gitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc

A Domestic Scene.

BY MRS. HESTANS.

Twas early day-and simlight stream d

Soft through a quiet room, That hush'd, but not formken seem'd--

Still, but with nought of gloom;

Pure fell the beam, and neekly bright

But oh! that patriarch's espect shone

Some word of life e'en then had met-

Some ancient promise, breathing yet

Some heart's deep language, where the glow

On his gray holy hair And touched the book with tenderest light

For there, secure in happy age,

Of Heaven's recorded love.

As if its shrine were there;

With something levelier far-

A radiance, all the spiritown,

His calm benignant eve

Of immortality?

Caaght not from sun of star.

Of quenchless faith survives! For every feature said - I know

And silent stood his chiziren by,

Of thought o'er sweeping death:

With love and reverence melt?

That home where God it felt:

on! blest be those fair giss-and blest!

Miscellangus.

Etna -- A Thrilling Story.

eminence. Renowned by past and present

history, silblime by its elevation, its form and

It was with such feelings and such thedights

as these, I began to ascend the volcano on the

morning of the 5th of Mave 1849. I had left

Catania on the 5th day before, in order to vis-

glance carelessly upon it-no; for to me there

was always something reverent, something al-

most divine in connection with this grand man

of upheaved lava, which led me to look earn

It was with slow steps that I ascended the

in me ! Can I ever forget the first glimpse

which I caught of all the giories and the hor-

rors of Nature; mingled together in such fear

ful union?
Far away bit one side spread the fertile plains,

the green meadows; and the gentle vaileys of

Sicily: There were streams glancing and

flashing in the sun as they wandered to the

sea, with ten thousand laby finthian turnings

nor a ripple; there were terraces upon the

sides of a hundred little, wifete the trellison

vines pass along, all green and blooming

there were groves of Brange trees amid the

dark green foliage of which the golden oranges

peeped forth like the flashes of phosphorescent

light in a midnight sea; there were long ave-

nues of cypress, of acacias, of noble tiers, of

many kinds amid which kingly assemblages.

And the sea-the wide, the boundless, the

deep blue Mediterranean-there it spread

reach, as far as thought could run-glorious

"The dashing Silver flashing

Surges of San Salvedor."

lakes whose glassy surface showed not a ruffle

dwells, forever struggles.

attain the summit.

most solemn awe.

Among the wonderous sights on earth, the

That my Redeemer lives."

Hushing their very bresth,

Before the solemn sancting

Whose hope is from all ove, A father communed with the page

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, DR. JOHNSTON, Fin the world for all

Secret Diseases:

Generinos, Gleets, Structures, Seminal Weskin pains in the Loins, Affections of the Eidneys and Bleet, Lots of Oceanic Powers, Newvons Irritabil Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Cerl Secret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produce, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men.

Young Men.

Young Men.

Patent Weitreine

CE ON MAIN STREET, IT NO

Marriage.

Marriage.

Marriage.

Marriage.

being aware of physical weakness, or any other inspediment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

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

G-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

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

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, I ondon Graduate from one of the Jupat eminent College sof the anter States, and the greater part of whose fife has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most as tonishin recures that were ever known. Many troubles t mishin renres that were ever known. Many trouble with a ringing in the ears and head when asleep, grea mervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, an bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some times with derangement of mind, were cured immed

A Certain Disease. When the misguided and impudent votary of ple sure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful dis exe, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense shiffie, or dread of discovery, deters him from apply ing to those who, from education and respectability, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pairs in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deaf-ness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth-or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awild disease becomes a horrid object of commisera-tion, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no treveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STEN pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secreey, 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 unfortained victim of this horrid disease.

1032 meiancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunates afferer 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 hitary habit, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

A
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro duced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis pessis, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges twe Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-MENTALLY. The fearful effects on the mind are

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

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for By this great and important remedy, weakness o the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored sards of the most nervous and delplitated, who had just all hope, have been immediately relieved .impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental lification, Nervous Irritability, Teambling and

Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, we speedily cured. Young Men Who have injured thems does by a Certain Practice; adalged in when aboute—a liabit frequently learned from evilyompanious, or at school—the effects of which rome evilcompanious, or at school—the effects of which see highly felt, even when a sleep, and if we carred, conders mairiage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, slie all apply inneediately.

What a pity that a voting man, the hope of his parents, should be ountry, and the darling of his parents, should be matched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of ature, and indulring has certain secret habit.—

Marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubal happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the haplines of alwiner becomes blighted with our own.-Weakness of the Organs

To Strangers. The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgiby the reporters of the papers and many other persons futices 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 hay religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, enfidently rely upon his skill as a Physician. There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and advertising themselves as physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to dentials or diplomas always hang in his Office. --ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID-REME

DIES sent to any part of the country.

OFFICE No. 7, South Frederick St., East side Observe maine on door. F. b. 27, 1855 .- 1y. FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.
LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company makes Insurance against loss of di-mages by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Tobacco tories 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 enoving good health, and of sound constitution for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period.

Slaves employed in ordinary occupations, will be nsured on reasonable terms. The Company will also take marine risks from and

o any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at favora-JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President. DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President. SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer. ANJE M. COBBS,
ANJE M. COBBS,
GEORGE W. YANCEY,
WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,
WIL

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer. CREED T. WILLS, Secretary. Dr. WM. OTWAY OWEN, Medical Examiner.

Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT,
Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.

Charlestown, April 25, 1854—19

[FP]

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and economy.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr,

Richardson.

B. W. HERBERT,

Agent for Jefferson county.

[F. P.] August 2, 1853-17

Testimonials.

'My dear sir! I beg you will make no ex-case,' I replied. 'I was just admiring this scene below? Ah! yes; 'tis a glorious sight.'
Glorious! say rather a terrible one.'
Terrible, perhaps, to you; but do not be surprised, if I say to me it is lovely, absolutely As he spoke, a smile of bewitching beauty

'I suppose your tastes are different from those of many people, signor. I have not such feelings. But may I ask if you are often Ah! yes! I live here, he replies stick around. I live here?

I thought that he meant me to understand that his home was on the mountain, where ery many villas were situated. 'And I suppose,' I continued 'that you are very often on the summit ? Oh, yes; I am liere always. Always! What a strange fascination has for you !

"It has! it has!" said the gentleman .-Oh! a fearful,'—and his voice grew low and hollow—'a terrible fascination! I was silent. 'I will tell you,' said he sitting closely by side, and turning his eyes full towards me. do not wish you to inform any one. Prom-

se me that you will not." I had not noticed his eyes before; but I saw now within their depths there gleamed a strange and sinister light. I promised him, and at the same time unaxily drew from the edge.

Well, then, signor, said he, 'I am king here: I rule Mount Etna! 'Yes!' I answered, a little alarmed at his words, and attempted to smile. Yes, I am king here. In me you see the

being who causes the lava to pour forth and overwhelm the regions below. I have lived there for centuries. The spirits of the deep obey me, see!" He leaped up from the ground. There was a fearful light in his eye, his nostrils were dilated, his pale face became white as marble,

as bloodless, save on either cheek there glowed a deep red spot. 'See !' he shricked wildly and loudly, 'spirits of the deep arise! Ha!-vonder-see them—they are coming—in clouds—enrobed substances which make it tenacious, and also in thunder—see!"

I leaped from the ground; I gazed at him. He threw off his hat wildly, and it fell far-Rown in the abyss. He flung off his coat and firew it away. 'Signor,' said I in hopes that mild tones might make him calm- Signor the winds obey you. Let us go!

Go! Whete? is not this my home! Is not this my palace? Saw you not thy servants? You are my guest !" Will you not sit down and tell me about your home?' said I, shuddering. 'No, there are secrets that can never be spoken! Can you understand them! - Who are you, a mortal, that you dare to ask?" I walked slowly toward tile haftow passage of land, the bridge: But lie saw me, and stood upon it. I could not got 'Can all this be pleasantry?' thought I .-

An awful thought passed through me, which tolcano of Etna will nlwers hold a just prefroze my heart's blood: Bleasantry! There he stood, my wild complanton; his eyes blazing, fixed piercingly on the awful secrecy of unknown tetrors that !'s ime, his hands tlenched, his mouth foaming; concealed within its bose to the Sigilian volenseteaming, laughing! O, God! I was alone no will alwars be viewell with the deepest and with a maniac!

'You go with me.' 'Where?' There, I have come to carry you to my home.' He pointed with a cold snaky smile

down towards the unfathomable abyss, whence it this wonderful spot. I did not wish to ascended the terrible column of inky and suffeet ing smoke." I gazed at him for there was some element of fascination in his glassy stare which forced estly at its rugged sides. I wish a to ascend, to me, compelled me to gaze. There was a cold view from its summit the fairest regions on smile upon his lips, which were all bloodless, and disclosed as they parted; his mouth and earth, to glance down into those unfatho nable donthe, where fire, fire, in all its terror, forever | lightly shut teeth: There is inv home there! and I come to

take you with me. Ha! ha! how happy you cone, after the patient and hardy ponies had will be Come ! Still I gazed; while my heart throbbed with been dismissed. I had been an invalid, and slow and terrible pulsations. the faigue of coming up the steep and rocky! He advanced one step towards me. declivity might well have bounted me. But,

I looked all around. The spell was broken after many restings and haltings, was will to which enchanted my gaze. I looked alaround; at the blue sky above, at the scorch-The summit! Good heatens! can I ever forget the delirium, the transport of joy, which ing earth beneath. There was no hope!-Olr! could I but leap the space which seperathe boundless prospect there awakened withted me from the main cliff! Could I but do it-but I could not! There was no hope. 'What! do you not answer?' He cried suddenly lashed into fury by my silence, and stamped his foot in frenzy upon the rock. Do you not answer! Then I must carry you with

The maniac sprang towards me! With all my energies roused into frantic action; with every sinew braced and muscle contracted, I planted my foot backward against a small angular rock which projected above the loose, sandy soil, and endeavored to meet the shock. With a wild scream which grose thrillingly into the air, his eyes all bloodshot, his mouth foaming, on he came: He struck me; his arms surrounded me in a fearfiil embrace; his bot breath came burning upon my cheek. I stood firm for despair and all the at times could be seen the noble summit of bitterness of death, had given no place to fear some stately palm, as it towared high above; and timidity, but had bestowed upon me the coolness of one in an ordinary situation. I threw my left arm beneath his, my right passed over his neck and around upon his back,

away on the other side, as far as the eye would thus seeking to press him to the earth. It was a moment of horror, such as no mortal tongue can tell. A struggle with a maniac! To be on a small surface of rock. while three thousand feet beneath lay the al vas of untold horrors! At this hour my But to turn aside—and there beneath far heart beats more fervently even as I think up beneath, lies an abyss like that of which Mil- on the time.

ton had sung in sublimest mortal strains!

I paused upon the brink, and shuddering, I the madman and I—he with his arms encirgated down—down! The thick and funeral cling me, I seeking to save myself. He pressvolumes of tortuously ascending smore came es me towards the edge of the cliff. He plungseething upwards, as from a cauldron. It escaped through a myrisd of crevices in the rocky precipitous sides: it poured forth from behind projections, and united with the vast mass which came sublimely upward from the

unfathomable depths.

Here upon the sandy, focky edge, where sulphur and crumbled lava, and pumice stone, were all mingled together to form a borrid many hours. The wild eyes of the madman soil, here I sat and looked down. From the glared at mine all the time, and I found it imscene beyond, from that glimpse of earth possible to look away. His fearful face all which made it seem like heaven; from that white, all ghastly, was upturned towards me vision of all that was most lovely, and all that as he shouted with his fiendish, mocking

vision of all that was most lovely, and all that was most lovely thin and gaze thito a voltano's depth—what a change!

Involved in a thousand thoughts, I sat there thinking invest about a thousand thoughts, I sat there thinking invest about a thousand thoughts, I sat there are not unped around. The place where I had been string was a peninsular projection of the chiff which formed part of this infernal chasm.

Upon this narrow piece of land which joined it to the other chiffs upon the inthinut, I saw a sailed looking, middle aged gouth that he saized hie. He range me from my last the said he had a light stick.

He was dressed in plain black clothes, this into the saving mes. I had lost it in this said he had a light stick.

