands which shalt have been offered at public sale and remain unsold thirty years, twelve and a half cents an acre; provided that the graduating process, from fifty cents to twenty-five cents an acre, shall not take place until the land; in the fifty-cent class shall have been exposed to sale for a period of at least two years, at the price of fifty cents per acre, after which the price of the said lands shall be reduced to twenty-five cents per acre.

The second section provides that whenever a State

The second section provides that whenever a State shall desire to acquire a pre-emption right to all the lands, or to all the lands of any certain class and price, within its borders, for other purposes than a railroad or canal, and signifies the same to the President of the United States by an act of its Legislature, they shall be granted on the following terms:
That said State may fix the price of said lands above that prescribed in the first section of this act, reserving the excess to itself; provided that the title shall not pass to the provided that the title shall not pass to the purchaser until he has paid the price fixed in the said first section to the U. States, and that the lands shall be subject to the same legal subdivisions in the sale and survey as are now provided by law; and provided further, that any State which shall accept the provision of this act, and shall pre-empt any lands under it, shall take them in full of the five per cent, fund thereafter to become due from the proceeds of said lands. But any State accepting the provisions of this and the preceding section shall take the lands at the price fixed for each particular class, and no land shall be sold by them for twenty-five cents an acre until they shall have been previously subject to entry through a period of two years at the price of fifty cents per acre, to be paid to the United States. The third section provides that whenever a State

shall charter a railroad or canal to run through the lands of the United States, and such State shall accept the benefit of the provisions hereinafter pre-scribed by an act to be passed at a general session of its Legislature, upon due notice being given of the fact to the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be his duty to set apart, of the public lands, seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres per mile of rail road or canal, within twelve miles on each side, and as near the route of such railroad or canal as possi ole, and the same shall be withdrawn from sale or entry by public advertisement of the Secretary of the Interior, except in the manner and form herein after prescribed. The price of these lands shall be one dollar per acre for those which have not yet been offered at public sale, or for those which have been subject to private entry less than five years; seventy-five cents for those which have been so subject to entry more than five years and less than ten years; fifty cents for those which have been so subject to entry more than ten years and less than twenty years; and twenty-five cents per acre for thos which have been so subject to entry more than twenty years,

The fourth section provides that whenever a State through which such railroad or canal passes, and in which the said lands lie, shall desire to do so, it may select as pre-empter, all the lands so reserved at the minimum prices designated in the third section of this act; but the State must take up and pay in cash for said land within ten years from the time when set apart by the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise its right to such of them as remain unsole shall be forfeited. But before the expiration of this period the State may sell the lands thus reserved to individuals or corporations, provided that no title shall vest in the purchaser until he pays to the receiver of the proper land office of the United States, for the use of the United States, the price herein fixed as the price per acre for which the lands shall be sold.

The fifth section provides that, in the event of railroad company as to the compensation for carrying the mails, the matter shall be settled by mutua agreement between the Postmaster General and the Governor of the State in which such railroad lies. The sixth section provides that the lands purchas ed by any State, under the provisions of the third section of this act, shall be applied by said State for the construction of the railroad or canal for which they were reserved; and that no lands shall be included within the operation of this act to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. The seventh section provides that this act shall in no way apply to town or village property, either inlots or out-lots, nor be so construed as to interfere with any pre-emption claim, or to lands reserved for schools, salines, or reserved sections on railroad

grants, or other purposes, under any existing laws of

the United States, nor to any of the mineral lands of the United States The eight section provides that any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is capable of holding lands under the laws of the State in which the lands lie, or if they lie in a Territory, then any person who is capable of acquiring a pre-emption under the laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one-quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, and no more, which may at the time the application is made be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, conformity with the legal subdivisious of the public lands: provided that lands ceded by any Indian treaty stipulating for the payment to such Indians of the nett proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands shall not be subjected to the operations of this act, except at the graduated prices fixed therefor.

The ninth section provides that the person apply-ing for the benefit of the foregoing eighth section shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as herein required, and filling it with the reg-ister he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: provided, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre, or if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve and a half cents per acre; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry shall prove by two credible witnesses that he or she have conti ned to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, then, in such case, he or she shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; and all such persons as are specified in the eighth section, and who are now settled upon lands subject to entry by this act, shall be entitled to its benefits, upon the expiration of five years from the date of such settlement. The benefits of this and the preceding section of this ac shall be extended to the settlers upon the public lands in California, upon payment of one dollar per

The tenth section provides that the register of the land office shall keep a register of all entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office. The eleventh section provides that any person who may have filed his or her affidavit of an intention to settle a quarter section of land under the provisions of this act may at any time acquire title thereto by paying the full graduated price for the same. But no person or persons shall be allowed to file a declaration of intention to settle, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act, in regard to five years actual settlement, after the State shall have purchased, or taken as pre-emptor, the

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.-A prisoner in the jail of St. Joseph's county, Michigan, has confessed that he was concerned to some extent in the murder of a voung man named Thos Easterbrook who left Vermont in December last for St. Joseph's county to be married, but never reached the residence of his betrothed, although known to have started with two men from a tevern two and a half miles distant from his destination. It appears that soon after leaving the tavern, they knocked him down, stabbed him several times until he was dead, and then robbed bim of \$800. One of the men took his boots, and another his coat. The prisoner had on the boots. The body was buried under a tree. This story was confirmed by the discovery of the body in the place described. arrested and put in prison. The man making the confession said he was forced to participate in the crime by his companions, whom he met on the road, out had no part in the actual murder, merely taking his share of the booty.

A CHILD KILLED BY A PANTHER.-We learn from the Abingdon Virginian that a little daughter of Mr. Barker, living in the lower part of Washington county, Va., was killed a few days ago by a pan-ther. Mrs. Barker had sent the little girl to a spring for water. The child stayed longer than was ne-cessary, the mother went in search of her. Near the spring she found traces of blood, and a short distance beyond, a portion of her child's body. A few steps from the place where the remains of the child were found a large panther was discovered in a tree. The unerring rifle of one of the company, who were promptly out in search of him, so soon as the monster was observed, brought him to the

VARIATIONS IN THE VALUE OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Philadelphia Commercial List, in referring to the movements in the prices of Breadstuffs in that market for the past year, says the average minimum price of Flour in June, 1953, was \$4.70 per barrel, while the maximum in June, 1854, was \$9.12. From January to March last, there was a sudden drop from \$9.12 to \$7. The variations in Wheat were still more irregular and startling. From a minimu for white Wheat of \$1.12 in June, 1853, we read a maximum on June 10, 1854, of \$2.20 since which there has been a decline to \$1.90. From February to March last there was a rapid drop from \$2.15 to about \$1.70. Indian Corn too has been marked by strange vicissitudes of value, having been at zero in June, 1854, of 64 cents, and at an acme in May, 1854, of 100 cents, since which it has fallen

.... A married lady, said to be a daughter of the eccentric Congressman, and well known Abolitionist from New York, Gerritt Smith, made her appearance in Hagerstown one evening last week, attired in a full "Bloomer" costume, and attracted some at-"sight may not severy out time year

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, July '27.—The royal mail steamerica arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence.

The Liverpool cotton market was dul!; and cotton had declined one-eighth; sales during the week, 40,000 bales fair uplands at 6½; fair Orleans at 6½ 6½. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales.

The Liverpool flour market had also declined; Philadelphia and Baltimore we quote at 34s. 6d; western at 33s. 6d, and closing dull. restern at 33s. 6d., and closing dull .-No change had taken place in the prices of wheat Mixed American we quote at 10s. 6d.

The Liverpool corn market was active, and prices steady. White is quoted at 33s. 6d.; yellow at 34s. The Liverpool provision market was dull. Bee inchanged. Lard steady at 52s.a53s. The London money market was active. Consols

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. It is stated that Austria has summoned Russia to evacuate the principalities within a month, and will occupy Wallachia without waiting for an auswer. The Turks had captured the Isle of Ramadan, afer a battle of twelve hours. During the battle the Russians set fire to several vessels.

At the latest advices from Omer Pasha's camp, eighteen thousand Anglo-French troops had joined Omer Pasha at Rutschuk,

The Turks had crossed the Danube at Oltenitza.

It is rumered that the whole of Germany would join in the Austro-Prussian treaty. The capture of the fortress of Glurgevo by the Turks had been confirmed. The number of Turks that crossed the Danube, on the 8th, were forty thousand. They were obstinately opposed by the Russians, but the latter were entirely defeated, with a loss of nine hundred killed and wounded.

The allied fleets were last seen directly opposite Sebastopol, and numbered fifty eight sail.

One hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded soldiers, had arrived at Bucharest, and among the wounded were eighty officers. Accounts from Transvlvania state that the Austrians and Russians were concentrating the forces on their respective frontiers, and that four hundred

and fifty carts ladened with wounded Russians had arrived at Jassy.

Convent on the frontier of Poland were being des spoiled by the Russians. A letter from St. Petersburg gives a gloomy pic-

ture of the situation of the working classes.

Omer Pasha had arrived at Silistria. The peninsula of Dobrudscha, between the Danbe and the Black sea, had not yet been evacuated. The Anglo-French forces encamped near Varna, vere ready to enter the compaign. A pitched battle between the angle-French forces and Russians, at Rutschuk, was daily anticipated. The Russians had completely cleared the Transyl-

IS THE WAR AT AN END. The Czar is reported to have uttered the follow-

ig language: "What is henceforth to be relied upon?" he is said to have remarked. If the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia fail in their most honorable and dearest sentiments, Austria employs against me all the resources of her traditional skill, she misleads Prussia, I know; but what ingratitude! The King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria have there fore forgotten all they owe me. But for me and my armies, both one and the other would have ceased to reign. I alone saved them; but do they think that all is over, and that they are in safety? If I only thought of vengence, I should allow their enemies to have their way, and the thing would soon be over; they would pay dear for the injury they seek to do me. The Emperor of Austria announces to me a declaration of war; I will not commence, but will wait for it; but let him be certain that if I feel in-clined to remain in the Principalities, no one shall make me leave them. War, real war, on a grand scale has not yet commenced; it will soon commence,

in march, and then we shall see."

The San Francisco evening Journal gives the folowing important rumor :-A private communication from a resident of the Sandwich Islands conveys the assurance, that the rough draft of a project, for the annexation of the Sandwich Island to the American Union, has been sanctioned by King Kamehameha and his advisers, and will go forward to Washington by the next mail steamer. Our informant did not consider himself at liberty to disclose any particulars relating to the matter, but entertains no questions of the substantial correctness of the main fact communicated. The inception of this project is due to the opening of Japan ports to American commerce, and the changed elation of Russia, France, and England, in the Pacific. In view of the former event, the Sandwich Islands are a most desirable and valuable territory, for either of the ruling powers in Pacific, and their acquisition by the American Union is invested with a

degree of importance not previously recognized.

The Brattleboro' Eagle has an account of an ineresting criminal case, which has just been settled in Orleans county, Vt. Seven or eight years since, a woman named Hannah Parker was arrested, tried and found guilty of the murder of her infant. The proof of her guilt was conclusive, but upon her trial some exceptions were reserved for the consideration of the Supreme Court, and she was remanded to jail to await their action. In the Supreme Court the case was continued from term to term for six or seven years, she in the meanwhile making the jail her head-quarters, but having a very wide range of jail-yard. The Supreme Court at the last session reversed the former judgment, and she was again brought up for trial. The same witnesses were called at this trial as at the former, but, singular to relate, the facts had faded entirely from their memories. Even the witness to whom her confession was made, was unable to testify positively that she admitted her guilt. Of course "a reasonable doubt" was raised in the minds of the jury, and she was

acquitted.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE. The report of a public meeting recently held at Buckingham Court-House, Virginia, to consider the condition of the Foreign Commerce and domestic interests of that State, presents some valuable statistics on the subject, and ably argues that railroads and internal improvements will not be available to the wealth of the State, if she fails to enlarge her direct trade with Europe, and continues to come North for imported merchandise; and that the Slave States have been relying too long upon agriculture alone. For years, the report asserts, the South has been laboring as much to aggrandise the North, through commerce, as to advance her own welfare. To illustrate the enriching tendency of commerce, it is shown from the last census that the average cash value of farming lands in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, and Michigan, is \$25 35 per acre, while in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, it is only \$5 46 per acre. The nine first mentioned, the report considers as commercial States, and the nine others it calls agricultural States. The value of the staples of the last named States exceeds that of the first named, although the difference in the value of lands is five to one in favor of the first.