Down! down! the bittonies out. To the

de huis a ligne stick to the life of all all and an another there there is the straight with the manuscream of the straight with the strai

him I held his to seize me with his In our frantic str

ht up a handful of the ve a jerk forward in round I and prov hair as he sprang; a ful force was straini ment and I rol into the abyss! - Karel

Nutrition in Various Grains, Wheat is one of the most important of all crops. The grain contains from fifty to seventy per cent. of starch, from ten to twenty per cent. of gluten, and from three to five per cent. of fatty matter. The proportion of gluten is said to be the largest in the grain of quite warm countries.

It is a singular fact, that in all the seed of wheat and other grains, the principal part of the oil lies near or in the skin, as also does a large portion of the gluten. The bran owes to this much of its nutritive qualities. Thus in refining our flour to the utmost extent, we diminish somewhat its value for food. The phosphates of the ash, also, lie to a great degree in the skin. The best fine flour containing about seventy pounds of starch to each hundred. The residue of the hundred consists of ten or twelve pounds of gluten, six to eight pounds of sugar and gum, and ten to fourteen pounds of water, and a little oil: Rye flour more nearly resembles wheaten flour in its composition, than any other; it has, however, more of certain gummy and sugary

impart a sweetish taste: In baking all grains and roots which have much starch in them, a certain thange takes place in chemical composition. By baking, flour becomes nutritious and more easily digested, because fficre soluble.

Barley contains rather more starch than wheat, also less sugar and gam. There is little glitten, but a substance somewhat like it and contribing about the satise amount of ni-

Datmeal is little used as food in this country, but it is equal, if not superior, in its nutritions qualities to flour, from any of the other grains-superior, I have no doubt, to most of the fine wheaten flour of northern latitudes .-It contains from ten to eighteen per cent. of a body, having about the same amount of nitrogen or gluten. Besides, there is a considerable quantity of sugar and gum and from five to six per cent. of oil or fatty matter, which may be obtained in the form of a clear, fragrant liquid.

Buckwheat is less nutricions than the other grains which we have mentioned. Its flour has frem six to ten per cent of nitrogenous compounds, about fifty per cent. of starch, and from five to eight per cent. of sugar and gum. In speaking of buckwheat or of oats, we, of course, mean without the husksi-

Rice was formerly supposed to contain little nitrogen, but recent examinations have shown that there is a considerable pertion, some six or eight per cent: of a substance like gluten. The per centage of fatty matter, and of sugar, is quite small, but that of starch is much larger than any grain yet mentioned, being between eighty and ninty per cent, usually about eighty-two per cent.

Indian corn is the last of the grains we shall notice. This contains about sixty per cent, of starch, nearly the same in oats. . The proportion of oil and gunn is large-about ten per cent. this explains the fattening propererties of Indian meal; so well known to practical men. There is, besides, a good portion of sugar. The nitrogenous gubstantes are also considerable in quantity-some twelve fifteen to

Sweet corn differs from all other varieties. containing only about eighteen per cent. of starch. The amount of sugar is, of course, very large; the nitrogenous substances amount to the very large proportion of twenty per cent. of gum, to thirteen or fourteen; and of oil, to about eleven. This, from the above results, is one of the most nourishing crops grown. If it can be made to yield as much per acre as the hardier crops, it is well worth a trial on a large scale.

Interesting Dialogue. The following conversation took place between a lady of New York and one of the exhibitors of fat babies at Barnum's show on Friday, on board one of the Brooklyn ferry

Lady-That is a very fine fat baby you Have madam. Exhibitor-Yes, ma'am, but fine and fat as it is, it was not sufficiently so to get a prize at Barntim's show.

Lady-Have voil exhibited it there? Exhibitor-Yes, ma'am, for two days. Lady-Has it not been there to-day? Exhibitis No, indeed, my baby and friyof have been in that hot fornace long enough. and she has got sick in consequence. That old humbug, Barnum, shall not make any more money with my assistance:

Lady—How did it happen that you did

Exhibitor-Had it not been for Mrs. Barnum, my baby would have got a prize. She is far superior to any Mrs. Barnum ever had; or ever will have. Lady-What were the arrangments for

awarding the premiums?

Exhibitor—The babies and their mothers were all placed in a hot room, where a number of questions were put to us. Mrs. Barnum asked me what country I was from.— That was none of her business, as my baby was born here in New York. What difference does it make if I'did come from Ireland !-She asked me what kind of a looking man my husband was, and I told her she might go to him if she liked, and see for herself. Only for her I would have got a prize. She thought I was poor, because my child and myself were not dressed as fine as some who were there, and that is another reason why my baby was rejected. But I tell Mrs. Barnum I am not as

rejected. But I tell Mrs. Barnum I am not as poor as the might think me. My husband owns folly hodses and lots up town:

Lady—Do you think your baby was surpassed by any that were thera!

Exhibitor—No. His am. My baby was the finest in the lighthitidit; lift Mrs. Barnum favored this tighthitidit; lift the bigs, and I was turned off.

A Visit to the Pyramids. the same ruins which the great historian visited and described thousands of years ago, and test the fidelity of his account. Wonderful as are the results of human sagacity, it has cast but a thin ray of light across the gulph of time antefor to the buildings of the pyramids. Some has considered these structures as intended to perjoin the theorem as philosophical observatories; and others as vast store house. But these theories are generally pronounced impossible; and the popular opinion is, that they were the sepulchres of Egyptian monard of Their prodigious massiveness will be a see to excite astonishment and provol

On the Assouan, Near the First Catarage ry 18, 1855.—Since writing of centuries, to mark the site of this world because of the room which were all the beadsteads we were to have, and the appearance of a rat ruining about on the wall, very little disturbed at our presence did not present at first glance a very inviting apperrace; but we expected rather rough accommodations and were prepared for their.—I then they were the sepulchres of Egyptian monard of the prodigious massiveness will be a see to excite astonishment and provol

On the state the mind floor with almost as the street itself, with the mud banks on two sides of the room which were all the beadsteads we were to have, and the appearance of a rat ruining about on the wall, very little disturbed at our presence did not present at first glance a very inviting appearance; but we expected rather rough accommodations and were prepared for their.—I then the prodigious massiveness will be a seed to excite astonishment and provol

On the prodigious massive results as the street itself, with the mud banks on two sides of the room which were all the beadsteads we were to have, and the appearance of a rat ruining about on the wall, very little disturbed at our presence did not present at first glance a very inviting appearance; but we expected rather rough accommodations and were prepared for their.—I then the prodigious massiveness will be a seed t

Leanner be thankful and there is one Color ious hand or Egypt. I council be thankful enough that we did not leave the country without making this voyage up the Nile. Aimost the whole of Egypt's ancient glory lies buried above Cairo, and we should have had but a meagre idea of the mossy and wonderful proofs of her ancient skill and magnificence if we had not visited Ossioot, ruined Thebes, and others of her once proud and magnificent cities. What strange sensations and emotions come over one on looking at these evidences

ingenuity, and comparing them with the weakness, poverty, filth and ignorance which everywhere now meet the eye, and wound the But I have not told you of our pilgrimage to the pyramids; these wonderful pyramids which were before Abraham was, and whose record has become so dim and misty on the tablet of time, that human calculation can onguess at the place it occupies. There are two groups of these wonderful monuments in the vicinity of Cairo; those at Geezali, where the grand pyramid, par excellence, the oldest, the largest, and by far the most interesting, and those at Sakkara, near the ritined city of Mem-

of almost unbounded power, wealth, taste and

distant from the city, and also from each In order to visit them both, it is usual to spend the night at one of them, and proceed to the other next morning. As all are in the desert where there are no hotel accommodations, the arrangement for the night, of question. Some parties take tents and bedding with them, camping out in the sand like Arabs; others occupy some of the rifled tombs of the ancient kings, which plan we were thinking about adopting, whem our dragoman thought he could find us more comfortable lodgings in one of the mud houses in the village of Sakkara, belonging to a gentleman making excavations in the vicinity, but who at this time was absent.

Taking, therefore, plenty of mats and coverings to make us comfortable, and provisions enough for two days, mounted on donkeys, with four Arab attendants besitles our dragoman, early on the morning of January 4th we started forth on our expedition. The sun was pleasant and warm, the air just cool enough to prevent our getting overheated, our donkeys bright and nimble, so that we enjoyed our ride very much. We crossed the Nile in a ferry-boat, and wended our way through a grove of palm trees, through mud villages, over the strip of green fertile land between the river and the desert, carried on the shoulders of Arabs across streams too deep for our diminutive ponies, until we arrived at the edge of the great sandy ocean. The pyramids grew larger and larger as we approached them, and at last we stood under the very shadow of one of them; and saw others looming up in various directions. None are perfect. All have ost their outside easing, or laver of stones, and some have only the appearance of a great pile of rubbish. The one near which we stool, called the Sakkara pyramid, still has its degrees or steps distinctly marked, and although presenting rather a ruinous appearance fron its rough exterior, is yet sufficiently grand and imposing. It stands on one of the sand hills which line the edge of the desert, the dragonian pulled them to pieces to see, and from it some half a dozen others of these gigantic works may be seen rising out of the The precise object the builders of the pyra-

mids had in view in their crection, has never vet been satisfactorily defermined, and even more difficult and more puzzling is the question, how these immense stones were brought and raised to the place they occury ? May it not after all be true that there were giants in those ancient days who possessed unheard of strength, and employed themselves by way of exercise? For, indeed, it seems almost impossible that men such as inhabit the earth at resent, in any quantities that might be rought together, could accomplish such results as are seen in many of the gigantic enterprises of the old Egyptian world, the very uins of which astonish the most wise and earned. The explanation of all these things, however, we are quite content to leave to the busy heads already so deeply occupied in trying to discover glimpses of light on these points. We are here to see and wonder, be astonished and admire. We are in the midst of mysteries, and imagination only can have free scope where all knowledge utterly fails. I shall not attempt any detailed description of the objects we meet with, for it would be and give you some idea of the mixed sort of life we are leading now; sometimes enraptured over a noble; beautiful ruin, then disgusted with the dirty, miserable Arabs, who followed us every where; sometimes charmed with the soft climate and almost cloudless days which we enjoy; then tormented with the flees; mosquitoes, flies, and dust, which forth the accompaniments; sometimes with eye, heart and mind fully employed and delighted, then listening to the suggestion of personal comfort which will now and then complain of the thousand and ones annoyance to which it is subjected on all sides. After a while, without doubt, we should get hardened to all the little disturbance to the litt ances which arise from the dirt and degradation by which we are surrounded, but just at this moment I am quite ready to affirm that the greatest blessings of civilization are neatness and good order, and to believe most de-volitly that "cleanliness is next to godli-ness," and almost a heaven in itself.

when I see a clerk spending his days in adding figures, and almost a heaven in itself.

We had reached the foot of the Sakkara pyramid. Near by some new and interesting tombs have been lately discovered and opened by Mr. Mariette, a gentleman engaged in scientific researches into the antiquities of Egypt, but infortinately for us he is at this time absent in France. We wished much to see these ties wonders, but he closed the entrance up to seeinre his treasures from intrusion, and we combined his first of this tombs already open, for the will be neighborhood of the pyramid is one will time absent in France. Before going in the first product of the pyramid is one will time absent in France. Before going in the first product of the pyramid is one will time absent in France will be neighborhood of the pyramid is one will time absent in France. Before going in the first product of the pyramid is one will time absent the first product of the pyramid is one will be neighborhood of the pyramid is one will

The Boston Post publishes the following letter for the benefit of the Ladies:

'Egypt claims our admiration above all other countries,' wrote Herodotus, the father of history, and the traveller to-day can sit amidst the same ruins which the great historian visities are coating of dust as the street itself, with the

Assouar, Near the First from the fallen buildings and decaying roms of centuries, to mark the site of this world contain nowned spot, famous for it rich temples plan

now, however, in a kind of pond, and so much covered with water that we could only covered with water that we could only see enough to know that it was there. Many ttempts have been made at excavations here. and without doubt manya gem of art lies buried in the earth; but it is too near the Nile. and the water oozes through as soon as workmen go a little beneath the surface, so that for the present they cannot effect much. It as supposed that Memphis was a large city even when Abraham went down into Egypt, being built or enlarged, as is now calculated almost with certainty, by Menes, the first king about whom anything really credible is known, somewhere about 2,700 years before Christ. What an are of time to look back upon! After wandering about this scene of desolation a while, we return to the desert, and

tombs excavated out of the rock in part built of masses of hewn stone like those used in the pyramids. It is astonishing to notice the labor and care expended on these dwellings of the dead. They are like immense caves under ground, divided into several apartments passage ways, the whole of which phis. Each of these groups is about ten miles are beautifully finished and covered with finely wrought figures of gods and goddesses, and beautiful hieroglyphic characters all cut in the solid rock. Nor was sculpture even consid ered sufficient to ornament these subterranear. abodes. Like the temples, many of these designs were colored in a very rich manner, an so faithfully and well was this done, that 3, course, becomes something of an interesting | 000 years have not been long enough to efface entirely the beautiful tints which in many places are still fresh and bright. In one tom alone which we have been in, there are eight miles of walking to go all through its passages; and every step of the way walls, ceiling door posts, everything is covered with ornamensal work, not only in various devices and isolate! groups, but whole histories of various domestic employment, aniusements and occupations, are carved out in a series still very readable and understandable, which must have been done entirely, too, by lamp light. Where were so many skilful fingers found ? And how long! did the eyes of the poor artist last in this difficult employment? Science and learning or more for it. I have thought of sending may find out, and without doubt are finding out a way to read and understand all the: well preserved rocords written so long ago in the solid stone, but will the world ever know how much of suffering and privation? was endured by those whose hands wrought all these wonderful works? We looked into several mummy pits, whose mouths are gaping open everywhere amidst the sand, but all

> Arabs for fire wood, or distributed all over the world to be gazed at by the curious. How little did those who spent so much time and treasure over the poor dead body, dream who' and what they were working for! Among these pits there is one immense one filled entirely with munmied ibisses, a sacred. bird, and once numerous in the country, although now very rare. We went down into this, and saw how nicely they were packed away, swathed, and bandaged, and sealed up in small earthen jars. We amused ourselves sometimes getting the Arabs to take them out for us, and break in the covers, while' what was inside. Some of the birds were much better preserved than others, but all dropt to pieces the moment they were exposed to the air. On opening one we found nothing but feathers, some of them yet quite fresh and perfect. I should have liked much to have brought some away for curiosities, but they were too cumbersome. The quantity of linen and cord expended in the but laging or these birds is really astonishing; and a great deal of care seems to have been taken to ornament and finish neatly the outside a strange idea and what strange employment!

A Golden Thought. We know not the author of the following,

but it is pretty! "Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing her history. The planet, the pebble goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain—the river its channel in the soil and the animal its bones in the stratum; the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The stone : not a footstep into the snow, or along the ground, but prints its characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of the man inscribes itself on the memories of its of Madrid, on his presenting his credentials to the utterly useless. I will only try to take you fellows, and in its face. The air is full of theen, made the following address: along with us as we go from place to place, sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered with hints, which speak to the intelligent.

> Dignity of Manual Labor Why is it, I ask, that we call manual labor low that we associate with it the idea of meanness, and thirlk that an intelligent people must scorn it ?-The great reason is that in most countries so sew in-telligent people have been engaged in it. Once let cultivated men plough and dig, follow the common-est labors and ploughing, digging and trades cease to be mean. It is the man who determines the dig-nity of the occupation, not the occupation which measures the dignity of the man. Physicians and measures the diguity of the man. Physicians and surgeons perform operations, less cleanly than fall to the lot of most mechanics. I have seen a distinguished chemist covered with dust like a laborer.— Still these, men were not degraded. Their intelligence gave dignity to their work, and so our laborers, once educated, will give dignity to their toils. Let me add, that I see little difference in point of dignity letween the various vocations of men.— When I see a clerk spending his days in adding figures, perhaps merely copying, or a teller of a bank counting inoney, or a merchant selling shoes and hides, I cannot see in these occupations greater respectableness than in making leather shoes or furniture. I do not see in them greater intellectual activity than in several trades.—Chauning.

ride. Amids, the barking of dors, and fallow-

for him, and malignity is utterly foreign to his dis ourage, to cheer the desponding and unfortunate, assist and relieve to the extent of his ability. The head of a household, or a master-spirit of an extensive establishment, possesses to a considerable extent, the misses of marring the comfort and harpiness of all who look up to, depend upon, or feel the exercise of his influence. Imagine a pecvish, fretful and dissatisfied individual under these circumstances! His very appearance creates a shudder, for he is certain to say something harsh, cold or un-civil, and thus to irritate his feelings, trample upon sensibilities, or stimulate prejudices and passi He is miserable himself and according to the old adage, misery loves company. He moves about like a troubled spirit, and instead of a smile; a cheerwent into some of those wonderful Egyptian ing word and an encouraging look, a frown, a rebuke or a gramble is certain to characterize his progress. How much better the gentler, the milder the more generous policy! In the one case, the heart shrinks back, the feelings revolt, and the sympathies turn away; while in the other, the cheek ows with pleasure, the fountains of emotion are filled to overflowing, and a cordial welcome, and an involuntary blessing, are sure to attend, like invisiful, the kind hearted, the appreciating and the good.-Phila. Eng.

BOOKS, PAMPHEETS.

The Beauty of Cheerfulness

"Is it not worse than vain to close our eyes, Upon the azare sky and colden night, Because the tempest-close with sometimes t And glorious day must carken into nigh

And giorious day must garken into mgut.

It is a sad thing to be peevish frotful and discontented. There are times and scoons when it is almost impossible to rally a remarkable flow of spirits, expendien there is apparently little or no cause for despondency. But these, with the great majority of the human family, are, or should be, few and far between. There are some persons who are constantly making them elves unhappy, and whom reason. They see nothing but the dark side of life, and close their eyes and their hearts to the bright. They get up in the morning out of life.

Barnum as a Temperance Lecturer. The following letter from Barnum was recently published in the Cleveland Herald, its authenticity being vouched for as authentic:

DEAR Sin:-Having a few minutes leisure, I concluded to write you the gist of what I have written. I would like to lecture all the season, or nearly so; but I don't think it will do to advertise me through the country like a show. The only plan is to have a judicious man to go ahead and arrange with yccums, so that I am paid always as much as \$ to \$100 per lecture, or have a share of receipts, which When a lycenm is full, then sometimes it won

lo to get some leading citizens to invite me to give a lecture on my own account (as I pass through t t wa to fill other engagements;) any bookstore ! in the town, should aid in making It hit as it will nelp the sale of his books, considerably. He might also perhaps advertice to furnish, gratis, a ticl the lecture to each purchaser of a book, after allowing me 10 cents each for his tickets. 12! or 15 cents is as much as ever ought to be charged to hear me lecture on the "Philosophy of Humbug." On Sun-day evenings I could lecture on temperance, (where or some other judicious man, who would not com-promise me to make the arrangements. I need the morey to help me out of the Crystal Palace end ments : and I fear you would want too big a slice and I also expect you are occupied with - I gire five lectures next week in Northampton, and some other laces in Massachusetts and New Hamnehire, reig \$60 per night. I could draw well in Co Ohio, (where I have never been) and also in many towns in Ohio and Indibana.

- Truly yours,

the mummies are gone-carried off by the Where Mosquitoes Come From. A writer on entomology, discussing about the sum mer pests, thus handles the subject :

" The mosquito proceeds from the animalcular com clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days some half a dozen wighle-tails were visible. These continued to increase in size till they were about 3-16ths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity they remained longer at the surface sceming to live in the two mediants-air and water finally, they assumed a chrysalis form, and, by an in creased specific gravity, sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here in a few hours, I perceived short black furze, or hair growing on every side of each until it assumed the size of a minute caterbillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted, or lightened, it rapidly floated to the surface and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere batched out the fly, and it escaped leaving its tiny house upon the water. How beau

After the water had gone through this process, found it perfectly free from animalcular. I therefore posit eggs upon the water to produce other

Any man who has "kept house" with a cistern in the yard, has doubtless observed the same effect every summer. Open your cistern cover any morning in the trosquito season and millions of them will fly up in your face. Close the windows of your room at night at the risk of being smothered for want of air being cateful at the same time previously to exclude every mosquito, and go to bed with a pitcher of that same cistern water in the room, and enough will breed from it during the night to ive you any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact standing by a shallow half-stagnant pool, in a midsummer's day, you may see the wiggle tails become perfectly developed mosquitoes, and they will rise from the surface of the water, and fly into your face and sting you. What it is necessary to know at this day if-has there yet been discovered any positive falling drop makes its sculpture in sand of exterminator of that ofernal pest, and disturber of

Our New Minister to Spain. General Dodge, the American Minister to the Court

Madam, at the moment of presenting the letters of credence which accordit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the President of the Republic in expressing to you thesentiments of friendship and high extrem he entertains for your royal person. The most sincerodesire of the President and of the American people it to see tightened and consolidated the ancient amicable relations which for so many years have existed between the government of your Majesty and that of the United States. For my part, so long as I shall fill the office with which I am honored, and as funch by duty as from personal inclination. I shall such by duty as from personal inclination, I shall neglect nothing which may contribute to do away with every cause of difficulty between the United States and Spain and I will labor with assiduity and constancy towards the development of the in-brest and prosperity of the two nations. Allow mo madam, to express, in conclusion, the sincere views I entertain for the happiness and welfare of your royal person and of your family."

The Queen in reply expressed herself as much pleasof at the friendly sentimen's of the address, and ad-

in perfect health, forbids that you the world covered overes, and all or any the best medi be taken freel s which sow the Swept out of the By this property g sickness as by are making ever

of the Liver followed by two er ated a few days, will publes. It is wicked

ciple of Life. Fo e bowels gently, l both agreeable a pleasant to tal DUE. ical Chem ASS.

ABLER & CO. J Pratt st., B man Druge, L MMOND. & BOWLEY. ILSON. : 15, 1865 RANCE TICUT. er of incres Mills, Mach s or while in p es the risk

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DEPOT a paid LES, for weight id, &c., and on the cars k not only la-im beforeless M. A'SQUI CHASE, and phain Convey You Would be EDITOR

ant boy ale dy girl and house-work f the "Set EMEN.

HALLTOWN MILLS.

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

The fact that we have insured our dwil 'stoperty' 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. Benator.

Jacob Sensery, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.
T. A. Tidball, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va.

R subscriber, determined to establish a reputa-for the HALLTOWN MILLS for making good r for family use, takes this method of informing lends and the public generally that he will here-keep constantly on hand a very superior arti-matic of selected. Whest expressly for that pur-

Parlizan Bitterness. rs appeared strange to us that men so relations which they own to each othof the same community, as to indulge plibet and low, disgusting, indecent mage, in their political discussions from the stump, and through the press.

Really we have some exchanges; which teem with such virulent expressions, when speaking of those who differ with them on the politics of the day, that we actually feel a horror in touching them, and when we are compelled to open them to look for local matters, we refrain from reading any political article. Now we do not believe that partizons believe that the expressions which they use are entitled to any notice, for certainly their own action proves that they do not place any estimate upon theniselves. For instance, a stump orator includes I a high tariff which distinguished the campaigns In the most unpardonable language, denouncing not only the principles of the opposition party, but calling those who compose it, every vile name he can command, impugning their notions and doubting their honesty. He has scarcely time to quit the stand before he meets, with a ger tleman, who, he has endeavored to convince the multitude is a villian.unworthy of confidence, and fit only to hold communion with the vilest of the vile. He meets him, however, not as if he were a debased creature, but as one who possessed his esteem and regard. Now why is it that men will say one thing and do another ?-Why is it that a man is called in one breath a scoundrel and in the next his friend? Why is it that an orator will excite and inflame the passions of the mass, by appealing in the most violent language, to ces and then give the lie to his expres-

This is a great abuse of public confidence and the gogues who are so lost to all virtue as to be willing to practice such deception for the sake of gret sincerely that some of the Presses and orators most sucred rights of the human family, arraying and we hope they will soon see the propriety of adopting a more proper mode of conducting political treated with courtest.

Know-Nothings by one Who Knows. I Mr. Steele, from Vn. one of the most accomplished orators of the great demonstration here on Monday, described the Know-Nothings of his own State, (who voted for Wise) thus:

" They are a doubly damned, deeply deed, hell begotten, god-forsaken, hydra-headed triple tongued clov-en footed, set of perjured trailors, whom if the earth were the fulcrum and the heurens the lever almighly power could not in a thousand years raise to the common. level of culprits."