/The average value of Virginia lands is \$8 27 hile in Maryland it is \$18 81, and in the district Columbia \$63 03 per acre. The great diff rence s accribed to commerce, and the action of the fed eral government in the district. So in Michigan farming lands are worth \$11.83, while they are \$6.91 per acre in Kentucky. In Ohio \$19.93, in Missouri \$6.50. The disparity is owing to the superior commercial enterprise of Michigan and Ohio. As to banks, the report finds the circulation in the great commercial States to be about one half the capital, while in the agricultural States it exceeds the capital. To encourage direct foreign trade is herefore argued to be the true policy of Virginia banks. The great staple producing States along the coast from Virginia to Texas export \$114,200,-682 worth of productions, while they are content to import only \$17,874,161 worth of foreign merchandize. From 1821 to 1828 the imports of Virginia fell from \$1,078,000 down to \$275,000, and now her foreign commerce remains stationary. The example of the eastern States is held up as her true policy. She must trade and manufacture, and she mus cherish her commercial marine. The report con cludes with resolves to patronise State literary institutions, artisans and mechanics-inviting the people of every county to co-operate in these meas and requesting the merchants "not to make bills with the drummers of northern cities."

.... A rattlesnake was killed on the farm of Ephraim Bee, in Doddridge county, last week, which measured five feet, ten inches in length, seven in circumference and weighed nine and three fourth pounds. The tushes in its mouth, from which the venom is omitted, measured two and a half inches, and there were twenty-three rattles on his tail. When first seen it is supposed to have been in the act of charming a hawk, which was then only about two feet distant, and gazing steadily at it. William Zirkle, of Shenandoah county, who

takes a great pride in raising fine cattle, has recently purchased some very excellent cows in Greenbrier county. One cow was purchased from Mr. Arbuckle for \$100. This is supposed to be the finest cow in Greenbrier. He also purchased another fine cow for \$75 from Mr. Tuckwellee, and also a two year old heifer. This stock was bought for the purpose

....In Lewis and Upsher counties the people have ecided against the granting of licenses for traffic in ... A man made out of one tree, growing on the ands of Jacob Baylor, in Augusta county, 9,730

shingles.The Governor's bond for securing the costs in the Lemmon slave case has been refused by the respondent's counsel.The city council of Wheeling has authorized the mayor to subscribe \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad.

.... At the late commencement of Dickinson College, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon Wm. B. McGilvray, of Harrisonburg. One hundred and sixty rats were lately des troyed in Parker's livery stable at Norfolk. What a chance for a Chinese dinner!

....The Warrenton Flag says: "Robt E Scott has begun burning his stubble field, as recommended by the Joint Worm Convention." mitted suicide in Abingdon, on the 16th ult, whilst laboring under a religious monomanis.

DECISION OF THE ATTOENEY GRIEBAL. A question recently arising, in connec the goverment property at Harpers-Ferry, the Attor-ney General of the United States has decided that officers of the government or other persons residing on land ceded by any of the States to the Unite States, are not subject to be taxed by the authorities of the States, and are not in general amenable to the State labors or municipal regulations. The follow-is the decision in fulls

Major W.R. H. Bell, Harpers-Ferry Armory.
Siz: Colonel Huger having submitted to this Office,
in November last, two bills for Taxes, levied on him
while stationed at Harpers-Ferry, and one on an enlisted man there (W. C. Brown) with his remonstrance against the right of the Sheriff so to levy, and
claiming the interference of the Government, I referred the matter to the Secretary of War, and he to

ferred the matter to the Secretary of War, and he to
the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's opinion, which appears to
me conclusive against the right, has now been sent
by the Secretary to this Office for our files, but it is
sent in the way that papers are sent when no further
action is expected from me. I think it proper, however, to enclose herewith a full copy of that opinion
for your information, and for the Office files of the
Harpers-Ferry Armory.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed)

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

H. K. CRAIG, Colonel of Ordnance enclosing letters from Colonel Craig of the Ordnance and also from Colonel Huger, the Officer of Ordnance in charge of the Armory at Harpers-Ferry, presents he question, whether Officers of the Army or other ersons, residing on lands of that establishment, beinging to the Government, are liable to the Colonel State of Views

in the case of the United States vs. Weiss, which was of the legality of a State tax imposed on the property of the United States at Carlisle Barracks.

In that case the Circuit Court very properly decided that the property of the United States was not subject to be taxed by the authorities of the State. [xi Penns. L. Journal p. 88, s. c. National Intelligencer, July 29th, 1850.] This decision is in conformity with the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the case of McCallough vs. the State of Maryland. [iv Wheaton, p. 316] and in that of Weston vs. the city of Charleston. [ii Peters, p. 449.]

on, p. 316] and in that of Weston vs. the city of Charleston. [ii Peters, p. 449.]

The present question is not of the property of the United States, but of the persons and property of an Officer, or employe of the United States, residing on land of which the property and jurisdiction have been ceded to the United States.

The site of Harpers-Ferry was duly purchased by the United States, in virtue of a legislative act of the State of Virginia of the 28th of November, 1794. The validity of this act, and the consequent invisidiction of

validity of this act, and the consequent jurisdiction of the United States, have since been fully recognised by the State of Virginia. [See Rev'd Gode of 1849—

by the State of Virginia. [See Rev'd Gode of 1849—tit. 1, ch. 2, page 48.]

Upon these acts of the State of Virginia, the land in question became subject to the following clause of the Constitution, namely:

"Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive 'legislation, in all cases whatsoever, &c., over all 'places purchased by the consent of the State in 'which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, 'Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other need 'ful buildings." [Art. 1, Sec. 3, No. 16.]

Exclusive Tegislation signifies exclusive jurisdiction; and this follows, even although the Legislature of the State, in its act assenting to the purchase, have not expressly ceded such jurisdiction. It vests in the United States by virtue of the Constitution. [Sergeant's Const. L., p. 350.]

geant's Const. L., p. 350.]

The constitutional conditions, be it observed, are two, purchase by the United States, and consent of two, purchase by the United States, and consent of the Legislature of the State. By that consent the State voluntarily and knowingly parts with its juris-diction. It is not lost in the mere fact of ownership by the United States. [The People vs. Godfrey, xvii Johnson's Repts., p. 225—Commonwealth vs. Young, Bright's Rept. 302, s. c. i Hall's Journal, p. 47.] Both conditions exist in the case of the Armory at Harpers-Ferry. if Iam driven to it; an army of 500,000 men will be

There is in the acts of the State of Virginia, a reservation, as follows: current jurisdiction with the United States over said places, so far as it lawfully can, consistently with the acts before mentioned, and its Courts, Magistrates and Officers may take such cognizance, excute such process, and dischage such other legal functions within the same, as may not be in with the true intent and meaning of said acts.' [Ulli supra.]
A similar reservation is common in the correspondent acts of other States, and sometimes in more ab-

olute language than that employed by the State of But, it is well settled that the sole object and only legal effect of such reservation by the States is to prevent these places from becoming a sanctuary for fugitives from justice for acts done within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the State. [United States vs. Cornell, ii Masoz 60—United States vs. Davis, v Mason, p. 356.1

In all other respects the exterritoriality of the Armory at Harpers Ferry, and other like places, is complete in so far as regards the State in which they lie. [See Cohens vs. the State of Virginia, vi Wheater 1990 Cohens vs. the State of Virgini ton, p. 424 to 429—Story on the Constitution, 216 and Seqq.—i Kent's Com., p. 429—Rawle on the Const., p. 233.] . 233.] This exterritoriality has been recognized by judicial decisions in the States.

Thus, in Massachusetts, it has been decided that the Commonwealth cannot take cognizance of an offence committed within the limits of the Armosy at Spring-

ield. [Commonwealth vs. Clary, viii Massach Reports, p. 72.]
So, in the same State, it has been adjudged that a So, in the same State, it has been adjudged that a vessel transporting stone from the State of Maine to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, is not subject to the law of the State regulating such vessels, the Navy Yard not being within the State, in the sense of its law. [Mitchell vs. Tibbetts, xvii Pick.'s R. 294.]

The doctrine of these cases covers the whole question now before me. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Clary, the Supreme Court of Masssachusetts say:

setts say:
"An objection occurred to the minds of some members of the Court, that if the laws of the Commonwealth have no force within this territory, the inha-bitants thereof cannot exercise any civil or political privileges, under the laws of Massachusetts, within privileges, under the laws of Massachusetts, within the town of Springfield. We are agreed that such consequence necessarily follows; and we think that no hardship is thereby imposed on these inhabitants because they are not interested in any elections made within the State, or held to pay any taxes imposed by its authority, nor bound by any of its law. And it might be very inconvenient to the United States to have their laborers, artificers, officers, and other persons employed in their service, subjected to the services required by the Commonwealth of the inhabitants of the several towns.

"It will be noticed that, in this decision, we make a distinction between persons who actually dwell within the territory owned by the United States, and the laborers and artificers employed therein who have their dwellings elsewhere." [viii Mass. Repts. p. 77.]

All the incidental views of the Court, in this case, are in effect adopted and re-affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of Mitchell vs.

The same opinion, as to the disabilities and the ex-emptions of persons residing in such places, is ex-pressed in the case above cited from Pennsylvania, of the Commonwealth vs. Young.

Subsequently to the decision in the State of Mass chusetts above cited, the Legislature, under a general authority conferred by the Constitution of that State, called on the Supreme Court of the State for its opin-ion on the following questions, namely:

"1. Are persons residing on lands purchased by,
or added to, the United States, for Navy Yards, Arsenals, Dock Yards. Forts, and Armories, in this Commonwealth, entitled to the benefits of the State Common Schools, for their children, in the towns

"2. Does such residence exemptsuch persons from being assessed for their polls or estate, in the towns in which places are located?

"3. Will such residence, for the requisite length of time, give such persons or their children a legal inhabitancy in such towns or in the Commonwealth? "4. Are persons so residing entitled to the elective franchise in such towns?" The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, aware that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, aware that these questions, though general in scope, yet had in their intention special application to the Navy Yard at Charlestown and the Armory at Springfield, considered the subject carefully, entered into exposition of the force and effect of the provision of the Constitution of the United States in the sense herein before expressed by me, quoted and adopted the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Clary and of Mitchell* vs. Tibbetts, and stated their general opinion in the follow-

where such lands are located?

betts, and stated their general opinion in the following words:

* "We are of opinion that when the general concent of the Commonwealth is given to the purchase of Territory by the United States for Forts and Dock Yards, and when there is no other condition or reservation in the act granting such consent, but that of concurrent jurisdiction of the State for the service of civil process, and criminal process against pers as charged with crime committed out of such territories—the Government of the United States have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over

such territory, for all purposes of Legislation and jurisprudence, with the single exception expressed, and, consequently, that no persons are amenable to the laws of the Commonwealth for crimes and offences committed within said territory, and that persons residing within the same do not acquire the civil and political privileges, nor do they become subject to the civil duties and obligations of the inhabitants of the towns within which such territory is situated." is situated." Proceeding to some cases in which the State, in granting cessions to the United States, had made particular reservations not necessary here to be discussed, the Court then state their conclusions as fol-

cussed, the Court then state their conclusions as follows:

"1. We are of opinion that persons residing on a lands purchased by, or ceded to the United States, for Navy Yards—Forts and Arsenals, where there is no other reservation of jurisdiction to the State, than that above mentioned, are not entitled to the benefits of the Common Schools for their children, in the towns in which such lands are situated.

"2. We are of opinion that such residence does exemptsuch persons from being assessed for their polls and estate to State, County and Town taxes, in the towns in which such places are situated.

"3. Understanding as we do by the terms of this question that the term "legal inhabitancy" is used synonymously with "legal settlement" for the purpose of receiving support under the law of the Commonwealth for the relief of the poor, we are of opinion, that such residence for any length of time, will not give such persons or their children a legal inhabitancy in such town.

"4. We are also of opinion that persons residing in such territory do not thereby acquire any elective franchise as inhabitants of the towns in which such territory is situated." [Opinion s. c. Massachu, setts, i. Metc. 550.]

These authorities are express and complete as to the general doctrine and as to its applicability to the United States Armory at Springfield.

The Armory at Harpers-Ferry exists under the same conditions.

I am not aware, on the other hand, of any legal av-

ame conditions.

I am not aware, on the other hand of any leg to ority which contradicts those herein cited oint, of the complete exterritoriality of placing the United States for Military uses, with

ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 20, 1854.

True Copy:

H. K. CRAIG,

Colonel of Ordnance.

Marriages. On Thursday, 27th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. WHITTLE, Mr. HARRISON LOYD and Miss ANN E., eldest daughter of Capt. A. H. BEAVERS—all of Clarke ourg and Winchester papers are requested

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. R. A. Fink, Mr. SAMUEL KITSMILLER, formerly of Gettysburg, Pa., and Miss CATHARINE HAYDEN, of Martinsburg.

At Popular Hill, on the 15th ult., by Rev. B. Grims-LEV, Mr. JAS. GILKINSON, of Frederick county, and Miss SARAH C., daughter of -WM. C. KERFOOT, of Clarke county.

Braths. On Friday the 21st ult., at Richwood, ELINOR CONRAD, aged 1 year and 11 months, second daughter of John S. and Sally L. Hamnond, of this co. On Friday the 21st ult., IMOGENED, daughte of John Avis, Jr., aged Lyear and 9 months.