We take the above from the Frederick Citizen. and we must say, that it exceeds anything of the life, so regardless of the proprieties which should be observed between man and man, and so reckless in villification and abuse, should attain a position of prominence in any party? For ourselves we can truly say, that no ambition animates us to excel inthe style of declamation quoted, and the man who indulges in such low, and abusive epithets, may win the plaudits of a corrupt crowd of listeners, but can never gain the estimation of an enlightened auditory. We are sure that our friend Mr. BOTELER, a man of refined sensibility and cultivated taste. must have been shocked by such a display of vitu-

> [From the Pennsylvanian.] A Scrap of History.

It is refreshing occasionally to look through antece-Gent history, not only to discover how people acted in other days, but also to ascertain facts connected with certain undisputed events. The know-nothing party was very properly named, for all their acts and assertions prove that they have not even tasted much less "drank deep, of the Pierian spring." Their shallow pretext for opposing persons of foreign birth

no matter what their superiority in intelligence,patriotism, and morals may be, is about as foolish their claim to excellence as American citis over the native born of Catholic faith. As a high inding and proscriptive title, they call themselves "tons of the sires, of seventy-six" when nine-ten ths heir sires, or rather grandsires, were on the other of the ocean, or in the ranks of the invading iglish army. But giving them all they claimon the score of ancestry, who were the "sons of the sires?", Let the following scrap of history, taken at an examination of Mr. Galloway before Parliament in reference to this very subject, answer. It will do it more faithfully than any which can come from the know-

Question. That part of the rebel army that en-listed in the service of the Congress, were they chiefly composed of the natives of America or were the greater part of them English, Dutch, and Irish? " Answer. The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one fourth natives of America; about one half Irish, the other fourth were

This "scrap" may be unpalatable to the secret order, but truth will vindicate herself. All who have read the history of our war of independence, and of the Pennsylvania line in particular, will have seen that there were only 17,000 Irish in that famous line through the war. What would that proportion give! at the presnt day? Figure it up, ye pure Ameri-

Know-Nothing Ratification Meeting. Our Know-Nothing friends beld their Ratification meeting on Saturday last in a grove near Smithfield. We learn that there were about Twelve bundred persons present; and that everything passed off well .-Thomas Hite Esq. presided, and speeches were made by ALEXANDER R BOTELER, T HARRIS TOWNER, AX-DREW EKENNEDY, and - STRELE, Esqus. A bountiful entertainment had been provided to which auple justice was done by the crowd.

We received an invitation to be present, and regretted very much that we were unavoidably de-Graduates of the University.

In our last, we noticed the fact that D. B. LUCAS. son of the Hon. Ww. Lucas, had been honored with the delivery of an address at the University of Virginia In looking overour exchanges we observe that JNO. A. STRAITH, son of Dr. J. J. H. STRAITH, of this place graduated with marked distinction, taking the degree of M. D. It is certainly gratifying to know that "old Jefferson" still possesses some of the most promising youthful minds, and we may confidently hope that both the young gentlemen named ,may

in the future realize the expectations which their

ever occupied a position to so in a cen from our trace. At lastic neighbors, or resions of its consistency and at the same time, to extract from the honest intelligent and unbiassed of its home foce, testingony to the efficiency, soundness and enstability of its principles, to the wants and the interests of a mighty free people. In fact, in the last Presidential contes hen the aspect of our internal affairs was threatning, the people—the sovereigns of the land—with to their views through the ballot box, and, called men of the Democratic faith to the rescue of the ship Stete-called them to crush the rampant fanati cism which waged was on the principles of justice and only found in sectionalism a cause of approba-

tion and support. As regards the Whig party, it is dead to all practhe present business and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided men and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided men and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided men and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of men, of any considerable strength, now decided and most ancient blood of their origination of the filtr originate angle of the single of an intent indignation bustout and were quasi-constantly filled were quasitical uses-if ever it was useful-and its honest men cient foes on points of governmental policy, but it. His rank as is ever the has still to battle with other enemies and against other him to the Duke of Well er delasions more menacing to the peace and dignification was but too happy ty of the Union than ever before existed—menacing to equality, and menacing and talsifying the great charter of our liberties

The "Know-Nother organization is the dangerone element of which we speak, and it is the cuty of every good map, of every true patriot, to unity in solid effort to not only stotch; but kill this monstrous foul serpent, that is gnawing at the very vipolitical preferment and agrandizement. We re- I tals of liberty, striking, bigot-like, at the dearest, of the Democratic party are guilty of this offence, | brother against brother, family against family, and building up in our midst a great national ennity, to grow and ripen into hatred, perhaps into sedition .campaigns, and learn that those alone whose appro- What are its teachings? Treeson to the declaration bation is worth securing can be gained only by giv- of liberty, denial of the right of men to worship God ing evidence that their opinions are respected and as they please, and prescribing the rule and manner of their morality and salvation; its end, the spoils, and its effect, degradation of the country, to drag us down into a pit of infamy, and render the countrys odious in the eves of millions abroad yet enslaved to chain down the spirit of freedom, and crush all enkindling aspirations for the great bosn of liberty. on inherent-right.

Against this Order, there are other serious object tions which commend it to the loathing of every friend of right-its abolition origin and abolitions tendencies among others. But sufficient cause for its repudiation exists otherwise; and we trust that na tional men, of all parties and sects, will arm themselves in opposition to this latter-day humbug. The kind we ever saw or heard. Can it be possible that teachings of Democracy are averse to the Order, and the fath in the divine right of aristocracy which he a man so insensible to the common restraints of its defeat and destruction must depend upon the inherited by birth and education. But he concealed tory of sound government, of tolerance and of justory of sound government, of tolerance and of jusWith their request.

Without any military genius, Lord Ragian posWithout any military genius, Lord Ragian pos-

If: however, the members of the former Whig party refuse to unite with the Democracy, our party can death, and daring to destruction, a just and generand must of itself, put down this treason and fanat-. icism. In behalf of this end, Virginia recently gave evidence that her sons know well how to defend the principles of Republicanism. Pennsylvania's Demorrary are recovering from the defeat admin stered; to them in their first con est with the secret, oathbound inquisitors. In New York, though divided. the Democracy are strengthening themselves; and it may safely be predicted, that if their divisions do | ed regulation, all is well. But, when an unruly monnot heal, they will act in concert in the hour of the country's peril. In Ohio, the prospect is bright for the defeat of the "Dark Lanterns" at anothe trial .--And thus the South, being Democratic, the evidences of a great victory in 1856 are manifold and cer-

The National Democracy of the North will as heretofore, do their whole duty; and all that remains to be done, is for every Democrat, North, and South, East and West, to give up mere personal predilections for men in county, district, State and Nationcontests-to look alone to the triumph of the great principles he espouses-to do his whole duty, with an eye single to the success of the Democracy, the well-being of the country. To this end, we advise the Democracy, from one

end of the Union to the other, to organize and harmonize among themselves, and their success vill be brilliant in the contest of 1856 .- Enquirer. Col. J. W. Minor.

We learn from various sources, that the Know-Nothings of Loudoun County are still glorifying ever the defeat of Mr. Mixon for the Legislature last spring, we cannot see the fairness of the attempt to berald it forth as a great victory. Mr. MINOR was not the nominee of the Democratic party, no Convention was held for the purpose of presenting a candidate for the office, but some friends, without any concert, disposed to testify their admiration and esteem for Mr. M., cast their suffrages for him. This instance of exultation at a victory where there was no opposition, is not without precedent, for we know of several municipal elections, where there was but one ticket before the people, and that chosen, of course, almost unanimously, and yet the welkin rang with shouts over " great American victories."-Had Mr. Minor been a candidate for the House of Delegates, we feel assured that he would have received a vote, which, if not sufficient to elect him, would at least have been large enough to close the mouths of those who are now so noisy. We subjoin a communication published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th inst, in reference to the subject!

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

LEESBURG, VA, June 18, 1855. Gentlemen :- The political excitement that pervaded our usually quiet little village, a few weeks ago, has now entirely subsided, "and all the air a solemn stillness holds." Perhaps in no county in the State did the Know-Nothings make more desperate efforts than here, and in no part of the State were they more disappointed at the result of the Virginia elections. Mr. Boteler, their congressional candidate, came rearing and pitching into the county, Jupiter Tonans, with his appointments to address the cit-zens of old Tory Loudoun; not only at every village, but every wagon stand and every school house in the county, was the scene of his actions, and re-sounded with the thunder of his eloquence. A long train of small fry orators were perpetually in at-tendance, doing the best their slender abilities would tendauce, doing the best their slender abilities would admit of. During the whole campaign, every pettifogger, every cobbler, and Jeremy diddler in the county, with many of the same sort imported, contributed their mile in the way of a speech for Sam.—Superadded to all this, the two Know-Nothing presses were in continual blast, indulging in considable latitude, in consequence of no opposition. Now its truly amusing to hear them boast of having carried old Tory Loudoun. The Dutch have taken Holland and no mistake! Hurrab for Sam! The Democracy of Loudoun made no nomination for the In the future realize the expectations which their past success warrants.

Nemoranda.

Nemoranda.

Putur Cooss Eso will sell on Monday August 20th his Monntain Retreat, Dove Hill and Still Jouse Farms, and a 10 acre tract of land, all lying in Loudon and deferson Consties, well improved and under good cultivation.

R. S. Loue's sale of 200 acres of Linestone Land on the last day of August this tract lies in the County of Frederick near Middletown and is well timbered and salered.

Sale of Personal Property near Castleman's Ferry Clarke Co August last by Charp Shepherd Adv.

Sale of Jersonal Property near Castleman's Ferry Clarke Co August last by Charp Shepherd Adv.

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Sale of Personal Property near Castleman's Ferry Clarke Co August last by Charp Shepherd Adv.

Sale of Personal Property on the Ship and College and the College and the Way his greeck at the Charlestown Convention was reported as having the Castle of College and the Castle of College and the Castle of College and College mocracy of Loudoun made no nomination for the

the Atlantic though the accounts of its reived by the previous steamer prevent years annihening emotions of surprise.

appear by the London journals that ment cansel any sensation in England. The pub lic mind there has been prepared for his resign and his successor was already known. His dece the English nation. The Queen and the Parliam have paid a tribute to his memory, and the peoand press speak kindly of the old general who died in his country's service. The following is a brief

Lord Ragian, or as he was better known for so than y years, Lord Fitzroy Sommerset, was the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle to

of Military Secretary: In the sion soldier like abilities, co

re. He was twice sea

day of Waterloo. When ment, the curtain fell upon the wars of Europe, Lord Fitzroy Sommerset was appointed, in addition to other honors, Secretary of the Embassy to Paris .-Thence he attended the Duke of Wellington to Vienna and Verona in 1822, and in 1826 proceeded to St. Petersburg, whither he was sent to congratulate, the ate Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1819 he was appointed secretary to the Duke of Wellington, Master General of the Ordnance until \$27, and in 1829 was made military Secretary to Commander-in-chief, down to the death of the hile of Wellington. On the death of the Duke, the mander-in-chief was, much to the disappointment of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, conferred on Lord Hardinge and Lord Fitzroy being unwilling to serve under an officer of similar standing to himself, was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, with a Peerage which he assumed under the title of Lord Raglan the name of a castle which Edward Somerset, one of his ancestors, held against Cromwell, as the last of

During the reign of Lord Hill, and the subsequent one of the Duke of Wellington at the Horse Guards, Lord F. Somerset, owing to the age of these veterans and the confidence reposed in him, though acting as Military Secretary, was virtually Commander-in-Chief, and in an office where so much tact and delicacy were required, contrived during that long period, with a strong class prejudice, to win and retain the respect and regard of the army. He never for one moment forgot "his order," or abandoned Democratic party. Here, then, is the stand-point inis prepossessions and bigotry with such graceful here the ranks in which all good men and friends of art and such silvered verbiage, as to make the refused Commoners who left his levee more blessed in . the country must enlist, and, so enlisting, the vici the fascinating refusal than in a rude compliance

ressed a sound judgment, fearless courage, and inflexible sense of justice. Devoted to drill, dutiful to ons gentleman of honor, courage, and deep sense of duty, he possessed every quality for a second in com-He had not the prescience to forsee, the genius to direct, the strength of mind to control or the energy to repair, which should belong to a great general .-Lord Ragian was just that character of a man which the English system in its best form begets. Trained in every step to refer to memory instead of exerising mind, as long as things go on by the prescribster like Sewastopol stands across the path, and will not not be trodden down to order, the country cries and the press thunders for a head, preferring even the rude Pelissier before Raglan. The Morning Post says of General Simpson, Lord

Raglan's successor : Gen. Simpson has seen considerable service and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peniusula war he was present at the defence of Cadj and the attact on Seville. He served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815; was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir. Chas Napier in Scinde. Sir. Chas. Napier considered him his best officer, and he believed that Lord Ellenborough, when Governor-General, had the highest opinion of him, and in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles, would have charged Gen. Simpson with the conduct of the war. The high official position GenSimpson has filled since the present government sent him to the Crimea, had necessarily laced him in constant communication with the French commander, with whom we are confident he will maintain the cordial relations that have existed without interruption between the chiefs of the

The Vote of the State.

In a few days we hope (says the Richmond Ennuirer) to publish the full official vote of Virginia at the late election. The whole State has been officially heard from, with the exception of six counties named below, and the vote stands thus:

For Wise	79,9 69,8
Majority for Wise	10,0
For McComas	79,6
Najority for McComas	11,2
For Bocock	80,20
Majority tor Bocock	12,0
	ERECTAL STREET

The 6 counties still to be heard from officially, gave the following vote for Governor, as unofficially

reported:		Col Marketing
	Wise	Flourn
Amherst	688	680
Culpepper	443	528
Cumberland		- 308
Frederick	1,333	1,203
Montgomery	664	585
Warwich		40m
	3,405 3,342	3,342
	20 SH (20	

Majority for Wise ... 63. This added to Mr. Wise's official majority, above

eported, makes his majority in the whole State 10. 36. It cannot be less than ten thousand. The vote of the whole State, as above given, is for Wise 83,356, for Flournoy 73,220-making the very large aggregate of 156,576.

Repudiation in both Sections. "Spitting on the Platform North and South. While the Know Nothing State Councils of every cee State which has yet spoken have flatly denounced and renewed the slavery article of the platform sadopted by the National Council of their er and a constituted abolition platfor

na K. N.'s on the 2d inst."

1. "G. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late dational council of the American party at libilitational council of the American party at libilitational council of the American Catholics, as conjust unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cordinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test of the political office, and can never affiliate with any party which hold sentiments not in accordance with these. Land to the see that

Democratic Festival.

The Democracy of Mill Greek District, No 6, Berkeley County, Va. will hold a Grand Festival at Darkesville on Thursday the 9th day of August in hones of the brilliant victory achieved by the Democratic party of Virginia, at the late election.

We cordisily invite all to be present upon flat occasion, to join in the celebration of the triumph of those principles of Civil and Religious liberty, which ale dear alike to you and us, and which to the glory and honor of the Oud Dominian, have never known defeat upon her soil.

Come and rejoice with us, that the Mornes for Examples of the principles of the Favires of the stands firm to the principles of the Favires of the

from the jail to the Coart House, a distance of about ten rods, for the purpose of receiving his sentence.

A larger concourse of people was assembled inside and out of the Coart House, than were present last we enlag, and the most intense excitement prevailed. His remarks prior total premunciation were of the most effecting character, and calculated to produce an impression upon the mind of the most hardened criminal. But the face of the prisoner during its delivery was as motionless and impassable as marting. His dull gray are was fixed promite face of ble. His dull gray eye was fixed upon the face of the Judge during its delivery, and gave no indica-tion of feeling other than that of listening to a pleasant story of which he himself was the hero .-As we looked upon him we could not help exclaiming "What a libel upon humanity is such a face." His forehead is well formed and prepossessing, but his eye, that index of the soul, is such an one as we have never looked into before, and when viewed closely and taken in connection with the formation of his mouth and chin, are the unerring index of the heartless character of the man . After the sentence was pronounced a special po ice of about thirty of our citizens was summone to assist the officers in re-conducting the prisoner to ail. Meantime the crowd without was collecting and becoming more furious in their clamors for the Judge Doolittle came to the portico and made very impressive address to the populace, remonstrating against the spirit which seemed to actuate them, and in favor of the supremacy of the laws. He was

listened to respectfully, and at this juncture a more quiet spirit seemed to prevail. This was about 11 o'clock, A. M. About I o'clock the crowd thinned out and the officers deemed this a fitting time to. proceed with the prisoner to jail. At this hour we were sitting in our office, which is but a short distance from, and commands a view of the jail, and had written mest of the foregoing

We were then startled by the cry of "Hang him hang him!" when on stepping to the window, we saw the officers and prisoner coming towards the jail, surrounded by the infuriated mob. A rush was made for the jail, the door of which was barricaded at once by the crowd, and the approach of the officers cut off. The officers-though resisting the populace with all the energy they possessed, and pro-teeting the prisoner to the utmost of their powerborne down and overpowered. The prisoner mand; but was wholy unfitted to govern an army. was then almost a one; but he defended himself with superhuman strength. He fought with the utmost desperation, and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for some ten yards the crowd fell like chaff before him. A blow, however, with a bludgeon from behind felled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round his neck, seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court street. The prisoner, though dragging in the dust, cought the rope with his hand and thus prevented strangulation at once. Arrived in front of our office,a desperate effort was made by the officers times by Mr. Orrin Gurnsey, who exhibited the most determined bravery in his behalf, but as often was

he thrust aside and the rope readjusted. At this time a scene almost indescribable was exhibited; a crowd of between three and four thousand persons swaved to and fro. In the centre was the doomed prisoner, being upon the ground—above lim stood friends begging and struggling for his life—while a far greater number were intent upon his death. This state of things lasted about ten minutes, and as we looked from our window the hope predominated that the friends of law and order might yet prevail. But it was a vain hope. "Hang him!" rose louder than before, and a rush with the prisoner was made to the cluster of trees on the publie square; the rope readjusted upon his neck flie other end thrown over the limb of a tree, and for the first time in our life the horrid spectacle of a human being hanging by the neck until he was dead, met

our view. We have thus endeavored to give a faint but truthful history of the terrible events of this day. We have witnessed a scene, which, God grant, we may never see again. It was a spectacle which, to be appreciated, must be seen, but once seen can never be forgotten. True, the circumstances which attend the murder of Alger, were of the most aggrava-ted kind. It was a cold blooded and atrocious deed, It is unattended by a single mitigatory circumstance. But these facts do not justify the course that has been adopted to-day. It will be heralded throughout the country as an evidence of mob spirit which prevails here, and will be an ineffaceable blot upon the escutcheon of our fair young city, whose reputation will suffer in spite of the truth, which, when known, should shield it. The murdered man was a raftsman. He was well

known to all who follow this occupation on Rock River; he had been known to them all for years and was admired and respected by them all. His residence was near Jefferson, in Jefferson county in this State. His friends were aware of the enormity of the murder, and as they supposed the inadequacy of the punishment which our law provides for so foul a crime, (?) they assembled in a mass here to await the issue of the trial. During its progress no more than common excitement was perceptable, but last evening, after the verdict of the jury was known, the deep scated and determined feeling to visit pumishment apon the head of the prisoner exhibited itself, and to-day an organized band of not less than three hundred persons were present who would not be satisfied save with the life-blood of the murderer. We say this upon the authority of others and upon our own belief. This morning at about ers and upon our own belief. This morning at about 3 o'clock signals were fired in the city, and there is no doubt a large body of men from a distance were present from early day, whom no influence or persuasion could have changed from their purpose. The excitable and impulsive of our city joined them, and thus results have been brought about to-day which

were undreamed of yesterday.

But we have extended this article to a very great length and close by expressing our profound regret at what has transpired in our city, and with the earnest hope that we may never see such a scene

reder and a constituted abolition platform of the savery question in Congress or the age of the savery question for the savery question in Congress or the age of the savery question for the savery question in Congress or the savery question in the savery question in Congress or the savery question in the savery question of the savery question of the savery question in the savery question of the savery question in the savery question of the saver question in the savery question of the saver question in the savery question of the saver question in the saver question of the saver question in the saver question of the saver question in the savery question of the saver question of the saver question in the saver question of the saver qu ition faunties.

The good sense of the north is expected to put down

warded to the Exceptive of each State.

Besolutions were addopted exiting on the Missouri Legislature to legislate within the constitution against the products act of Massachusetts and other States practically multiring the fugitive slave law.

The Convention then adjourned sincide.

FROM THE CRIMEAT Lord Ragian was buried on the 3rd of July with

the Kertsch Museum is now on its way to Paris.

A careful estimate shows that the war has alrecest balf a million of lives. Southern shore of the Gulf of Finland, without and then withdrew. The allies afterward madescent on Kotka Island and destroyed the go

The bulk of the allied squadron was off Cro

sell's statement recently in Vienna, "that Englanever contemplated the restoration of Hungary Poland." Conden, Rosbitck, and D'Israeli all and ed Lord Russell on this score, after which the ter was dropped.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be Post Master G co.
The Canard steamer Persia was launched on Clyde on the 3d inst. The Russian Secretary of the Legation at P gal was recently discovered on board an Eng steamer from Southampton for Lisbon. He find b

FRANCE. On the 5th of July the Legislature voted a f 750.000,000 francs in addition to the recent An increase of taxation has been propesed which expected will yield 70,000,000 francs per annum. The Emperor's speech was well received in France. t is reported that the Austrian Minister, asks an ex-

on a secret mission to England and France.

Advices via Marseilles state that a rising had takin place at Catalonia, nominally about wages. Two manufacturs had been assassinated in Barcelona .-The National Guard refused to march against the insurgents and the Captain-General-shut himself up in the Citadel with a few faithful troops and sent meditators to the insurgents who received them with shouts of Vive Espartero. A telegraphic despatch from Madna dated July 5.

says that the insurgents still held Barcelous. A Carlist leader had been deputed at Perpic The London Times' correspondent says that the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long conference with the Emperor on the state of Spain. Napoleon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

RUSSIA. The English papers are manufacturing statements of revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of Constantine, but they are mere inventions without JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE

Details of the Assault on the Redan and the Malakoff Batteries. [From the London Times Correspondent.] THE PREPARATIONS.

June 16 .- Many of the cannon shot thrown by the Russians during the last few days have been recently cast. The surface is quite free from rust, and bears marks of being finished by employment of Hing. It is suspected that a foundry has been esablished on the north side of Sevastopol, and that the not thrown by us into the town and fertifications are by its means turned to account against us .-The calibre of the Russian guns is greater as compared with the calibre of our guns of relative size, so that we are unable to use the Russian shot, and they could use ours, only with considerable loss in powder and accuracy on account of the windage.-About 7.P. M. several of the men-of-war steamers. were observed to be getting up steam. One steamer went very close in towards the shore and mouth of the harbor about half-past eight o'clock; and Fort Constantine, and several forts beyond, were seen to open fire against her. Fort Constantine threw shells from some mortras mounted on the roof; round shot were sent from the works beyond. The steamer did not make any reply. Her object seemed to be simply one of observation.

June 17.—The hombardment opened nubreak of day. A recket from one of the French batteries on the right of Careening Bay was the signal, and was followed immediately by a heavy fire, which began at the right, and soon extended rlong the lines as far as the left of the Greenhill attack. The French batteries beyond it did not open a general fire. The fire which now opened was of tremendous power, and was carried on with the nimost energy; every one seemed to agree that, it cannon could conquer the Russian fortifications, they were now do med to destruction. The Selinghinsk Redoubt—the Redoubte Blanche," as the French have called it, from its white parapets-had been fully armed, as well as the Mamelon; and both were new pouring a continnous fire into the batteries, which appear as if above the shore on the west of Careening Bay and into the Malakoff Tower works. The new battery made by our engineers above the Quarry, containing four mortars and three long 32-pounders, was throwing a raking fire into a battery, known as the Mud Battery, on the proper right (our left) of the Korniloff Russian batteries at first replied with energy, espe-

and a mortar battery to the proper left of the Malakoft ruin. The Garden Batteries on the left of the south harbor were also very active against us, and surprise was expressed that arrangement had not been made with the French works on the left for keeping these in check. 7 A. M .- The fire has continued to rage furiously. The Redan is nearly silent; one gun opens from it occasionally. Four guns are still open in the works on the Malakoff hill, two in the Koniloff Bastion before the ruin of the tower, and two in the battery on the right (our left) of it. The French have appeared to suffer severely in the redoubt of the Mamelon Vert; shells from the shipping, from the Marine batteries, and from some work which appears to be behind the Malakoff Tower, have been constantly falling in and about the work. The battery in front of the Mamelon has, however, continued active against the works in front of the Round Tower. The large line of battle ships remain silent .-They are drawn up, two three-deckers and two twodeckers, nearly in line, some distance out in the roadstead, and appear as if intended to cover the Mala-koff hill with the fire of their guns. Several steam-

cially the batteries to the west of Careening Bay,

ers are lying near them.