On Friday morning last, JOHN LOCK, infant son

of Mr. John D. and MARY CATHARINE LINE, of this In Juniatta county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of Junelast, of consumption, Rev. HENRY W. EWING, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, son of Rev. JAMES EWING, aged 23 years. July 24th, ANNA AMELIA ELIZA, aged 9 months

and 17 days, youngest daughter of GEO. KOONCE.
On Thursday week, AMELIA VIRGINIA McDAN-IEL, infant daughter of Jackson and Esther Ann McDaniel, aged 3 months and 20 days. On the 13th ult., Mrs. SARAH LYLE, consort of Mr. ROBT. G. LYLE, and daughter of ROBT. DANIEL, Esq., of Berkeley county. On Monday, July 17, 1854, in Bolivar, Va., JAMES FAULKNER, son of Wm. and MARY C. WENTZEL.

"You will not, you must not, you dare not complain Your loss for a time is my infinite gain; The less that to earth of my labors be given The longer, the deeper, the rapture of Heaven.' In Leesburg, on the 25th ult., CHARLES BINNS. infant son of CHARLES B. and FANNY TEBES. At Waterford, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., VIRGI

NIA C, only daughter of ELIJAH P. and MARGARET C. MYERS, aged 4 years. OBITUARIES. In Baltimore, on the evening of the 21st instant, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. SUSAN ANN M. B. REILEY, wife of Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, and

REILEY, wife of Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, and daughter of the late Charles Gibbs of this place, in the 41st year of her age.

She professed religion in the year 1832, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued an acceptable member untilher decease. She was naturally diffident and retiring in her manner; but the ardor of her attachments, and her sincerity, which placed her above even the sembiance of guile, secured to her warm friends wherever she went; and where known best she was loved most. To her family, her devotion was the most ardent and self sacrificing. Her rofession of religion partook largely of the natural difidence of her character; sincere, she was nevertheless tinid. Death as regarded in the distance had always been to her gloomy in the extreme. As the terrible truth flashed upon her mind that a fatal disease had fastened its fangs upon her, to operate slowly but surely the work of dissolution, she found it hard to be reconciled. But faith in Christ presently secured to her, not only perfect resignation to the Divine will, but also perfect triumph over the fear of death; she was willing, yes, she longed "to depart and be with Christ." For about a month previous to her dissolution, he sick-room appeared the ante-chamber of heaven; no cloud obscured her spiritual vision; her soul breathed in

a heavenly atmosphere; her lips gave constant utter ance to the language of christian rapture; and with her latest breath she whispered the praises of him who had "purchased her pardon." Among comparative strangers, in her last illness, she repeived every mark of attention that affection could bestow, and could kindness have prolouged her life, "she had not died." It was her desire to be brought to Charlestown, the loved home of her birth, and interred in the Methodis Burial Ground, where rest the remains of many of her dearest relatives and most valued friends; and this wis

On Friday morning, the 14th of July, Mrs. ANNIE R. SELDEN, wife of Mr. John Selden, and daughter of Andrew Kennedy, E-q, in the 29th year of her age. Endowed by nature with every virtue which could endear her to parents, husband and triends, Mrs. Selden's gentle and trustful disposition had attached to her, with sunextinguishable affection, many fond and devoted hearts. Diffusion, as she did, by her dutiful devotion, the truest Diffusing, as sae did, by her dutiful devotion, the truest happiness to all around her, overwhelming indeed, and mysterious is the dispensation which has suddenly se-wered so many ties of affection; sad a bereavement which has brought so much anguish to fond and devoted hearts. Mrs. Seiden has been removed in the summer of her life, when the objects of her care, and the work of her hands were just budging into promise; at a period when her children most require a mother's influence, and a mother's watchful eye. Desolate must be the home, and cheerless the hearts which were made so bright, so happy by her presence. Yet all is right, since divested by a Wisdom which cannot err, God deals with his creatures as seems best to Hua. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeih, because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it." In his unspeakable mercy, God has not left us without hope in her death. That faith in Christ which Mrs. Selden had professed in life and health, was her trust and comfort on the bed of death She has reached her Father's house, we must journey towards it. Whilst with fond regard we cherish the memory

her in life, and strive to imitate her virtues, let us bow with meek submission beneath the dreadful blow which has shrouded our hearts in gloom; let them rise in "Breathe, while we adore,

Special Potices.

G-It is respectfully and earnestly requested of the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Charlestown, and others interested in the reservation of the Grave-Yard belonging to the de omination, to meet at the Lecture-Room of the Nev Church, on Friday next, the 4th instant, at half-after two o'clock, P. M., to consider and provide for the protection of the premises. August 1, 1854. THE TRUSTEES. 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 nserted gratis. The excess above that number of lines will be charged according to the advertising rates. Tributes of respect will be charged at adver-All communications designed to promote the per-sonal interests of individuals, or that do not possess

general interest, will be charged for at the usual advertising rates. Those of an offensive personal character will not be inserted. All advertisements forwarded by Newspaper agents will be charged at the usual advertising rates; and must be accompanied by the cash or its equivalent, deduct-Patent medicines 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 subect to the regular advertising rates.

Candidates' at nouncements for offices of emolument will be charged at advertising rates. 13-The above rates are not to vitiate any existing

fg-Hampton's Tincture.—The Baltimore Patriot says: This medicine, which has been before the public for many years, has met with remarkable success, as we have seen from the most respectable sources. A large number of patients who have been relieved, and a number of the medical profession also, who have used it in their practice, have voluntarily

We are decidedly opposed to puffing quack nostrums, but as we have seen so many letters to Messrs.

MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, from the sources above mentioned, we feel it to be nothing more than justice
to call the attention of the public to their advertisement in to-day's paper. For sale by
L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.

And by Dealers everywhere. 63-Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatalof all diseases, (except epidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold.—For Coughs, Colds, Sore Threats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as TORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is offered to the public, as also STA-BLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50.

February 7, 1854.

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

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

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

MOULD BOARDS.—We have a lot of Mould Boards on hand, which we will sell low. August 1, 1866.—H. L. EBY & SON.

THE WHEELING SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This bridge was opened to public travel on Wednesday, and the mail coaches and a large number of other mail coaches and a large number of other venicles, as well as foot passengers, crossed during the day. As a temporary structure, it will, it, is supposed, be adequate to the accommodation of the immense travel which seeks a transit across the river, though lacking of the conveniences which will be provided by the permanent bridge. The Wheeling Intelligencer

The width of this new structure is 10 feet, and is divided into a single carriage way of 6 feet, and two footways, each 2 feet in width. In order to prevent be kept up between watchmen on each end of the bridge, by means of signals. The cost of the structure will be about \$8,000, falling some \$4,000 below the estimate made shortly after the destruction of the former structure.

.... We learn from the Minnesota Times that the saw mill at Jordan is now in operation." It is to be hoped that enough board will be got out to plank the road, which is notoriously a "hard road to travel."

PROBLEM.

[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] Two travellers set out to meet each other at the ame time, from the cities of New York and Philasame time, from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, distance 99 miles. The one from New York goes 3 miles the first day, 5 miles the second, 7 the third, &c. The one from Philadelphia goes the first day a number of miles equal to one-sixth part of the number of days in which they meet, increasing each succeeding day's journey by 3 miles. In how many days will they meet, and how many miles will each have travelled? & Answer next week.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 750 head of Beef Cattle, of which 100 were driven to Philadelphia, 100 were left over unsold, and the balance (550 head) were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$3 25 to \$4 25 on the hoof, equal to \$6 50 a \$8 25 net, and averaging \$3 75 LIVE Hogs .- Sales at \$5 75a \$6 00 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.-The sales of the week comprise 7,000 bags Rio at 9 a 10 c for common to prime qualities. FLOUR.—To-day there is nothing doing. Howard street Flour was offered at \$8.25 without finding buyers. Indeed there is no disposition among shippers to operate at present at any price. Retail sales continue to be made at \$3.50.

CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4.00 per bbl. The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending July 27th: 10,300 barrals and 293 half bbls. Together with 22 bbls. Rye Flour, and 70 half bbls. Corn Meal. bbls. Together Will 22 bbls. Aye Flour, and 16 half bbls. Corn Meal.

WHEAT.—A parcel of good new white sold at 165 al 75 cts., and prime new red at 160al 66 cents.

CORN.—We quote at 74a75 cts for yellow, and 63a

CLOVERSEED .- We quote sales at \$5 00 per bushel, for fair to prime parcels.

LARD.—We quote bbls at 9:a93 cts. WOOL.—Fine fleece 32a40 cts; tubwashed 26a28 cts; pulled 23a27 cts; and unwashed 17a18 cts. WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels through the week at 29 a 30c. We quote hids, at 29c.

BALTIMORE MARKETS-SATURDAY. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The very slight stock of Flour tends to prevent transactions. No sales reported today. Howard street is held at \$8.50, and City Mills at \$8 per bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchang-

Grain and Seeds.—The supply of Grain is fair. About 10,500 bushels Wheat offered, and sales of good to prime white at 1.65a\$1.75, choice do. family flour, 1.83a\$1.85 per bushel. Corn—About 7500 bushels offered, and sales of white at 68a75 cents, vellow 75 cents per bushel. Oats-About 8700 bushels offered and we quote Pennsylvania at 35a44 cents. Maryland Oats, inferior to prime, 25a42 cents per bushel. Rye-Sales of Maryland at 90 cents per Seeds quiet-Clover in small lots 5a\$5. Timothy \$3; and Flaxseed at \$1.40 per bushel

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1854. FAMILY FLOUR, per bbl. \$9 50 a 10 00 SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl. 80 a 8 25 WHEAT, (red) per bushel 158 a 1 60 Do. (white) do 160 a 1 65 RYE, per bushel 087 a 0 90 CORN, (white) 72 a 0 73 Do. (yellow) 072 a 0 73 Do. (yellow) 073 a 0 75 OATS, per bushel 0 50 a 0 00 CORN MEAL 0 90 a 0 00 ALEXANDRIA MARKET. CORN MEAL 0 90 a BUTTER, (roll) 0 18 a 0 22

Do. (firkin) 0 16 a 0 18

BACON, (hog round) 0 7½ a 0 03

LARD 0 09 a 0 9½

CLOVERSEED 6 50 a 6 75

TIMOTHY SEED 3 25 a 3 50

PLAISTER, (retail) 4 50 a 0 00 GEORGETOWN MARKET.

WINCHESTER MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1854.

DRRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT OATS......45 a 50

AT PRIVATE SALE. RECENT events have caused the Senior partner in The PROPERTY, therefore, of the undersigned, co nected with their transportation business on the C & O. Canal is offered for sale, and their WARE HOUSES for rent for the unexpired term of their lease. A fine opportunity is thus open for any one who wishes with a small capital to carry on a large business to avail themselves of their offer. This firm, in addition to their large carrying business for other par-ties, have an Agency to purchase Wheat for the Pio-neer Mills in Alexandria, which doubtless they can transfer to their successors. Any one who wants to embark in a large business already established, will do well to call on the Senior partner in Charlestown, where all information in regard to terms will be furnished. The public are informed that the above notice will not interfere in the least with the energetic attention of the undersigned with their business. When a sale is made public notice will be made in such a way as not to interfere with the pusiness.

August 1, 1854. R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

[Free Press, Win. Vir., and Win. Rep. copy 3t.] BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! French Revolution 3 volumes; Stories of the Irish Peasantry; Chambers' Life of Burns—4 vols.;

Select Writings-4 do.; Miniature Shakspeare—6 do.;
Rollins History Library, Ed—4 vols;
Also a further supply of Uncle Sam's Farm Fence;
Life of Josephine, and a large supply of Miscellaneous and Blank Books. For sale by
August 1.

THE subscribers wish to employ a good MILLER of steady and industrious habits—a young man pre-Apply at Peacher's Mill.
ast 1, 1854 COCKRELL & LOMAN. August 1, 1854

PERSONS who purchased property at my sale at "Shannon Hill," are hereby notified that their notes will be due on the 15th instant, (August, 1854.) I will be in Charlestown on that day, and respectfully ask and shall expect prompt payment to be paid.

August 1, 1854. GEORGE W. PETER.

VIRGINIA, to wit: In the Circuit Court of Jefferson county Fanny Griggs, Ex'x of James Griggs, guardian, Plaintiff, Brokenbrough McCormick, Mary Frances Christian and her husband Dodr dge G. Chris-

tian, Ann McCormick and Harfield McCormick, Dets., THIS cause coming on to be heard this 29th day of May, 1854, on the bill and exhibits therewith filed and the answer of the infant defendants by their guardian ad litem, and it appearing to the Court that all the other defendants are now residents of this State, and that order of publication has been duly made and executed as to all of them for more than two months, and they still failing to appear and answer, the bill is taken for confessed as to them, and adjudge, order and decree, that a Commissioner of this Court do ascertain and report, what portion of the property, in the bill named, Brockenbrough Mcchildren are alone interested in, that said Commis-sioner do settle the accounts of the plaintiff as trustee, and also that he do settle the accounts of the plaintiff as guardian severally of each of Brocken-brough McCormick's children, ascertaining the amount due to each of the children, as also to said Brockenbrough McCormick, and that he report here-

in to the next term, with any matter he may deem pertinent or either party may require.