10 A. M.—The fire both on our side and on that of the French has slackened during the last half hour. The Russian batteries almost silent; one gun is fired from the Round Tower about every ten minutes. The Redan has not fired for nearly three quarters of

Missouri Pro-Sievery Conventioni.

St. Louis, July 18.—The evening session of the second day of the pro-Sievery Convention lately held at Lexington, in this See was attended with great excitement and confusion on the subject of President Shannon's address. Finally the thanks of the Convention were tendered and a copy was requested for publication. The third day was also stormy. A platform was adopted setting forth as follows: That the agitation of the slavery question in Congress or 2 P. M.—The fire has suddenly assumed redoubled energy. The French have opened all their batteries on the left. The lines of batteries are enveloped in

Mackanzie's farm. It is probable that a portion of the force in the plain have been making a reconnoi-

The men's rations were ordered to be cooked and issued this afternoon for to-morrow and it is no longer a secret that a grand attack is contemplated against the whole of the batteries, from Malakoff to the Barrack batterry, defending the Karabelnaia suburb. The utilized confidence is expressed by the highest authorities of success. The French are to storm the Malakoff hill and works with a total force of 35,000; the English, the Redan and Garden bateries, with 8,000 troops.

The following are reported to be the arrangements anyred upon between the allies. The bombardment is to be renewed at daylight, and the whole power

troops were fighting within and around the Ma. kolf, the flag was hoisted in the 8-gun battery. Late in the day previous the arrangement respeng the composition of the storming column-under

and General Codrington is to assume temporary command of the whole division, while Sir George Brown commands the general attack.

The storming column from the Fourth Division to consist wholly of men of the 57th regiment, and to be under the command of Lieut. Col. Shadforth Capt. Peel, R. N., will command the naval contingent.

Colonal Lysons had been changed. Instead of 250 men from the 23d Fusiliers and 200 from the 34 regiment, the column was to consist wholly of men of the 34th regiment, the number remaining the same This involved other changes in the composition. arranged. The signal for the assnult was no sooner. given that it was percieved, and at once these brave men laid their shelter in the trenches. Just what the Russians were waiting for, the columns bad no soon er shown themselves than the fire from above opened. It was not to be counted by gunsing storm, an incessant rain of grape and rifle balls." The derif and wounded strewed the ground, it was a miracle how any escaped. On the left Colonel Shallforth had fallen, on the right, Colonel Lysons, would ded in the knee, found himself close to the deep form se but out of his four hundred, with not more than forty around him. Neither the woolsacks nor the ladders were at hand, but that was a matter of little ing port, for the parapets were covered with dense line of the enemy, and on every side the deadly grape swept down its victims. The Redan was filled with troops. Supports sent to the storming parties could not be of any avail, and nothing was left but to reside. with the hope of renewing the attack at a more sea-

sonable opportunity.

The Russians must have suffered severely. showand shell fell thickly in the Malakow batterie and Redan, while the enemy crowded the work . About 5 A. M. some heavy fireing was heard on) extreme left, and it was generally attributed broadsides from our fleet. A hoje was sudded felt that they had forced their way through the sunken ships at mouth of the roadsfead, and would livert the fire from the Russian steamers, which, fre malling severe havor in the French column near the Mamelon. But in a short time the fire ceased, and the hope was dissipated. The expetell attack on the right by the army in the plain; against the Inkerman heights, was talso eagerly listened for, but dolling was heard, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. Two Russian battalions crossed from the north, side after the attack had commenced. The detachments Cut Mills Flant. On Frida, 500 bbls, at of cavalry which had been ordered up to the front. CORN MEAD and which it was supposed had been reserved for protecting our right flank against any the enemy or assisting in some movement in that direction, as it turned out, were intended only to prevent spectators from advancing to obtain a view of the engagement. They extended the use we in a line i across the sloping ground from Greenhill to Careenng Day ravine, and kept back from passing the arrier many an anxious visitor from Balaklava or Two great mistakes appear to have influenced the whole attack. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the origi-nal plan of the undertaking; the second, over confdence in our own strength and resources compared with those of the enemy. Had the bombardment from the batteries have taken place the enemy would I tism, &c. probably have supposed it would continue the whole day, and withdrawn a great part of his troops for

might be presumed that the enemy would not have made the attack at the Mamelon without having large reserves within reach. To attack the Redan with two storming columns of 400 men each, appears to have been a hopeless case; the ditch was deep and broad, the abattis dense, and there were at least 2,000 men within the work. The sailors if employed in the undertaking, might perhaps have been more useful otherwise than carrying the ladders. With their comrades falling about them, and under the excitement of getting at the enemthe ladders were not carried to the place intended. The failure is more than ever to be regretted at this present moment when beyond all doubt the spirit of the enemy has become depressed by their reverses in the sea of Azolf. June 19 .- The success of yesterday induced the enemy last night to make a sortie in force against our advanced works and those of the Brench. At half past twelv; o'clock a tremendous, fire of mus-

ketry opened, and divisions in front were called under arms. The fire ceased, however, without their asistance being required. No particulars are known of the fact of the Russians being gellantly repulsed. Their loss must have been great, as they retired from the fire of the batteries. The Guards Call and get Pamphlets and see cures of Coughs, and Highlanders did the greater part of the trench Rionchitis, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Scroula.

As a female needleine it is unrivaled. Sold by THE DEFEAT. Another letter says:- "Such in a few words, is

the reverse which we have met with to day—the fortieth anniversary of Waterloo. If report is to be believed, the day had been waited for to wipe out the last rankling of the great Belgrap field, and cement forbenew sympathies, by a hand-in-hand victory over a common foe. Last night not a man either camp doubted the certainty of our success : and yet failure has fallen on us like a thunder-clap after alt: The blame, bowever, hes not so much with Lord Raglan as with Sir George Brown who gen-

The fire which we opened on Shoday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Buttery commanded by Major Strange, threw no less 200 8 inch shells into the Redan, which is only four hundred yards distint, and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near the the works that the fragments of our 13-inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery and a second or a special storm. shells fly back, from the Redan into the Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been injured by the splinters from their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian Batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordinance into the chemy's lines, and, on the following, day we fired, 11956 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak and wild. Although they fired a good dealthey kept a good many pieces masked, and one six gud battery on the flanks of the Redan were silent and were left, comparatively unnoticed by our artillery men. The only thing they did by all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday, was the demolishment of the wheel of a gin carriage. Had the three hours canadage and hombardment which

vide them with pension in their old age. A letter from Warsaw says: "The Russian Government having no credit, takes money where it finds it, and pays for it by an inscrip ion in the public rities." The whole country has been gleat by the frequent conscriptions of the past year, and men have been drawn from the most reme position a desary rule fire into the troops attemption to mount the hill, while grape and can ster were distributed from field pieces placed in commanding positions. Our allies were absolutely forced to reside the residentian of the most remote positions. Our allies were absolutely forced to residentiate of the residentian of the residential of the resi tire within the protection of their advanced trenches by the destruction of the revenues of their elections this shelter had been abtained, and while the through the constant drain of recruits from the pensantry. Discontent prevails throughout Fieland Poland, and the Southern provinces of the Enpire. Even the Emperor is said be discour sick, and ready to abdicate his throne, in con of war councils at his Court. With such a state of things, it is hardly possible for a nation to escape from altimate defeat, and if the Allies are not suecessful from without, it is probable that the feelings which are growing up among Russian subjects, w the supports and working parties. The storm of finally secure the object aimed at by the Allie h column from the Fourth Division remained as before prosecuting the war. At Harpers-Ferry on the 19th of July, by the John Price, Mr. JAMES GRAFF and DELIAN On 13th inst., by Rev. E. F. Busev, Rev. JOHN W. LANGLEY of the Baltimore Annual Conference, to Miss JANNE TE R. daughter of Col. Montgomery of Frederick co., Md.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th last, by Rev. R. A. Fink, M. JOHN S. ROBINSON late of England, and Mrs. MARGARET L. HOOPER, of Berkeley Draths. On the 21st inst . MIRIAM, infant daufiler of Isane and Harriet Rose. In Shepherda was Sanday Morning last, the Brains, Mrs. ELIZA JANE MYERS, wife of Gos-W. Myers, aged about 31 years. On the morning of 17th inst., near Shepherdstown ROBERT NEWTON, only son of William and Marry C. Romemous, aged I year 5 m onths and 10 days He unto you was given, Then weep, nor modes no niere dear friends, Your bale now dwells in Leaven. M.

Che Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET. Special Dotices.

the French and lend them to the assault, for which the enemy were only two well prepared. A deserter who came in yesterday (Tuesday) has declared that the garrison have been expecting an attack ever since the termination of the third home bardment, sail that the affice got the Quarries and

concentrated in the Relan and Malakoff they thought we should attack as soon as we had

seized these 'outlying works. Heavy cool ifmintry have been murching up every night

ing to his statement, to the rear of the hatter

The signal for our assault was to be give

establish themselves in the Malakoff, but it soon repulsed with loss, and I saw with eves a large friangular blue and black flag from the Malakoff all during the fight. The the rockets were fred the Light Division ru of cover; in a quarter of an hour this Balaklava was over, so far as any chance of

bearing upon the Crimerian war, the

The effects of the war are beginning to

compelled to seize upon the capital hel

imerce thus speaks of the effects

retired employees of the nation. This capitol was

formed by stoppages of six per cent, out of their salaries for thirty years; and was destined to pro-

Marringes.

the Mamelon, because the bulk of the

G-Rev. John Lanahan, Vastor of Exeter M. E. CHURCH. A strong desire to benefit the al-flicted, induces him to speak thus; thousands of others testify to cases of Cough, Dyspersia, Rheuma-BALTIMORE,

Messrs. Mortimer and Mowbray—I take pleasure saying to you that I have used your "Rampton's 'incence' with very great profit From a serious threat-affection, my general health had become very nauch injuried, when I commenced to use Hampton's Tincture. I found its effects upon my general health most salutary. My nervous system and digestive organs soon righted up under its influence. I have several times recommended it fo my friends. and in every case, as fit as I have been informed, they have used it with success.

Yours truly, JOHN LANARAN.

Pastor of the Exeter st. M. E. Church, Ball.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNCS.
RALEION, North Carolina, S. February 8th, 1855. y, that about twelve months ago, I was taken with a severe bemorrhage of the Lungs, and had four attacks of it. I was advised to try Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tineture; I procured one bottle, and oper-taking which, I was satisfied that I was much bettle, and after taking the fourth bottle, I was entirely vell, and now I enjoy as good freatth as I ever diding ay life. I can, and do, without the least hesitation, economend the Tineture to all persons affected in GEO. W. WEAKLEY.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown. T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.

most fearfully fatal of alichestses, (exceptepidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if though remedies were used in allaying the faffammation produced by an ordinary cold.

For Coughs, Colds, Soro Throats, and all similar discounting the same of erally commanded, and his brigade officers; the last especially have blundered in a manner which is as surprising as it has been disastrous, and we have, in consequence, lost as many officers and men as would have gained a pitched battle in the field.

Of the former I may mention General Sir John

Of the former I may mention General Sir John

To Coughs, Colds, Soro Threats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTION. TOR EVT has no equal. It is not recommended as infaritie, but medical men and others, who have used and teliministered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary officery. It is known to be a "good medicine," and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTION. BLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphiets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50

Federary 7, 1854

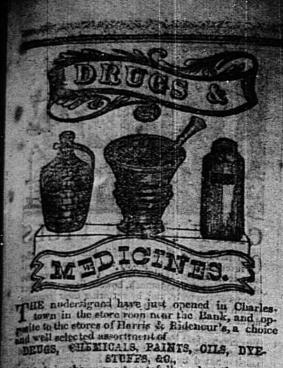
& Henry's invigorating Cordial. The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and core of physical prostration, genital debility-aervors affections, &c. &c. are fully described in as other column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. 32 per bottle, 5 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$3; \$13 per discussions. \$3; \$15 per dozen. - Observe the marks of the

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, VravStreet, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WRYM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-For Sale by il respectable Druggists & Mexchants throughor the country.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesala

agents for Virginia DANCING ACADEMY. PROFESSOR NOTT has the hones to inform
the citraens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he
will continue to give lessons at the "Jefferson Hall."
Days of tuition, Wednesday and Friday from 3 fill
5 P. M., and on the same evenings from 5; till 10
o'clock; for young genlleinen. July 24, 1855.

THERE will be a trial of Revuolds Self Sharpening Plough, on Frician next, on the farm of Astrow Kennedy. The members of the Agricultural Society, and the farmers generally, are requested to be present and bring with them any ploughs that they may have. Committee of examination—G. H. Tate, Andrew Kennedy, R. W. Baylor, and L. W. Washington.



ve been most carefully selected, and all will be compounded with the utmost care desire, also, to keep in connection with their ore, a GENERAL VARIETY, and FANCY

K, which will include every article that taste or the public necessity may require, if the want is the public necessity may require, if the want is the profit will justify.

Thur means being limited, and the heaviest article being obtained only for cash, they will expect all the loose change their friends can spare, yet in the language of advertisements since time immemorial, they are always ready to self "on a short time to punctual customers."

With the hope of receiving a share of public paternage, they pledge their best exertions and most persevering efforts, to render general satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to give them their import.

CHARLES E. BELLER & CO.

July 24, 1855. July 24, 1865.

HERIAL OIL PATENT MEDICINES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS SPICES OF EVERY VARIETY. SNUFF, AND SNUFF BOXES. PICKLES, BRANDY PEACHES, LEMON SYRUP, BLACKCERRY JAM, &c., &c.,

1855. C. E. BELLER, & CO. CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY. THE Trustees of this Institution having appointed as its Principal, Rossar J. Amuzza, Esq., of Fauguler county, Va., a highly qualified and efficient instructor, take pleasure in announcing that the Academy will be re-opened on the 1st day of Septemthe Principal elect, and the Institution under his di-rection to the support of Parents and Guardians defrom of giving the children under their control the enclits of a thorough education.

The course of instruction will comprise ever ranch connected with a complete Academical edu cation, especially the Ancient and Modern Lan-guages and the higher Mathematics, including Elo-ration and Composition. At the same time, partic-ular attention will be given to the usual branches of Monthly reports will be made to Parents and Guardians of the standing and progress of the pupils. TERMS. English Defortment, persession, ...... \$1500

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July 24, 186

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Modern Languages each . 5 00 Sassical and Mathematical, 20 00 with board and lodging in pilitate Families on very rassonable terms, and the logition is entirely healthy.

Persons wishing to enter their Sons wall please do so at an early day to the Secretary. N. S. Whire, or to the Principal.

ANDREW HUNTER, - July 24, 1555.

. TESTIMONIALS. The at ention of the public is re-pertfully invited to the following testimonials of the o'bracter and qualifications of the Princips'. Howkins, Fall A. Co., Va., }
Au Sin :- Mr. R. J. Aribidia spent two year during which time he discharged his duties with grea energy, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. consider him an adultable teacher and manager of bys. You may rely upon his discharging his duties if appointed to the office, to which you refer, with ability and faithfulters. Yours &c., ... ad faithfulctors Yours &c., ... JOHN P. McGWIZE, Principal

To N. S. WHITE. of the High School of Va. University of Virginia, March 11, 1855. DEAR Sin: -Mr. R. J. Asisten, in regard to whom you make inquiry, is ju the School of Mathematics, and stands very high. From what I know of his natural ability, and of his acquirements, as well as of his department and observer, I can entertain no Bookt that he will be a post valuable acquisition to your Academy, should be be appointed to plischarge

the duties of its Principal, Very Pespecifully, A. T. BLEDSOE, Professor of Mathematics, &c. DEAR Sin : From an intimate resociation of two words, I feel me he sitation in saying I never knew a Teacher with whom the Bays made more storing Yours &c., JARED RUEL Teacher
ON.S. Worre. of High School of Va.

To N. S. Werter. PUBLIC SALE. WILL sell on Monday the 20th of August, before T the Court House, in Charlestown, any MOUN-TAIN RETREAT FARM, in Jefferson Comty, containing 269; ACRES; 50 in Timber and the portion of which is made of Locust posts and Chest out rolls. This Farm'is laid off in 9 fields and has t Springs on it, which give water to each field. There s also a good Dwelling and Overseer's House, Fact tor e Spring House ; Apple and Peach Cr. 199111 Chard, logether with Courty, Plom, Damson, Quin cetrees, Grapes, &c., This farm lies on

the South side of the Shehandoch kiver, 2 bealthy and beautiful situations in the County.

I will sell on the same day, my DOVE HILL FARM, which contains 150 Acres, 75 in Timber and 72 clear ed, and under good fencing. This farm has on 51 Dwelling Houses, and I Stable; it is laid off in 4 fields, and is well wat red, and lies within I mile of the Mountain Retgeat Farm. Also a small Tract Land, containing 10 Acres, with a House and Stale on the same, which is now occ thied by Thomas Pennell, and adjoins the Dove Hill Farm.
At the same time, I will sell my STILL HOUSE FARM, which lies in the County of Loudoun, 2 miles below Harpers-Ferry, on the Betenac River, and contains 355 ACRES, a large portion of which is in valuable young Chestnut Timber; and about one third of the cleared land, is river bottom, which

is very rich.

There are on this farm 4 Dwelling Houses 2 of which are Stone, 2 Stables, a large Stone Spring House, and a large Stone Still House, supplied within abundance of water from a nevertailing cool Spring. There are also upwards of 500 fine Apple Trees that are just in their prime, the terminal er with a large number of Cherry Trees, &c. There are 12 good Springs on this farm, which afford a plenty of water to each field. It is not necessary to give any further particulars as it is presumed that no one will purchase without examining for themselve The terms of the above farms will be one third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from date, secured by a Deed of Trust on the proper Mr. A. Grove on the Mountain Refrent Farin;

Geo. Hawks on the Dove Hill Farm; Thomas Pennells on the 10 Acre Lot, and Henry Lee on the Still House Farm, will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who wishes to purchase. I will self-at private sale all of my Stock of Merthandise, on very accommodaling terms, and rent the Store Room, which is barge, and well fixed unfor the business, and one of the best stands in the Harpers Ferry: I am selling off my stock without regard to cest, and giving the very best kind of bar-gains, and will continue selling until all is disposed These indebted to me will please call and pay, as I am determined to quit the business, and of course I must place all the claims I have into the hands of Officers.

Harpers-Ferry, July 24, 1851.—E. P. copp. PUBLIC SALE. HAVING sold my Farm, I will offer at my residence in Jefferson County, 21 miles south of Kabletown, on the 15th of August, a quantity of Personal Property, consisting in part as follows: 20 Horses and Colte; 5 mules; 1
40 Cattle, consisting of fat Steers, Cows, and Calves; 50 Sheep; Sows and Shoats;

Fogons and Caris;

Fogons and Carls; Threshing Machine and Wheat Fans; r and Shovel Ploughs; Corn Crusher, Fodder Cutter, &c.

These.—Twelve months credit will be given on all mans of \$10 and inpwards, (except for the fat Cattle) by the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all sums under, \$10 cash. No articles to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

July 24, 1855.

WALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

VALLEY AGRICUATURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Valley Agricultural Society
A was held at Sappington's Hotel, on Monday the
16th of July. In the absence of the President, Dr. J.
J. H. Straith, was called to the Chair.

Messrs R. W. Baylor and J. W. Beller addressed
the meeting in a felicitous inanner, setting forth the
advantages that were derived, both to the individual
and the public, from such dis institution, and urged
with copen argument and happy eloquence the necessity not only of upholding the present organization,
but of carnest exer ion on the part of all the members
towards its improvement and advancement.

Among other business transacted by the Society
the following resolutions were thanimously adopted.

Resolad, That the Society hitld is public Pair for
the exhibition of Stock, and misters pestaining to
Agringliste, on—day of October, 1855.

Messaged, That the Corresponding Secretary bodirects of request the Baltimort, and Olio-the Winrects of some deviced at their hands, and that print
of the officers of the Patent Office for the Society of the Society in the state of the Society of the Society in the state of the Society of

tions his salary as Clerk of the Board, 2000 of the salary as Clerk of the Board, 2000 of the salary as Oo in H. Zittle

Jesse Stocker his salary as Physician in 3.

strict No. 1, for the year ending this day 30 00

Solomon A Hates his salary as Physican in District No. 2, and the Poor House

1000

for the same time,

"Dr. W O Maceugatry his salary as Physician in the same district, and the Poor house for the same time,

"Dr G F Mason his salary as Physician in a District No. 3, for the same time,

"Dr H P Cooke his sulary as Physician in District No. 4, for the same time,

"Dr John Reynolds his salary as Physician in District No. 4, for the same time, District No. 4, for the same time,

District No. 5, for the same time,

Dr John Reynolds his searcy as Physician in
District No. 5, for the same time,

Dr John Quigley his salary as Physician in
district No. 6, for the same time. "Dr W W McGwigan his salary as Physician in district No 7, for 7 months," Dr P P W Stevenson his salary as Physician in the same district 5 months,
"Dr Goo D Stephenson his salary as Physician in this day."

This day.

cian in district No'S for one year, ending this day,
Dr John B Johnson his salary as Physician in the same district, for the same time,
Langdon & Philips account for coffins in district No.1,
John G Shirley his account for articles furnished for the Poor in the Poor-house to this date. date, Simoni L Minghini his account for coffine in district No 2 and the Poor-house, John S Grantham his account for coffins in in the same distrcit,
Rawleigh Rowers his account for moving
Letty (col) to the Poor-house,
John H. Campbell House rent for Mrs. Mc-Coy, John G Shirley his account, John F. Smith

Shaull & Grantham do Dr S A Bates do Cramer & Hawks eccount for burying clothes for Mrs. Young. Keyes & Kearsley their account George B Beall balance of account for burying W'm McCauley,
"Goorge W Sargent for bearding and airsing W'm McCauley, levied in the hands of b D Hess, H L Eby & Son their account, Francis Yates his account for sundries furnished Thomas Lancaster, Dr J J H Straith part of his account for Med-

ical services rendered to a poor child.

Dr. W. R. Raum for medical services, to Charles, 19 50
John D Line his account, 19 50
John J Lock for I bol flour for Michael Shew, 200 H Timberlake & Oo for surdries furnished Nancy Ashby, David Billmyer, Mill ace't per order of J Store nec't do do Cameron & Staley, Store account, Jacob Line his account, Thomas Hopkins account for coffias.

Benjamin Hoffman, account for flour, James Shepherd coffin for Ann Manuel's Jacob Ferrall for digging grave for Miss Busey, Martin Youtz for digging graves for Susan Tucker and Mrs. Kizer,
'Jacob Cookus for digging grave for M. Sny-James L. Towner his account,

William McCoy do Patrick Cockran for boarding, washing, lodging and nursing Timothy Shoe, levied in the hands of William McCoy,
John C Shuster his account for boarding T Cockrell and Lowman, account for flour, · Israel Russell, account for " Charles Johnson his account Martin Eichelberger account for flour John G Cockrell John Hyatt for coffin for Phil (cel) George W Spotts for taking poor persons to Lloyd Lanham for boarding Mary Pavis 7 weeks, levied in the hands of C John on ... Dr. W O Macoughtry rent for Mrs Mercer, Dr Samuel Scollay rent for Mrs Vorons, Mary Moore rent for Mrs. Crim \*\* Dr S A Baies rent for Ma McCoy, \*\*Jacob Line rent for Mei Badger S12; Rubb-Smith 12; Mary Crow 12; William Taylor 12; Lilen Bent, 12; Mary Eswards 12; Mes An

drews 12; Mrs Brucella; Eve Keele, 15; Mrs Massrove 12; Mrs Newman 19, and Mary Wintermeyer 12, James L Towner cont for Elizabeth Winterrayer \$12; Mrs Hagly 12 and Lucinda Be To Mrs Tomlin S 20; Mrs Larue 20; Samps and wife (col) 20; and Mrs Witherow 20; levied in the hands of Balasm Cabora, District No. 2, " Mrs Crim \$20; Mrs Whitlow 30 Mrs Varous 30; Mrs Lancaster 20; Mrs Trings 30;

Lergy Wishy 10: Maria Butchinson 40: Maria Murdoch 20: Mrs Micher 50: Mrs Wilson 21: Mrs Zombra 50, and bus McCoy 20, levied in the hands of Dr Bates 120structor 3. · Michael Show \$25; Thomas Reid 27; Nancy Ashby 25-levied in the hands of Willi in H Griggs, Betsey Watkins, levied in the hands of Brown & Washington, District No. 4. Allison \$20; Mrs Hibbons 20; Harriet Lott 25; Mrs Brent 30; Thomas Lancaster 20, and . Virginia Hooper 30-levied in the hands of

Francis Yates

District No. 5.