A Copy—Teste:

ROBERT T. BROWN, CLERK. Commissioner's Office, CHARLESTOWN, July 29, 1854. THE parties interested in the above cause are here by notified that at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 11th day of September next, at my office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, I shall pro-ceed to execute the foregoing decree, at which time and place they are required to attend.

LAWSON BOTTS,

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Just received and for sale low a further supply of the following celebrated brands of segars: Flor Sevillana Regalia; La Minerva, do.;

Flor de La Habana, do.;

Preniavera, do.;
Yara Principe;
Also a full supply of Tobacco, retailing from 371 to \$1 per pound.

August 1, 1854. FOR THE SICK.—On hand, a full supply of the following Liquors for the sick, viz: Brandy Scheidam Schnapps, Madeira Wine, Old Fort do.—These articles have been selected without regard to cost, expressly for invalids. For sale low by August 1.

L. M. SMITH. CHOICE CUTLERY.—A very choice and carefully selected supply of Cutlery, to which the attention of the public is requested. For sale by

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION. Information having been received by the Executive that SAMUEL MATHEWS, who had been committed to the jail of the county of Jefferson, under a charge of grand larceny, escaped therefrom on the night of the 4th inst., and is now going at large: Therefore I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall arrest the said Samuel Mathews, and deliver him into the jail of Jefferson county; and I do moreover require all officers of this Commonwealth, civil and military, and request the people generally to use their best exertions to procure the arrest of the said Mathews, that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under [L. S.] the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 11th day of July, in the year 1854.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

By the Governor: George W. Munford, Secretary

By the Governor: GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mathews is a very likely youth about 19 years of age, dark hair and eyes, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather awkward in his movements, hair cut close just above his forehead. He came from Cincinnati, and has probably returned to Ohio.

August 1, 1854—3w.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUNT & EVANS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by JOSEPHR. EVANS, at the old stand on Main street, who will settle the affairs of the concern. All those indebted to the firm will please come forward as soon as possible and settle their accounts, and those as soon as possible and settle their accounts, and those having claims against the concern will piease render them immediately.

L. HUNT,

July 31, 1854. [Aug 1] J. R. EVANS.

A NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

HE subscriber has for sale a likely MAN, 30 years of age—possessing good qualities, good habits, and good disposition. As he is sold for no fault traders or speculators are prohibited.

J. W. ROWAN.

August 1, 1854.—3t.

MEDICAL LIQUORS.—Just received a very fine article of Medical Liquors part of which are as follows: Port and Maderia Wine, Old Sayarac Brandy, Whiskey of superior quality, Lavender and Raspberry Brandy, superior Table Claret Wine which is hard to beat both in price and quality. For sale by August 1: THOS. RAWLINS. August 1: WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ANTED for the purpose of waiting on an aged female, a NEGRO WOMAN, without children or husband. For one of good character and habits a liberal price will be paid. Application may be made at the SPIRIT OFFICE.

NOTICE.—Those having claims against the estate of Mrs. Juliet A. Jack, dec'd., will please present them, properly authenticated for settlement.—Those indebted will be expected to make payment without delay, as I desire closing the affairs of the estate.

FRANCIS R. MANNING,
August 1, 1854—3t.

Administratrix. THE undersigned would call the attention of the Ladies to the cheapest stock of Dress Goods in the

market. Having determined to close them out he will sell them without regard to cost.

August 1. JOHN D. LINE. I ARDWARE.—I have just received a large I and well-selected stock of HARDWARE, part of which are as follows: Horse Shoes of the very best quality, horse shoe Nails, Hinges of every kind, Door Locks of every description, with mineral knobs, from 37 just 100 per 1 cents to \$5; Hay and Manure Forks, Braces and Brace Bits, Hatchets, Broad and Chopping Axes, Saws of all kinds, Table Cutlery, Penknives to suit the purchaser, Wire and Steel Rat Traps, Meal Sift ers. All of the above, and a great many other articles, will be found by calling at August 1, 1854. THOMAS RAWLINS'. BACON HAMS AND LARD, for sale by BONNETS.—I have on hand a good stock of BONNETS of every description, from 12; cents to \$3. To close them out, I will

take much less than cost for them. Call soon or vo JOHN D. LINE. August 1, 1854. QUILTS.—Having received a pretty good stock of MARSAILLES QUILTS, being large, measuring 12-4 by 11-4, these goods can be bought almost without a profit; also, Crib Quilts for sale by JOHN D. LINE. FOR PICKLING. 2 HHDS. extra Cider Vinegar, Tumeric, White Mustard Seed, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Long Pepper, JERE HARRIS [Aug. 1.]

FRENCH-WORKED COLLARS, just re-August 1, 1854. MAMILY FLOUR, for sale by Aug. 1. KEYES & KEARSLEY. ONLY a few copies left of "The Sepulchres of our Departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach, A. M." Those in want of his valuable work will please call and examine for themselves. Price \$1. August 1, 1854. JOHN D. LINE. COTTON.—Just received and for sale a very large stock of Brown and Bleached Cotton, which will be sold exceedingly low.

August 1, 1854.

JOHN D. LINE.

JAS. A. ENGLISH, C. M. CASTLEMAN, CHAS. A. BALDWIN. ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c., King Street, corner of Markel Alley, 25, 1854. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
Are now receiving an unu-ually large and well seected STOCK OF GOODS, in their line, suited to 165-Country Merchants are particularly invited to examine our Goods before purchasing, as we are pre-pared to supply them upon as favorable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Alexandria, July 25, 1854.

A NEGRO GIRL, from 16 to 20 years of age, (for the advertiser's own use,) of good character, for which a fair price will be given. Enquire of the 50 PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. HARDWARE. WE have just opened a large stock of COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, among which will

Bridles Bits, Stirrup Irons; Roller and Bridle Buckles; Spurs, Girth and Rein Webb: Coach, Scaming, and Pasting Lace; Fringes, Tassels, Rosettes; Harness Ornaments, Curtain Glasses; Patent Enamelled Cloth and Leather; Hubs, Bows and Fellows.

logether with a great many other articles, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO. Alexandria, July 25, 1854. WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to birea MAN to take charge of a team of horses. Liberal wages will be given to a sober and industrious man. None other need apoly. Also, for the balance of the year a NEGRO OMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer. GEORGE W. SPOTTS. Charlestown, July 25, 1854.

VIRGINIA, to wit: In the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, May 2d, 1852. Robert W. Baylor, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
James Sykes, administrator of IN CHANCERY. Johnsey Easton, deceased, Defendant,

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

have been subsequently made." Commissioner's Office, CHARLESTOWN, July 21, 1854. } I the aforesaid Easton, are hereby notified that at my office, in Charlestown, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, I will proceed to execute the decree in the above cause, on which day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., they are requested to attend with their vouchers and LAWSON BOTTS, July 25, 1354.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c., FOR SALE. I have for sale, on liberal terms, a PAIR OF BAY I have for sale, on liberal terms, a PAIR OF BAY

MATCH HORSES, perfectly broke, young
and gentle, as also a BROOD MARE with a

COLT by her side, a most promising Colt, 3

years old; as also a fine Riding PONY for Ladies.

I have also for sale, A TWO-HORSE

BUGGY, nearly new, with HARNESS

complete and of the very best quality.—

Apply early as I am determined to sell.

J. P. GORMAN.

NOTICE.

IT 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 either of the Courts of the County of Jefferson, are hereby notified that the same will be ready for any disposition which may be desired by the 15th of July next, and at my office in Charlestown.

W. C. WORTHINGTON. W. C. WORTHINGTON, Administrator.

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

This course is essential, because of the immensely increased demand, which taxes all the facilities of the Baltimore and Oliio Railroad in its transportation.

Address,

JAMES A. BECKHAM. Address, JAMES A. BECKHAM.
July 18, 1854—tf [FF] Baltimore, Md. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
Another supply of Nails, Granulated Sugar,
Rice, Tobacca, Lemons, Tinware; Shoes, Boots, Hats,
including some new-style Ladies' Slippers, black
watered Silk, wide Frinze, Gimp, &c.

Middleway, July 4, 1854.

SHUALL & GRANTHAM.

REMOVAL. 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 Wm. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street. [July 18, 1854.—tf

ATTORNEY AT LAW WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Loudoun.
Office No. 2, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. [July 18, 1854.—6m. SAMUEL STONE,
Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit
and County Court of Jefferson County.

OFFICE in the Court-House, (up stairs,) in the
room for many years occupied as an office by
the late Roby. Workshington, Esq.

Entrance (except on Court days) at the east door.
July 11, 1854—if

TALBOT S. DUKE,

DENTAL CARD.
DR. CASAVANT, Surgeon Dentist, from Washington, Surgeon Dentist, from Washington, Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the county, that he has taken rooms at the United States Hotel for two weeks from this date, for the purpose of practising all operations in his profession in the most scientific manner. Recommendations can be seen at his rooms. Harpers-Ferry, July 11-2w

A FEMALE BOARDING SEMINARY and Day School will be opened the first of September next in this city, under the direction of Mrs. Haven, who is well known in many of the States as an experienced and successful teacher. All the high branches and accomplishments of a graduating school will be taught. The French language will be spoken in the family. Circulars may be had of Rev. D. P. Gurley, of this city, after the 1st of August.

Washington City, July 18.—1m.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAULL & SHIRLEY, for the purpose of conducting the Milling business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June, 1854. The Books are at the Mill and will be settled by either of the late firm. The business will in the future be con-ducted under the firm of SHIRLEY & HETTERLY, who hope largely to increase the business by unremitting efforts to accommodate the public. WALTER SHIRLEY, JOHN F. SHAULL. July 4, 1854.

VIRGINIA, to wit: At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on the 5th day of July, 1854: J. Conrad, Plaintiff, AGAINST Notley W. Dearing, William E. | IN DEBT. Anderson and William H. Turk, Defendants,

George Crowl, Henry Keller, Virginia Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Wil-THE object of this suit is to recover judgment for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim, and to attach any estate and effects of the Defendant, Notley W. any estate and effects of the Defendant, Notley W. Dearing, in the hands of, and the debts due him, by the said Garnishees within this State, and to subject the same to the satisfaction of said judgment.

It appearing on affidavit, filed in this suit, that the Defendant, Notley W. Dearing, is not a resident of this State, he is required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, That a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County, on the first day of the next House of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson. A copy—Teste: R. T. BROWN, CLK. July 11, 1854—4w

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

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

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

A copy—Teste: T, A. MOORE, CLK. - July 4, 1854. [A. HUNTER, P. Q. UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this Hotel is now renovated and improved for a better and enlarged accommodation. tion for travellers during summer. With the late improvements and a determined perseverance, no effort or outlay shall be wanting to render this Hotel, in every respect, to the invalid or to comforts and accommodations equal to any Hotel in the Valley. The TABLE shall be furnished with the best from this and Baltimore markets. DINNER always ready on the arrival of the Baltimore daily cars, and ample time given for passengers to dine here, before the cars leave for Winchester or Baltimore. Passengers stopping here to view our bold romantic mountain scenery may rest assured they will be well cared for during their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves.

M. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854. UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully showeth that this Hotel
is open for the reception of travellers on the arrival
of the cars, at all hours, day and night, and a polite
and obliging barkeeper, with a trusty and active porter, to see that passengers are well cared for and baggage properly attended to.
M. CARRELL.
Harpers Ferry, July 11, 1854. CHENANDOAH BRIDGE COMPANY

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

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY, Vivit et Viget. C. E. VON FAHNESTOCK, PRINCIPAL. THE friends of this Institution are most politely in formed that its duties will be resumed on Mon

day the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal or to Col. P. C. PENDLETON, President of Board of Trustees. July 4, 1854-tf CRYSTAL PALACE.

World's Fair, New York, United States of America— Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. EXCELSIOR. HE association for the Exhibition of the Industry f 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 Labor Saving Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain,—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Association; Hon. itemry Wager, Western N. V. Chairman, Watson Nawbold, Est. Columbus N. Y., Chairman; Watson Newbold, Esq., 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 Clas-My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the Crystal Pal-ace, New York, over all Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machines on exhibition—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in my machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old and new costly, inferior, complicated separating Ma-chines must yeild their places to a superior Labor Sa-ving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screening and Bag-ging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all pure and impurities. This machine throws the straw to itself, the chaff to itself, the wheat in the bag, the screenings to itself, and the smut and cheat to itself. Everything has a place, and everything is in its place to suit the conveniences of the farmer. For sim-plicity, durability, cheapness 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 Pal-ace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums at and other fairs. That I know nothing about

—perhaps he did; but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by himself. But my honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's 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 under signed would inform the public that his Farmers' Labor Saving Machine for Theshing, Separating, Cleaning, Screening and Bagging all kinds of Gram, 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 Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

June 27, 1854—1y* ELISHA S. SNYDER.

THE Proprietor of this watering place has just received a supply of new tight bbls. in which he can now furnish to invalids and others water fresh from the spring.

G. W.SAPPINGTON. the spring. G. W. SAPPINGTON. Charlestown Jefferson Canuty, Va., July 11, 1854. WHICH took the Premium at the Ploughing-Match on Jacob Senseney's farm, May 30th, 1854,

can now be seen by calling at the works of Messrs SNAPP & HAYMAKER, Winchester. SNAPP & HAYMAKER, Winchester.

The point is steel or wrought iron, and can be turned four different ways. The Cutter and Share can be turned twice; the latter is made of either cast or wrought iron. It is durable, cheap and labor-saving, being so neatly arranged and constructed as to do three horses' work with two—a matter of vast importance to the farmer. The furrow commences turning at the cutter, thereby avoiding the heavy friction and breaking of furrow unavoidable in all other Plows. It turns a furrow 16 inches wide and 84 and breaking of furrow unavoidable in all other Plows. It turns a furrow 16 inches wide and 8½ inches deep.

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

June 20; 1854—3m

MORE CHEAP GOODS ATTHECHEAP

MORE CHEAP GOODS ATTHECHEAP

colors, 61 cents a yard; 1500 do. French Chintz, latest
styles, 10 cents do.; 1500 do. French and Swiss Lawns,
afull yard wide, 121 cents do.; beautiful black and
colored Silks, from 50 cents to \$1.00 a yard, great hargains.

ISAAC ROSE.

Levil be under the personal superintendence of the undersigned during the coming Summer, who will use every effort in his power to render it one of the most attractive and agreeable watering places in Virginia. It is situated on an elevation or spur of the Majestic Blue Ridge Mountain, in the county of defferson, five miles south of Charlestown, the county seed. Passengers leaving Baltimore or Washington by the morning train of cars, will arrive at Harpers Ferry at 12 M., from thence in the Winchester & Potomac Railroad cars, ten miles to Charlestown, where

The Analysis made by the late Dr. De Butts from 100 grains of the water from the main fountain, af-forded 63 grs. of Sulphate of Lime, 10; grs. Carbon-ate of Lime, 23; grs. of Sulphate of Magnesia, (Ep-som Salt,) 1 gr. of Muriate of Magnesia, 1 gr. Mur-iate 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 Saline Chalybeates—a combination of the most valuable de-scription in the whole range of Mineral waters. It may therefore be positively asserted, without exag-geration or fear of contradiction, that no mineral wawithin the limits of the United States, possesses the same constituent parts, or is a more salutary efficient alterative than the waters of the Shan dale Springs. This water acts as gently as the mild-est aperient, without giving rise to those unpleasant sensations of pain and debility so often occasioned by ordinary cathartics, prepared by the most skillfu

The free use of this water, acts almost immediate The free use of this water, acts almost immediately upon the skin and kidneys, removes worms, relieves the convalescent from billious or other fevers, dyspepsia, dropsical swellings, calculous affections, hemorrhoids, scrofula, indigestion, rheumatism, loss of appetite, exhaustion, general debility, gravelly concretions, strictures and a variety of other diseases to which man is subject, and it is freely 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 furnished by application at the Bar. y application at the Bar. The Hotel is large and commodious—the cottages

numerous and comfortable.

The table will be supplied with the best beef, mountain and valley mutten, together with all the luxuries afforded in the fertile Valley of Virginia. The best Wines, Brandies and other Liquors can always be had at the table or at the bar.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel.

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

CAPON SPRINGS,

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that they have rented the MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this well-known watering place, which will be opened on the 20th of June. No effort or outlay shall be wanting to render Ca pon, in its comforts, gaieties and many attractions, fully equal to any summer resort in the Union. Railroads from Baltimore and Alexandria connecting with Stages at Winchester, Piedmont and Front Royal, afford pleasant and speedy access. T. L. BLAKEMORE,

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

The Ladies' Parlor will be furnished with a Piano and Guitar, and the Ball Room with a Cotilion Band. A grand Tournament and Fancy Ball will be held on Monday, August 25th. Coaches will run daily from the Springs via Mt. Jackson to New Maret and return.

A. R. SEYMOUR. June 27, 1854-2m

0 years invalids have resorted to these waters. In Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Diseases, all Eruptive Diseases, &c., its medicinal qualities are well known and fully established. Another large brick building erected since last season. A fine Band of Music is engaged. Coaches await the arrival of the cars. Springs now open for the reception of visitors. Address Jordan's Springs, Stephenson's Denot Food and the country of the cars. pot, Frederick county, Va. E. G. & R. M. JORDAN & BRO. June 27, 1854. NEW STORE AT SUMMIT POINT.

THE subscriber having just returned from Balti-more with a general assortment of DOMESTICS SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GROUERIES, QUEENSWARE, GROUERIES, CONFECTIONARY, SADDLERY, Confers at the very lowest figure &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for cash. It is his purpose to replenish his stock at least four times a year, which will enable him to furnish the public at all seasons, with goods fresh from the market. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited promising to give entire satisfaction in return.

JAMES H. FRAZIER. JAMES H. FRAZIER.
Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

OG-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.

VEW BOOKS. The Lamplighter, Pri Autobiography of an Actress, Price \$1.00 Hot Corn, 1.25 Russia as it is, 1.00 Turkey and the Turks, Uncle Sam's Farm Fence, 75 cts. Old Brewery, 75 ct
With all the latest Periodicals, for sale by
Charlestown, May 23. S. H. STEWART. 75 cts.

TO THE PUBLIC. HE subscriber having rented the GRIST AND SAW MILL, of Col. Braxton Davenport, formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Rankin Johnson, on the Smithfield Turnpike, respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to do all work entrusted to his care. He hopes by close attention to the business and untiring efforts to accommodate, to retain the former custom of the Mill and largely increase it.

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

find employment and liberal wages, by Charlestown, July 18. J. W. ROWAN. LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
AND CHEMICAL ACADEMY, NEAR ALDIE, VA. In this Institution thorough instruction is given in all the branches of Mathematics of Science useful to

all the branches of Mathematics of Science useful to the farmer and the man of business. The students are not taught the theory only, but they are instructed in the Practical Application of their studies to the every day affairs of life. They are made acquainted with the phenomena of nature, taught the properties of soils, the requirements of plants, the composition of minerals, theutility of different kinds of rocks, laws of mechanical forces, calculations of the strength of materials used for building and other purposes, surveying farms, levelling water courses, laving out roads, making mans, mechanical drawlaying 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, mine A workship is furnished with a Turning Lathe and a great variety of tools 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 o dsome 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 acquain

ted with hundreds of operations which every body sees, but few can expla The design of the Institution is to prepare young men for business. To accomplish this desirable end, neither pains nor expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and complete instruction.
The buildings are new and commodious. The laboratory is convoniently 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 payable in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights. Students in the Classical Department are charged \$20 per session extra to be paid in advance.

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

Books furnished at store prices, for which the students are expected to pay cash.

Farmers can have their soils analyzed and teachers and students can obtain pure chemical tests at the establishment.

BENJ. HYDE BENTON, Principal. Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va., }
May 2, 1854-1y SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
In great variety and at the very lowest prices.
Charlestown, May 2, 1854. ISAAC ROSE. OLD 76. J. P. BRADY, No 13 L

J. P. BRADY,

No 13 LIGHT STREET.

Has fitted up, in superior style, a RESTAURANT at the above locality, and furnished it with all the "et ceteras" of a first class establishment Good WINES, good LIQUORS, first rate CIGARS, the best EATABLES the markets afford, with the most competent and cleanly COOKS to prepare them for the table, together with civil and attentive WAITERS, may at all times be found at Old "76! all times be found at Old '76!
Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf DRESS GOODS.—Barages, Tissues and Lawns, at cost, by A. W. CRAMER.

I HAVE just received the largest and finest assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS ever offered in this market, a call is solicited. CHARLES G. STEWART. Charlestown, June 13, 1854. 3 CENTS A PIECE!—Palm Leaf Fans, 3 cts.
3 a piece! Black Silk Mantillas, richly trimmed, \$2.00; Chali de Laine, worth 75 cents, at 371 cents a yard; Silk Bonnets, ready trimmed, all colors and

June 20, 1854.

and the very latest styles, as low as \$1.75 a piece, at ISAAC ROSE'S,
Charlestown, June 13, 1854. Cheap Store. CREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING!—500 Linen, Gignham and Sheer-sucker 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 and look at the assortment. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, June 13, 1554.

THE WAY TO SELL LAND! WE advise all persons owning Virginia Lands, and 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 papers. tance, 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 of County papers in Pennsylvania, and care has been exercised to have it extensively circulated among the agricultural community, they being generally the most substantial patrons. It is generally believed that an advertisement of Real Estate in this paper, will be read by more Farmers, and therefore by more persons disposed to purchase that kind of of property than if inserted in any other journal in this part of the country. The Valley Spirit's circulation lies mainly in the rich and populous counties of FRANKLIN and CUMBERLAND, but yet it is not confined to those counties. It circulates also in Ada twelve-passenger Coach will receive and convey them into Charlestown, and if desired to the Springs to dinner, over a good read and through a lovely FRANKLIN and CUMBERLAND, but yet it is not confined to those counties. It circulates also in Adams, York, Lancaster and Lebanon on the East, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset on the West and Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and Centre on the North. From these parts of our State many Agriculturists have removed to Virginia, and others, it is not to be doubted, will year after year follow. Would it not be good policy for Virginians to bring their property to the notice of those who are contemplating a removal to their State by advertising it in our paper?

Chambersburg, Pa., Chambersburg, May 30, 1854. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON
AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of the
farming community to their very large assort
ment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising

every kind of implement used by the farmer to facilitat and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated Patent Premium Thresher, Cleaner and Which received the First Premium at the Crystal which received the First Fremium 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 the old complicated coathy separators must yield their old complicated costly separators must yield their place to a superior machine. This Machine, for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging, (by one simple operation.) all kinds of Grain—the greatest labor-saving machine extant, for simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity, it has no rival in the world. It is capable of turning out, ready for the mill or for seed, from 300 to 500 bushels of Wheat per day, with 6 or 8 horses, and 8 hands—or from 500 to 800 bushels with 12 horses and as many

hands, doing the work cleaner, and breaking less grain, than any machine now in use. This machine received the first premiums at the Maryland State Fair, Balt., in 1852, and 1853; the Washington Co., Md. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Va., in 1852 Mid. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Va., in 1852 and 1853; the Rappaliannock Agricultural Society, at Port Royal, Va.; the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1853, at Springfield, and a Silver Medal at the Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, 1853.

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

CLEANER, BAGGER AND POWER.—Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger complete, 6 and 8 horses, \$175—Power for same, \$100, making \$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 considered by the Board West-Lines. machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c. ig-REFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esg., Editor of the "American Farmer;" Col. Edward Lloyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. D. Cox, Northumberland, Co., Va.; Hill Carter, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esq., Richmond; Col Charles Carroll, near Ellibott's Mills, Md.; F Nelson, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Capt. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Charles Mason, Esq., King George Co., Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co. Va.; T. I. Marlow, Especial control of the control of t Esq., King George Co., Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co. Va.; Dr. T. J. Marlow, Frederick city, Houck, Frederick city, Md.; Samuel Helt, Middletown Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md. Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. All orders addresse to us will be attended to with promptness, and a threshers sent out warranted to come up to the stand ZIMMERMAN & CO

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 tesis now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the
greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture.
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the
Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female
Complaints, Paines and Aching of the Bones and
Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great
and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been
found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of
all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver

all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clearand healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or bro ken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vagor 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 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 medi-cines ever heard of. A large number of certificates of remarkable cure a large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia, by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS,

DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia. BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by Dr. L. M. SMITH, Charlestown, T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, and by Dealers in Medicines every where. August 16, 1853—1y

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS VIEW,
Or, a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years. From 1820 to 1850.
Chiefy taken from the Congress debates, the private papers of Gen: Jackson, and the Speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his actual view of men and affairs.
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 1st of May, 1854, and will be brought down to the close of the administration of Gen. Jackson and will thus form a complete work by itself, containing 700 double column Royal 8 vo. Pages. Price §2,50 per vol., pay on delivery.
Citizens of Jefferson county, desiring to subscribe, can see the prospectus by calling on W. W. B. Gallaner, at the Free Press Office, who will receive subscription for this valuable worl JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,

Washington, May 2, 1854. EAR AND EYE! DEAFNESS, PARTIAL OR TOTAL, P. 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 Aucists, 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 de a rei MINE HUNDRED NAMES, Residents of the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, who have been restored to

Acute Hearing, and not a single, solitary case to our

knowledge, did we fail to effect either a partial or to-tal restoration of the Hearing, when our advice and instructions were faithfully and punctually adhered to. Many who could not hear the report of a pistol at arm's length, can now hear a watch beat at the distance of four feet. In cases of mucous accumlation in the E Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of fle Mucus Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Mem brana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of Fevers, Colds, the use of Quinine, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the Ears in childhood, &c., Dr. Also-phert's treatment stands pre-eminent. Where the Auditory Canal is dry and scaly with little or no se-cretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the Ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, c pulsations, discharge of matter, or when, in s a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head too

place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is infallible.
IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES my experience warrants me in saying, that if the my experience warrants me in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be accomplished. In the Deaf and Dumb School at Leipsic, out of a class of 14, I succeeded in restoring Four to accute hearing. Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those cases he underatakes be guarantees a successful result, complete restoration, or such a marked improvement as will be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions ad hered to.

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

All diseases of the Eye, successfully treated by the application of medicated vapors, &c.—An infallible and painless treatment for disease of the Eye; Acute or Chronic—Cataract, Specks, inflammation, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymat 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.

Address DR. ALSOPHERT, BROADWAY, Office 422; near Canal street, New York. June 27.—4m.

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

A LARGE and new stock of Embroidered Muscan be bought in this market.

June 13, 1854.

J. D. LINE.

July 11, 1854.—is [FF]

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
OF KABLETOWN PROPELTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, rendered on the 26th day of May last, 1854, in the case of Franklin Osborne, trustee, vs. Solomon Hefflebower and others, the undersigned as Commissioner therein appointed, will proceed to sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of next month, (August, 1854,) on the large and valuable BRICK INTERPRETATION DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY, at Kaliffe bletown, with the lot of ground thereto attached, being the same recently erected by said Solomon Hefflebower, and now occupied by A. Wilson. Possession to be given on the 25th day of said month, (August, 1854,) when the period of the present renting will expire. our paper?

ATA copy of the paper will be forwarded to the address of any one who may make the request. Its large size, and the heavy advertising custom it enjoys, will serve to show its standing. All communications to be addressed to P. S. DECHERT & Co.,

Chambersburg. Pa.,

As persons wishing to purchase will examine the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms of Sale—One-fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in three equal payments, as six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be a cured by the bonds of the purchaser, and a deed of trust on the premises, providing for the enforcement of the payment of all the deferred purchase money, if each instalment be not punctually paid. Sale to take place about 12 o'clock, M.
FRANKLIN OSBORNE,
July 18, 1854. [FP] Special Commissions July 18, 1854. [FF] Special Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE.

NDER a decree of the County Court of Jefferron, rendered at the May term, at the suit of Minor Hurst, administrator with the will annexed of David Moore, deceased, against Susan Wilson and others, will be exposed at public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlestown, ON MONDAY, the 21st day of August and Court May SAPAH at Sielly Yanner next.

TURE.

July 11, 1854.—ts

next, (Court day,) SARAH, a fikely young negro woinsn and her two children; DAVY, a middle aged negro man, the property of David Moore, deceased, MINOR HURST, Administrator de bonus non with the wi 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 Charlestawn.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, August 1st, at residence of the subscriber, near Kabletow. 20 head of Cattle, of which 10 are young Steel 140 head of Sheep and Lambs, most of them vince, and well deserving the attention of hear are and butchers;

About 70 head of Hogs;

1 fine large Work Horse;

80 barrels of Corn.

A number of FARMING UTENSILS and many articles of HOUSELIGLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-

Terms-Twelve months credit on all sums over fiv

dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved so-curity—under five dollars cash.

No property to be removed until the terms are com-plied with.

J. C. R. TAYLOR.

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

J.C. R. TAYLOR.

[FP]

county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Lectown, and about one mile Scath of the Harpers-Ferry and Smithfield turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg. George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 275.

ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome three story Brick Dwelling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milkhouse, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises generally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Cistern convenient, and a never failing well of pure. Limestone Water about 100 yards distant. The farm in shape is nearly square. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has every convenience to market, being in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Railroad, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Balto, and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Valley. Persons who contemplate purchasing, can be informed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestown,
Jeffcorsn county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

For himself and in behalf of the other decides

Dec'r 13, 1853-tf Let all the world say what they can, For selling large prizes M. Ansel & Co. are the man. M. ANSEL & CO.,

PRESENT to the Virginia public the following the month of August, and we predict that many of the high Prizes will be sold by the "Old and Lucky Prize Sellers," M. ANSEL & Co. Schemes for the Month of August Tickets. Capitals. 2.50 3.75 20,000 2.50 9,000

3.000 40,000 10,000 4,000 4.000 18,000 8.516 13,500 3.75 5.000 50,000 9,000 33,000 17,716 9,214 20.000 3,750 4,621 9.50 12,000 31,000 3.75 2.978 20,000 15,000 3,899 62.50 27.50 3.75 16,312 2.50 9.50 10.214

30,000 5 of · 2.000 NO RISK, NO GAIN! TRY OUR LUCKY OFFICE, AND YOU WILL BE SURE AND GET A PRIZE!

OJ-We receive the Notes of all Solvent Banks or
thecks of Deposit, and we remit in return for prizes, Bank checks on any place in the United States. A single Package of Tickets may draw the four high-(G-All letters directed to M. ANSEL & CO. will come safely to hand, and distant correspondents may feel sure that their orders will be attended to, the feel sure that their orders will be attended to, the same as if they were here themselves.

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

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

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

M. ANSEL & CO.,

Boy 263. Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

Box 368, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1854. TOWN ORDINANCE. CITIZENS of the town are required to have all weeds, offal, and fifth of every description removed from their premises in as short time as possible, and hey are also required to use lime in cellars and damp Mr. Baage will give a general examination this week, and will have all places which then require it cleaned at the expense of the parties whose premises By order of the Board of Trustees:
SAMUEL RIDENOUR, President.

July 25, 1854. By a resident of this county, a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SERVANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR. May 2, 1854—tf NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the under signed will give prompt attention to the location or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to them; they should be assigned in blank. We can locate on fine rich prairie land, contiguous to the St. Louis and Kansas line of the Pacific Railroad, or the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Road, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, or the contemplated line from Weston to St. Louis. We have no doubt many of our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a very short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable.

The expenses to register and receive ought to accom-The expenses to pany the warrant.

Address all letters and papers to FIELD & TROXELL,

Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents,

Lexington, Missouri. Reference.—VANCE BELL, Summit Point P. O., J. ferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854—19] JUST RECEIVED—100 bushels No. 1 LIME, fresh from the kiln.
June 13, 1854.

J. D. LINE. SHAD for sale by June 6, 1854.

BAKING SODA AND SALERATUS, received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. 5() KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. NO. 1 POTOMAC HERRING, just receive by [June 6] H. L. EBY & SON 100 SACKS G. A. & FINE SALT, on June 6, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. 2000 LBS. COUNTRY CURED BA-June 6, 1864. H. L. EBY & SON. SUPERIOR GREEN TEAS, part in part for sale by
June 6, 1854.

H. L. EBY & SON PRUNES.—Prunes in glass jars, for sale b

FAMILY PLOUR, for sale by July 13. BROWN & WAS FAMILY HERRING, for sale 1 Thou art getting wan and pale, dearest;
Thy blush has flown away,
And thy fragile form more fragile grows
Every day—
Every gloomy day that brings
That mournful moment near,

When we must part to meet no more On this dull sphere. I feel the hour is drawing nigh, When I must quit this life, And leave, I trust for happier one Its scene of strife.

O, could I steal the sting with me, Twill bring to thy fond heart, Without one pang, or tear, or sigh, F could depart!

But oh, it renders my bosom deep To watch thy stifled pain-And smile again. While, as thou raisest up my head

And hang'st my pillow o'er, The tearful eye too plainly tells An aching core. Ah! little, little did I dream The grief in store for thee When I invited thee to share

My heart but young and hopeful then, Before me only viewed Bright hours of sunshine to divide. With roses strewed. How sadly false those hopes have proved,

Thy aching breast must feel— Torn by affection that might break A heart of steel. Had I but known this mournful fate, Ere wedded life began,
No breaking heart should watch to-night A dying man.

"DANCE LIGHT, FOR MY HEART IT LIES TINDER YOUR FEET, LOVE! "Ah, sweet Kitty Nell, rise up from that wheel-Your neat little foot will be weary from spinning; Come trip down with me to the sycamore tree, . Half the parish is there and the dance is beginning The sun is gone down, but the full harvest moon Shines sweetly and cool on the dew-whitered valley While all the air rings with the soft, loving things Each little bird sings in the green shaded valley.

"With a blush and a smile, Kitty rose up the while, Her eye in the glass as she bound her hair, glancing 'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues-So she could'nt but choose to—go off to the dancing. And now on the green and the glad groups are seen— Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing ; And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neil-Somehow when he asked, she ne'er thought of re-

" Now, Felix Magee put his pipes to his knee, And with flourish so free sets each couple in motion; With a cheer and a bound the lads patter the ground— The maids move round just like swans on the ocean. Cheeks bright as the rose-feet light as the doe's, Now coyly retiring, now boldly advancing-Search the world all round, from the sky to the ground

No such sight can be found as an Irish lass dancing "Sweet Kate! who could view your bright eyes of deep blue, Beaming bumidly through their dark lashes so mildly, Your fair turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form

Nor fee! his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly Young Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart, Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love, The sight leaves his eye, as he cries with a sigh, Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet,

Miscellaneous.

The exceeding great fault of the present era, is the universal desire to be in a hurry! It is the watch-word of the world just now, and there is but one "respectable" individual, the famous old sloth, who in the midst of so much haste, presumes to go on in the same old jogtrot way that gave him his name-indeed, we seriously question, whether even the sloth hasn't "stirred his stumps" latterly and gotten along faster than was his want. To specify: Begin at the railroads. They are just now the starting point on every journey. They are the em-bodiment of hurry. They have written on their cars on the overside in alarming characters in a "running hand," something like the following: - "A speedy route to Davy Jones' Locker." "But one step between this and the other side of Jordan." While the other is adorned with beautiful pictures representing a man with one hand lifting up Africa between his fore-fingers, while with the other he is grasping California, and similar devices indicative of rapidity. The pulpit! Haste has entered the pulpit, and has succeeded in pulling down a decent two hour's sermon that our fathers delighted in, to a twenty minutes dissertation. Mark its matter, too. The old fashioned discourses breathed solidity, were made up with care and betrayed the exercise of thought and of labor. They were not made up in a hurry. They were not delivered in a hurry. Parishioners expected a discourse which they could digest for a week, and they got it. But how different the present mode of preaching. The most approved style is the dressing up of a fanciful little thing just about long enough to tickle your ears with the sound before the final "Amen" is pronounced. The man who preaches over a half hour does it (as the legal lingo bath it,) at his peril. He may be eloquent, profound, learned, mighty in the scriptures—but he will not be popular. The Bar. They too are in a hurry. The

people will not believe it, but it is true, that the present system of pleading and speaking at the bar is a vast improvement on the old in this regard. This is manifest at least, in the measure of writings which these gentlemen put forth. An old parchment deed contained just words enough to cover the acre of ground conveyed. The acre may be granted now at least in half the space. So there is a half acresaved at all events. But the same spirithas created quite a decided difference in other respects .-The twenty years lucubrations, which were necessary to make a man a lawyer, has dwindled down to twenty months, and, in some respects to twenty days? And the process of incubation goes on at an alarming proportion. Fledgling barristers are hatched with the same fecility as fledgling chickens, by the dozens, twenties and fifties and hundreds. The process in both cases is somewhat similar. Chickens are hatched by warming pans, on a large scale, and collegiate institutions are the warm ing pans on a large scale that sends forth their annual spawns of barristers. The press! Its very name is indicative of loved with all the devotion of a wife and a

hurry-it has given a new term to the language and though we are not aware that it is any thing to be proud of, yet we may rightly claim the "impulse" of the age as the fruit of the press. The press has put the world in a hurry, and will keep it so. Here first began the reform, and here the quickest rapidity has been secured. Compare the thousand paged felios of a past age with the sprightly essay, or half hours desertation of the present, and for the past two weeks have shown a year large in you have an accurate picture of the difference in this regard between the "press as it was" and " press as it is." A volume of three hundred pages, on a topic of passing interest, was the smallest brochure which our forerunners ventured to put forth to influence public opinion, scarce three hundred lines are now written for the same purpose, with results a thousand fold more important. Then, again, the multiptication of books and periodicals and papers.making of many books, what would he say now? Every two or three months the Har-

If Solomou complained in his days of the pers turn out more books and periodicals than were published a century ago in so many years; rather the production of a past age. The daily newspapers are the fruit of our own.— Mark their numbers, their variety, their materials. Scarcely an event happens in any quarter of the world, which is not immediate- must be," said Mrs. Partington, "I'm told ly sent as on the wings of lightning to the remotest distances in the twinkling of an eyeand with such alarming rapidity are these despatches made, that ere one has fully possessed himself of the events of the day that has past, he is crowded upon by the events of the day. There is merchandize the 'quickest trip on record,' and 'the quickest sales for the week,' are terms as familiar to the merchant nose when stuck into other people's business. household words. He wants to do as quick

and Artists, Philosophers and Statesmen .-We are all in a hurry-and though an apparent contradiction, in terms we may say with perfect propriety, we scarcely have time to live—we have no time to die.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

From the Anderson (S. C.) Gazette. Under this head the Southern Patriot sermonizes in an excellent article. It is a text on which eloquence may dwell and argument sound and serious be deduced. It is a fact lamentably true, too true we fear for the good of the country, that there is a feeling, continually on the increase, that manual labor is ignoble and worthy only of a slave. Gentlemen too frequently are judged by the texture of the coat they have on their back, by the delicacy of their hands, the fairness of their skin; while in truth it is the heart that constitutes the true gentleman, and the raiment a man wears is no more a test of his gentility than the beard is an index of manhood. The meaning of the word gentleman is a meek man, being composed of the adjective gentle and the noun man. Society has so corrupted this word that its definition now depends upon the tastes of those defining it. Labor and gentility are not antagonistic. The connection between them in their true significations is so strong that they are almost inseparable. Every man who labors is not a gentleman, but no man can be a gentleman without labor in some way, though the spheres in which men labor are as various as the human face. Some of the greatest men were the hardest workers. It is by this means that they become great. Who would think of having fruitful crops without labor? The soil must be cultivated or it will not produce. So great men are not a spontaneous production of

Nature, but they are formed by the severest toil, the strictest self-denial, and the most active energy. Mechanics, laborers, and farmers are often snarled at because their hands are horny, their clothes seiled; but do these men reflect that it is those very mechanics, laborers, and farmers who mainly contribute to sustain the Government. It is upon them that our safety or honor rests; they are the strong arm of the State, the fortifications of the Republic. The man who sneers at them because of their calling in life derides manual labor and toil, is no honor to the race of humanity, a mere popinjay, whose mind is cramped by the foolish whims and caprices of fashion. Has one of these mock

gentlemen ever contributed his mite to the support of the great mass of humanity? Is the world benefited by his existence, or is he a burden and curse to it? All must come to the latter conclusion. Labor is one of the first commands of God.

Idleness is deprecated in the holy writ; the one is honorable, the other dishonorable. Labor strengthens the physical constitution; it gives power to the mind; it ennobles the feelings; and makes great men and good citizens. Idleness, on the contrary, impairs the body, enervates the mind, destroys natural integrity, promotes dissipation, and is a source of incalculable evil. It will on examination be found to be the root of intemperance and debauchery, and in many instances of crime. It wrecks the physical system, debases the mental faculties, fills our prisons and poor-houses, and cumbers the earth with a race of beings who live upon the sweat of others' brows, and pass off the stage of life without benefitting others or

more genteel than idleness? WOMAN'S LOVE-A SCENE FROM REAL LIFE. There is many a life scene more touching, more worthy of immortality than the deeds of conquerors or the heroes of history. The

developing themselves. Is not labor, then,

following, from the St. Louis Republican is We saw, says the editor, last evening an ant illustration of the affection of woman-A poor inebriate wretch had been taken to the calaboose. His conduct in the street, and after he was placed in the cell, was of such a violent character that it became necessary to handcuff him. The demon rum had possession of his soul, and he gave vent to his ravings in curses so profane as to shock the senses of his fellow prisoners, one of whom, in the same cell, at his own solicitation was placed in a separate apartment. A woman appeared at the grating, and in her hands she had a rude tray, upon which were placed some slices of bread,

fresh from the hearthstone, and other little delicacies, for her erring husband. She stood at the bar, gazing intently into the thick gloom, where her manacled companion wildly raved. Her voice was low and soft, and, as she called his name, it utterance was as plaintive as the melody of a fond and crushed spirit. The tears streamed from her eyes, and there, in the dark house, the abode of the most wretched and depraved, the tones of her voice found their way into that wicked man's heart, and he knelt in sorrow and silence before his young and injured wife, while his heart found relief in tears such only as a man can weep. Though the iron still bound his wrist, he placed his hands, with their heavy insignia of degradation, confidingly and affectionately upon the brow of his fair companion; and exclaimed, "Katy, I will try and be a better man." There upon a rude seat, she had spread the humble meal, which she had prepared with her own hands, and after he had finished she rose to depart, bidding him be calm and resigned for her sake, with the assurance that she would bring a friend to go on his bond, and that she would return and take him home. And she left him, a strong man, with his head drooping upon his breast, a very coward, humiliated before the weak and tender being, whose presence and affection had stilled the angry passions of his soul. True to the instincts of her love and promise, she did return with one who went on his bond

for his appearance next morning-with his hand clasped in that of his lovely wife, she led him away a penitent, and, we trust, a better man. There were those who laughed, as that pale, meek woman bore off her erring husband; but she heeded them not, and her self-sacrificing heart knew or cared for nothing in its holy and heaven-born instincts, but to preserve and protect him whom she

HNRIPE PRILIT. This is the season when our markets are generalfilled with unripe fruit, and we regret to see that many children are permitted to eat freely of it, which at this season of the year is almost sure to be followed by serious, if not fatal consequences. Apples and pears not more than half matured are to be found almost everywhere, and the duty devolves for the past two weeks have shown a very large increase, especially among those under ten years of age, and a share of it may be attributed to the consumption of unripe fruit. In many cases the fruit has been taken from the trees so long that it is in a withered condition, rendering it doubly dangerous. The greatest possible caution should be used at this season of the year. No fruit unless fully ripe should be used, and then only in moderation, as its tendency is to produce those diseases which are so fatal in their character .- Baltimore American,

SAUSAGES AND DOGS.—The New York plan is said to be to make sausages out of dead dogs, but in Washington they are now making dead dogs out of sausages—turn about being fair play. No longer can "every dog have his day." for it takes but a few minutes now to finish the amimal. We observed to-day an immense white and yellow dog, and some problem cars on the lots connected with the Control and, in the same space of time, they could republish every work which has come down to us from antiquity, the fruits of centuries of toil and thought. But books and periodicals are earnest about enforcing the law, and should serve earnest about enforcing the law, and should serve as a warning to owners of good dogs to take care of them, or they may have to mourn them in dog heaven, hither sent by merciless sausage and strychnine,

some of 'em has more than a hundred hands. My poor Paul often wanted me to go and see them, but I am thankful I never went."

.... Solomon took an inventory of the world and all the best things in it: he cast

nose when stuck into other people's business. business. He rises up in a hurry, passes the day in a hurry, sells in a hurry, eats in a hurry.

So with Bankers and Brokers, Mechanics | A young girl is a fishing rod—the eyes are the hook, the smile is the bait, the lover is the gudgeon, and marriage is the butter in which he is fried.

The Business Man's Column.

| The image | The COURT DAYS. 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.

Seventh District-Fourteenth Circuit 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

Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August and November.
Loudoun—2d Monday in March, June, August and Fauquier-4th Monday in March, May, August and November.

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

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

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

Warren-Third Monday. Morgan-Fourth Monday. DISTRICT COURT. Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winches ter in the 15th day of December.] GREEN B. SAMUELS, Court of Appeals. RICHARD H. FIELD. Judges - LUCAS P. THOMPSON, Circuit Courts.

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

Braxton Davenport, Presiding Justice; George B Beall, John F. Smith, John Hess, and A. M. Ball. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, Robert W. Bayor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn.

Jacob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher. Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. 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. AUGUST. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. SEPTEMBER. 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 Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. DECEMBER. Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When 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, Secretary of State-WM. L. MARCY, of New York Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky. Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobrin, of N. C. Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississip

Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of MISSISSIPP Secretary of Interior—ROBT. McClelland, of Mich Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa. Attorney General-CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts STATE OFFICERS. Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-Governor—Shelton F. Leake. Attorney General—Willis P. Bocock. Adjutant General—William H. Richardson. Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD. Copying Clerk-William H. Richardson, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CUTTER. Second Auditor—James Brown, Jr. Treasurer—J. B. STOVALL. Register of the Land Office—S: H. PARKER. Librarian—George W. Munford.

Superintendant of the Penitentiary—C. S. Morgan.

Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry—J. C. Spotts. STATISTICS.

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

The Law of Newspapers. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their

periodicals the publisher may continue to send them 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 them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of inten-

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received a large assortment of Baltimore and French Glass of which are the following sizes: 8x10, 10x12, Glass of which are the low 12x14 and 12x18, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

SADDLERY, SADDLERY.

SCOTCH Collars, Cap Collars, Carriage

Collars, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Riding

Bridles, Martingales, Bridle Bits from 12½ cents to

\$5, Spurs of all kinds, Gearing of all descriptions, on hand and made to order. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

J. H. FRAZIER. Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

COAL! COAL!!

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 fime, so as to avoid disappointment. I will be enabled to furnish selected Lump Coal at the lowest rates; also Blacksmith's Coal.

E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown, June 6, 1854. IMPORTANT TO VIRGINIA FARM-ERS.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for J. G. Wright's celebrated Self-Raking Reaper, farmers wishing to purchase these invaluable machines must call early upon the agent. See par-ticulars on handpills. EDWARDHUNT.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854. 2,000 OAK SHINGLES for sale by R. H. BROWN. A SERVANT GIRL, about 18 or 19 years of age or hire. Enquire at ... THIS OFFICE. or hire. Enquire at June 13, 1854.

L Also, a prime lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco [June 6] H. L. EBY & SON. June 6, 1864.

ORN STARCH AND RICE FLOUR,
June 6, 1854.

H. L. EBY & SON.

TRAVEL

ADJUST

TO BE A VEL

May 30.

C. G. BRAGG, Collector.

OLD PORT AND MADEIRA WINE.—
12 dozen Bottles, selected particularly for the sick, and guarantied better than any in the county.

May 23, 1854.

TRAVEL

TO BE A VEL

May 30.

C. G. BRAGG, Collector.

OLD PORT AND MADEIRA WINE.—
12 dozen Bottles, selected particularly for the sick, and guarantied better than any in the county.

May 23, 1854.

TRAVEL LADIES LINEN GAITERS for sale by A. W. CRAMER.

Miscellanerus.

FIRE, LIFE & MARINEINSURANCE. 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 ensuring good health and of sound constitution for the 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 favora-

Board of Directors.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President.

DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President.

SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer. JAMI'S M. COBBS,
GEORGE W. YANGEY,
WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,
JOHN O. TAYLOR,
MARTIN HOLLINS,
CREED T. WILLS,
DE B H GUNER

Dr. P. H. GILMER, Dr. WM. OTWAY OWEN, Medical Examiner. Agent for Jefferson county, . B. W. HERBERT.
Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.
Charlestown, April 25, 1854—1y [FF] THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE 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. s of equity, justice, and economy.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. DIRECTORS. James H. Burgess, Jos. S. Carson Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, B. W. HERBERT. Agent for Jefferson county. August 2, 1853-1y [F. P.]

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

J. H. Sherrard, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va. Hon. J. M. MASON, U. S. Senator. JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester. T. A. TIDBALL, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, 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. 3.30 and 5-P. M. The first and fourth Trains from Baltimore, and the second and fourth train from Washington will be express mail trains, stopping only at Washington Juncture and Annapolis Junction. By order. Jan. 24. J. T. ENGLAND, Agent. WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD. THE PASSENGER TRAIN now leaves the Ticket

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT, In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J. In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J. P. Brewn, Esq., who will attend to them promptly. Persons at a distance address through the mail.

N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's personal property the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising.

[January 2, 1854—ly THE undersigned, having engaged in the Mercantile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand.

near the Armory Gate, a very extensive stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., to an examination of which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Their motto is not large profits, but large sales. They are determined to conduct their business on the most liberal principles, and to use every effort to merit the public confidence and patronage. Whatever they sell shall be of the character represented, and invariably reduced to such prices that none may hope to 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 the premises, and tamilies may rely with confidence upon being supplied by them with articles in this line, of fresh and superior quality. They purchased their Groceries, mostly in large quantities and al

They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can, and will, sell them at prices unusual in this market. The following enumeration will give a general outine of their extensive stock :
Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks; Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines; Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton

Cloths; Bombazines, French and English Calicoes; Brown and Bleached Muslins; Ticking, Bagging, Checks, Plaids, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens and Oil Cloths; a Towelings, White, Red and Yellow Flannels; Irish Linens, Silk, Crape, Cashmere and Mouslin Shawls; Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk Nett Gloves; Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings; Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;

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

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,

the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, and in bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot for the accommodation of travellers without any additional expenses. Putty, Oil and Paints;
A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars;
Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and 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.

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, consisting in part of the following articles with consisting 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, Consisting in part of—
Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas;
Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Salt, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Hardware;
Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.
Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Tinware.

Charlestown, June 13, 1854.

Musk; Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Thiware.
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. WILSON. Verbena. March 7, 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 Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, selected with 300 FASHIONABLE MARSAULES vests, single, double and trible breasted, from 57 cents to \$2,00 a piece. Genuine grasslinen Coats, whole weight (Button holes included) only 13 ounces, at \$5.00 a piece, 800 best 3 ply standing college, 12 cents a piece at 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 QUICKSALES AND SHORT PROFITS. The Collars 121 cents a piece at ISAAC ROSE'S

make QUICK SALÉS 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 Muslins, Plain and Plaid Cambric, English and American Prints of every style, Fancy Kid Gloves, White do., Silk and Cotton do., White, Black and Lead-colored Hose, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, Velvet Ribbon, Gilt-Edged Velvet Buttons, BONNETS of every description.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Charlestown, June 27, 1854. Cheap Store. L ADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
Shoes of all kinds and prices, for sale by
June 27.
A. W. CRAMER. 10 BBLS. SODA, SUGAR, WATER, BUT-TER AND, PIC-NIC CRACKERS, for sale by June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN. SALT.—Ground Alum and Fine Salt, received and for sale by GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN.

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. OUEEN AND EARTHEN WARE, receivd ed and for sale by June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN. BRANDY.—Just received from Philadelphia, 2 casks of Superior Pale and Dark Brandy. Also, one case of bottled do., as follows: Wild Cherry, Raspberry, Ginger, Lavender and Blackberry, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. N. O. Sugar, Molasses, Rio Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Allspice. Also, about 1500 pounds of country-cured BACON. charlestown, June 6, 1854. 10 BBLS. CRUSHED, Pulverized, Granula-ted and Clarified Sugars, received and for sale. June 13, 1854. R. H. BROWN.

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. LOCK. TRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES!—The cheapest in the State.

ISAAC ROSE. Shepherdstown, April 11, 1854-tf TAX NOTICE.—There is Corporation tax due
me as Collector, some for 3 years, some for 2
years and for 1853. There is due and uncollected at
least \$800, which must be paid in the month of June,
as further indulgence cannot be given.
May 30.

C. G. BRAGG, Collector. 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 approved to the control of the control of the control of the carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be approved to the control of the carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be approved to the carter's Hotel, Charlestown, which is th

promptly executed. P. E. NGLAND. Charlestown, September 13, 1853. BOMBAZINE.—Superior French Bombazine and all kinds of Black Goods, for sale by June 20, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER. SHAD AND HERRING, for sale y A. W. CRAMER, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, HAND
July 4, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER.

SAPSAGO CHEESE, for sale by
July 4, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER.

City Advertisements.

Co Cravellers.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except

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

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

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

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

From Harpers, Ferry at 1.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M.

From Harpers-Ferry at 1.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. From Frederick daily, (except Sundays,) at 8.30

Louisville.....

Toledo.....

Uniontown 7 50

Washington..... 8 00

Staunton..... 8 50

Hagerstown...... 3 50

Petersburg..... 7 50

 Richmond
 7 50

 Wilmington, N. C.
 13 50

 Gaston and Weldon
 9 50

Wheeling at.....

Toledo.....14 00

Principal Agent.

JAMES W COE.

" Fredericksburg 475
Through tickets are issued at Washington city for

Leave Baltimore at 4.15 and 9 A.M., 3.30 and 7 P.M. On Sundays, at 4 15 A.M. and 6.10 P.M.

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and 8 A. M.

GILBERT'S HOTEL,

At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform

A the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depoi

formerly kept by Mr. John Coe, dec'd. The House

respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and se

has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every

A large and commodious Stable is attached to the

premises, which will be furnished with the hest grain

and hay and attentive Ostler. His Table will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season

plied with the choicest Liquors.

His charges will be moderate. He therefore invites

he patrons of the House to give him a call, as he is

determined to spare no pains in making his guests

(I)-Boarders taken by the week, month or year. BARNET GILBERT.

The undersigned takes pleasure in recommend

ing Mr. Gilbert to the patrons of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

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

ness part of the town, is now among the most attract

ive 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

sons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town

Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA.

adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

A large and commodious STABLE is attached to

BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave

to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommo-date Boarders, either by the day, week, monthor year. HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the

his Bar with the scason 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 hap

JOS. C. RAWLINS,

careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,

July 9, 1850.

March 2, 1852-1y

October 25, 1853.

Extract Sweet Clover;

Violette;
Patchouly;

Hauel's do

UBIN'S AND HARRISON'S

Comprising the following varieties:

Prarie Flower Cologne; Bougnet De Caroline;

Cologne; De Arabie;

Dc Arabie; Extract Sweet Briar;

Mignonette; Geranium;

New Mown Hay;

olicits for him a continuance of their custon

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

May 30, 1854.

in Wheeling at 4.30 A. M. next day. EXPRESS TRAIN

Meintosh's Howard House, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO., Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling.
FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description. No. 353 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eulaw sts. Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf

CLEVE BARLEY, CARRIED CONTROL OF 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. HENRY A. WEBB.

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, 1853—1y.

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

To the Millers in the Valley.

MARTIN & HOBSON,

FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers in

Virginia who have so liberally sustained their

House, offer increased facilities for the prompt and

most satisfactory performance of all business committ satisfactory performance of all busin ted to their car Baltimore, July 12, 1853-1y.

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

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



Corner Sharp and German Streets, stember 20, 1852—ly Baltimore, Mo. September 20, 1853-1y 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 in Charlestown, or my son, Tankas J. Bragg, living near Mr. George B. Beall's, on the Charlestown and Shepherdstown road as I have appaled thin to dethe Shepherdstown road, as I have employed him to do the work. I pledge myself that all orders will be promp by attended to.

G C BRAGG. March 1, 1853

GENERAL AGENCY,
Washington, D. C.

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

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or its vicinity, negotiating loans as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land-Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to corres-Office, at Winchester, at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 91 o'clock, as heretofore. Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to corres-pendents residing at a distance in regard to any busi-ness which may interest them at the seat of Govern-

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

MARBLE STONE CUTTER, RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties for the liberal patronage extended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS, TOMB-SLABS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and All orders thankfully received and promptly attend-

WM. S. ANDERSON, Frederick city, Md., ed to. Address J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, 1,1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. January 11, 1853. 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 23, 1852. FASHIONABLE HATS.

A case of new-style HATS, just received by
March 7, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER. FASHIONABLE HATS.

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 Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been

added since last year.

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing as above. [December 6, 1853—1y Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Per-A CARD.

In consequence of the advance in Servants' hire, breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actually necessary that we the undersigned should increase the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charleswill pay a reasonable compensation. Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and

Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be increased from \$40 to \$12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has G. W. SAPPINGTON, taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley ISAAC N. CARTER. House." The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect

December 27, 1853. CASH FOR NEGROES. 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 high-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. Winchester, July 7, 1851-1y

CASH FOR NEGROES. I HOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can get the highest price by calling on the subscriber at Charlestown. Application in person or by letter will be promptly attended to. C. G. BRAGG.

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 now

who give him their custom, both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can 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. TIN-WARE.

The assortment of Tin-Ware now on hand is extensive, and all orders from Merchants will receive prompt attention and Wares be delivered at their places of business without extra charge. STOVES.
The Metropolitan Elevated Oven Cook Stove, for

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 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 was in overation in their britishers, and if the Stove does 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. se, in operation in their kitchens, and if the Stove does not operate satisfactorily, it will be taken away after My Peach Trees, especially, sre very fine. My terms are accommodating. JAMES STRONICK. six days trial and no grumbling. A good selection of other patterns of Stoves kept constantly on hand, which will be sold cheap. ROOFING AND SPOUTING

Will be done in a thorough manner, at short notice and at prices that defv competition. LIGHTNING RODS. Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connec-ters, Glass Insulaters and malable fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner at low prices.
SHOWER BATHS & BATHING TUBS. During the Summer months may be found at 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.

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 T. D. P.

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

THIRTY YEARS VIEW;
Or, a History of the Workings of the American Government for thirty years, from 1820 to 1850; chiefly taken from the Congr ss 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 cotemporaries. tice of eminent deceased cotemporaries.

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

MANTUA-MAKING.

dies 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 asque bodies. She received instructions in Balti-ore, and is confident that strict attention will be paid. She solicits a call from the Ladies to examine her Patterns and hopes to be patronized.

Her rooms are at her father's residence. May 16, 1854.

PATENT CHURNS.

PERSONS desirous of procuring one of the Improved HYDRO-THERMAL CHURNS, patented by Mess.'s. Harrison & Gallaher, of Washington city, can get one by leaving their names at the Fuee Press Office, where information respecting price, &c., may be obtained. Different sizes will be manufactured, to suit the wants of the butter maker. o suit the wants of the butter maker. May 30, 1854.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. E. L. WAGER having permanently at the late residence of Jas. H. H. G dec'd., near Shannondale Springs, respectfully s PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the P

Votent Medicines. GOOD MEDICINES.

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

From Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Snowhill, Md. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL

Physicians:

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

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

Dr. W. S. Love, writes to us that he hasadminister-

Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W.S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Browchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

no hesitancy in recommending them."
From J. E. Marsh, M. D., Kent Co., Md.

"I have made free use of your Diarrhea Cordial, in my family. It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of its efficiency." From Samuel Martindale, M. D., Chesapeake City, Md. "I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of your valuable Cherry Expectorant. I have, after an extensive use, found it to answer all my expectations." om Dr. Danl. W. Jones, Somerset Co., Md.

"I have given your Expectorant and Diarrhea Cor-dial a fair trial, and am delighted with their effects, never having had them to fail in a single instance. never having had them to fail in a single instance. I shall take pleasure in recommending them.

We have been favored with a written certificate, cheerfully given by numerous Medical gentlemen, in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, which alone should convince the most doubting, that these are really "Good Medicines;" after stating that they are acquainted with the composition of both the Expectorant and Cordial, and that they have administered them to their patients, they testify "that they are remedies of great value, safe, efficient and well worthy of the patronage of the Profession and the Public, that they are necessarily that they are necessarily and the Public, that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily that they are necessarily that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the Public that they are necessarily the profession and the public that they are necessarily the profession and the public that they are necessarily the profession and the public that they are necessarily the profession and the public that they are necessarily the public that they are necessar of the Profession and the Public, that they are more reliable than any other proprietary medicines with which we are acquainted," &c.

The above notices of recommendation from members of the Medical Faculty, Pharmaceutists of high

standing, and Merchants of the first respectability, should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines are warthy of trial by the afflicted, and that they are of a different stamp and class from the "Quackery" and "Cure-All" so much imposed upon the public.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the medicines for sale, containing recommendations from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addi-For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Store keepers generally, at the low price of Fifty cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50. E. H. STABLER & CO.

E. H. STABLER & CO,
Wholesale Druggist, 120 Pratt st., Balt.
Importers of English, French and German Drugs, Deal
crs in Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
AGENT at Charlestown, THOS. RAWLINS,
AGENT at Kabletown, A. WILSON.
AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL,
And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan. 10, 1854. HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. Purely Vegetable in its Composition.

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

perience, by the most skilful Physicians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is presented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, it also is known to be of that character on which reliance may be placed as to its safety. In cases of Impotency, Hoemorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albusor Whites, DEBILITY

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

TO FEMALES.

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

are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle of two, to bloom and to vigor.

YOUNG MEN.

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

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Meakness of the System, and Premature Decay.—
Many of you may now be suffering, misled as to the
cause or source of disease. To those, then, who by
excess have brought on themselves Premature Impotency. Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Weakness
and Shrivelling of the Genital Organs, Nervous Afand Shrivelling of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affection, or any other consequences of unrestrained indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the necessity of renouncing the felicities of MARRIAGE, lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hold! Henry's Invigorating Cordial, a medicine that is purely Vegetable, will aid nature to restore these important functions to a healthy state, and will prove of carrier to you. It possesses are wirthen in a general

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

THE GENUINE "HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL"

CORDIAL,"
is put up in 8oz Pannel Bottles, and is easily recognized by the Manufacturer's signature on the lable of each Bottle, (to counterfeit which is fogery.)

37-Sold for \$2 per Bottle; Six for \$8; \$16 per Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-FOR SALE BY

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester, Va.
E. C. WILLIAMS, Shepherdstown, Va.
W. H. HESLETINE, Martinsburg, Va.
And by all respectable Druggists & Merchants
throughout the country.

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

January 31, 1854-1v

DOCTOR YOURSELF! THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS:
Or. Every one his own PhysicianTHE Fortieth Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Generative System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the diseases of females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

M. D.

Off-Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the Asculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Asculapius; let no one suffering from hacknied cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another mement without consulting the Asculapius. Have the mar ried or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the meana of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Off-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE cents en closed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by mail, or nive copies will be sent for one dollar. Address (post-paid,)

Or. WM. YOUNG,

No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia

July 5, 1854-1-DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS,
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. M. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a very.

I. large and fresh assortment of Drugs, &c.;
White Lead, ground and dry; Oils of all kinds;
Toilet and Shaving Scapa; Shaving Gream;
Sapophene; Barry's Tricopnerous;
Hauel's Eau Lustrace; Wright's ditte.
And other Preparations for the hair;
Perfumery of every kind;
Lubin's Genuine Extract; Wright's Extracts.
All of which are warranted to be of the best quality,
and which will be sold at reasonable rates.
Charlestown, January 11, 1853.