Elizabeth Badger \$40; Ruth Smith 35; Mary Crow 35; Will am Taylor and wile 35; Mary Caret Winibrener 35; Ellen Bereit 35; Mary Edition 30, Ann. American 35; Mary Revise 30. Friwards 30; Ann Andrews 25; Mary Bruce 50; Mrs Newman 30; Mary Winterthyer 15, —levied in the hands of Jacob Line. 338 District No. 6.

"Elizabeth Winterprer \$30; Jacob Shave?
30; Elizabeth Miller \$0; Lucinda Burgess 30; and Mrs. Hagley 35-levied in the hands of James L Towner. District No. 7. "Mis Larkin \$25; Mrs Carbaugh's children 10; Mrs Ekinner 25; Mrs Reed 15; Mrs Goins (col) 25; Mrs Marla't 25; John Roderick 25; Mrs C O'Elien 20; Mrs Pierce 20; Mrs Rich ardson 30; Mrs Gatton 50; Mrs Collis 20, and Mrs Henan 25—levied in the hands of Wrs.

District. No 8. Mrs Goldsberry \$20; Mrs Taylor 30; Mrs Decker 30; Mrs Dayls 20; Van Buren Holmes 45; old Mrs Piper 40; Mrs Ingram 18; Jonah Matheny 25; Matilda Foreman 25; Temperance Dillow 25; Mrs Claspy 30; Mrs O'Brien 29; Mrs Boswell 35; Mrs Gomp 50; Cassaline Hodge 15; Mrs Stidman 25; James Greaves 25; John Cook and wife 25; Susan Piper 10; Tabitha Nisewaner rent for Susan Piper 15; Elizabeth Reynolds 25-levied in the hands of Charles Johnson,

Mrs. Brutenbaugh levid in the hands of John Moler, John Cunning his account levied in the hands of Charles Johnson, Amount levied in the hands of Francis Yates Treasurer of the Hoard, to purchase Pork, Beef, Flour, Corn, and for the use of the poor in the Poor-house and contingent expenses, 300,00 "Amount levies for pay of members, - 12 00

Amount of Parish Levy, . \$4590 00
Dr. Jesse Stocker is appointed Physician to the
Poor in District No. 1, for the present year at a sala-\$459030 Dr. Solomon A. Bates and Dr. W. O, Macoughtry are appointed Physicians to the poor in District No. 2, and the Poor-house, at a salary of \$40 cach, for 2. and the Poor-house, at a salary of \$40 cach, for the same time.

Dr. G. F. Mason is appointed Physician to the poor in District No. 3, for the same time, at a salary of \$20.

Dr. Richard S. Blackburn is appointed Physician to the poor in District No. 4, for the same time, at a salary of \$30.

Dr. John Briscoe is appointed Physician to the poor in District No. 5, and Dr. Robert F. Magnuder in District No. 6, for the same time, at a salary of

George B. Stephenson are appointed Physicians to the poor in Districts No. 7 and 8, for the same time, at a salary of \$30 cach.

By order of the Board. July 24, 1853. SAM'L STONF, C. O. P. BACON and LARD, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS.

500 HEAVY Cotton Bacs, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS. MACKEREL, Herrings and Salt, for sale by July 24. CRAMER & HAWKS. INFORMATION WANTED

IN FORMATION WANTED.

It husband GEORGE IDUNN, a Shoemaker by trade, but home, about the middle of April last, without any intimation whatever to his family—taking with him none of his toolsor chething. Any information concerning him will be tankfully received by a distressed and destitute wife with three children dependent on her for support. Editors will confer a great favor by giving this an insertion in their respective papers.

REBECCA DUNN.

Winchester, Va., July 17, 1855.

CORR AND HAVON.

ADMINISTRATIONS SALE. ON WEDNESDAY, 18T OF AUGUST. atity of personal PROPERTY, consisting

the follows:

5 head of Brood Mares and Colts;
44 head of Ewes and Lambs;

7 Milch Cows and Calves;
30 Stock Hogs and Saws and Pigs;
2 Plantation Wagons; I Cart; Wheat Fan;
Harrows; Earshare and Shovel Ploughs;
Wheat Ladders; Farming Utensits of every description; a countity of Wool;
About 400 bushels of WHEAT, and HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN PURNITURE. Terms.—Nine months credit will be given on all articles, (except the Whent;) and on all sums of \$5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond with good security; all sums under \$5 cash. The Wheat cash, delivered to the purchaser at the stack yard at sixty pounds to the bushel. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

CHAMP SHEPHERD. Administrator de bonis non with the will amered.

July 17, 1855.

65 ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Burchell, dec'd, are requested to present them immediately, duly authenticated, for set thement; and those indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the same without delay.

July 17, 1855. CHAMP SHEPHERD.

Virginia to wit: Atrules held in the Clerk's Office, of the Circuit out of Jefferson County, on the 3rd day of July, Hexzena B. Beall, an infant who were by her Mother and next friend, Martha E. Beall, Plaintiff AGAINST

isse M. Miller, IN ASSUMPSIT. THE object of this suit is to recover from the nonresident Defendant, Jesse M. Miller, damages
for the breach of a marriage contract with the Plaintiff, and to attach the real and personal estate of the
said defendant in the County of Jefferson and State
of Virginia, to satisfy said damages when recovered.
It appearing on altidavit filed in this suit, that the
defendant is not a resident of this State, he is bereby
required to appear here within one month after, due defendant is not a resident of this State, he is bereby 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," a newspaper published in Jefferson County, and posted at the front door of the Court House, of the said County, on the first day of the next County Court.

A Copy—Teste,
July 19, 1855. ROBERT T BROWN, Clerk.

ORKNEY SPRINGS, ENENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA. THE Saymour House, embracing the only two Hotel incide of the Public Square and beyond the Pavilion House; both beautifully situated near

the Springs giving visitors to this delightful resort all the advantages of a commodious house a cool and hady ret eat, is now open for the reception of visi-Foard per week. \$5.

"day. \$1.
Children and sevants half price. A line o stages runs every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, return on the alternate days.

Stage Office.—G. R. Lutz & Bro., New Market, W. D. Farra, Mt. Jackson. July 17, 1855. HEALTH ORDINANCE.

VIE Trustees of the Town give notice to the citizens, for the better preservation of health, that , are required to have their premises cleaned up, and lime all damp places that may require it; re-move all offensive matter from out-buildings, cellars &c., have all weeds removed or cut down from side walks. They are required to give this their imme diate attention. All house-keepers who neglect this notice will make themselves hable to a fine of \$1, for every 21 hours any offensive matter is suffered to remain on their premises after 6 days from this date, as well as the expense of removing the same. Their attention is called to their hog pens. The town Sergeant is required to examine all places he may suspict, on any persons premises, and see that this order is properly attended to, and also to report all [July 17, 1855. The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Shenande in Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry, will be held, at the Toll House on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, 1855, at 1 e'clock, P. M.

By order of the President, J: E. P. DAINGERFIELD. Scretary & Treasurer July 17 1355. . . 3t. LAND WARRANTS. DERSONS owning LAND WARRANTS, who wish to sell or locate them, will find it to their interest to call upon er address the undersigned before disposing of the lat. I will remain in Charlestown for

short time, av i may be found at Carter's Hotel. NOTICE. TMHE Subscribers having rented of E. P. W. Barch,
Esq., the Leelown Merchant Mill, and also the
Saw-Mill, hereby different their friends, neighbors and he public, that they will be prepared to purchase Wheat and Grain at market prices-to do countr work, and to accommodate their customers with ex-cellent Family Flour, Offal, &c. They will leave no. fort unexerted to please their patrons, and respect

Lectown, July 3, 1955. Jin F P cony. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. A N adjourned meeting of the Overseors of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held at Carter's lotel, in Charlestown, on Friday the 20th instant punctual attandance of members is desired, as bus-ness of importance will be brought before their. By Order of the President, SAMUEL STONE, Clerk July 17, 1955. [T.P.]

THE POTOMAC MILLS TROM this date will be conducted with the pid of Mr. MATHENY-a very competent Miller -by the They pledgethemselvesto give in return for every dred pounds (300 lbs.) of pure and ner halltable Wheat received, a Barrel of super fine Flour, of the standard of any of the Eastern markets They pledge themselves responsible for any reduc tion made by the Inspector.

Wheat that is musty or has much garlick in it till be manufactured into flour by itself of standard mality independent of odor or taste. But they will not be responsible for any reduction upon inspection.

Corn, Rye, &c., will be promptly ground in any manner that the customer may direct. They further offer to deliver the Flour of rustemers Georgetown-whilst the Capalits navigable-free

cost of freight, till the price per bill declines be-"LEVI MOLER, Lessee, 1. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent. July 10, 1855. -2m.-F. P. copy.

DR. G. H. PEIRCE.

DENTIST.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. (OFFICE AT SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.) Charlestown, May 22, 1855 HENRY HUNTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...

CHARESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. DRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson and the ad-I jacent counties. His office is in that occupied by his father—whose aid he will have at all times. July 10, 1855.—1v

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!! THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of Wood Burnt Lime, of superior quality, which they offer on reasonable terms. Persons ordering a supply, may direct their orders to them at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

July 10, 1855. S. V. B. STRIDER & CO. STRAYED OR STOLEN. TRAYED or stolen from the undersigned about the 25th of June; a black and white spotted

POINTER DOG, named "Czar," having but one ye, and with the point of his tail cut off. A suitable ewird will be paid for his recovery.

July 10, 1856. WM. BRISCOE. TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that on the 9th day of January, 1854, I purchased of Thomas D. Henson and George Rohr, the right to use their Compost Attachment to Rohr's Drill, which I had previously bought for the State of Virginia, and when had been deeded to me; and the said Henson and Rohr conveyed is me in writing, the right to use the had been deeded to me; and the said Henson and Robr conveyed to me in writing, the right to use the said Compost Attachment, Thave tendered to them the consideration which I was to pay for the improvement, which they refused to receive. I declined accepting the deed offered by them, because I was informed by my counsel, that the transfer which had been made by the parties was a perfect transfer of the right.

Any one who desires it, can see the written transfer by calling on the subscriber.

Any one who desires it, can see the writer has fer by calling on the subscriber.

I do not believe that they intend to assert their presented right, but their action is interely a scheme designed to injure me. I have been selling the Drills with the Compost Attachment for more than eighteen months, and he suit has been instituted. I will warrant and defend by good security, the right to use the Machines to any one who may purchase it.

July 10, 1855.—St.

RUNAWAY NEGRO WOMAN. RUNAWAY NEGRO WOMAN.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons not to harbor LETTY, a Negro Woman, the property of Dolphin Drew, of this County. She is a runaway against any one that harbors or employs her, the law will be enforced to its fullest extent. The reward offered for runaways, by the law, will be paid, if secured in Jail so that I get her again.

Charlestown, July 10, 1855—3t.

I LICENSE OR NO LICENSE

HAVE made up my mind to discontinue the sale
of Liquors, and respectfully anounce to my customers and the public that I have received and opened a
general assortment of GOODS, in addition to my
stock of Groceries. Freture my thanks for past favors, and by strict attention to business, I hope to
merit a continuance of the same.

May 22, 1855. NEW ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE W \*LDRON'S Imported Grain and Grass Scythes Rifles, Whetstones, Rippers, and Clout Nails just, received at the Market House, by July 3, 1855. WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

BOTTLES Fure oil Part;
150 150 4 4 5 Brandist;
150 4 4 5 Brandist;
The above were selected in New Tork by a frienfrom first hands, guaranteed generics, and designed particularly for the sick.

JERE, HARSES.

What will be the second and the second secon D' virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fred-erick County, Va., rendered June 20th, 1855, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will of-fer, at public sale, on Wednesday, the list day of Au-gust vert, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house occupied by R. S. LONG, on the premises, a VALUABLE TRACT OF Limestone Land.

situated a half mile to the west side of the Valley Turnpike Road, and adjoining the la de Mesars A. Stickley and D. Dinges. This 1 rm contains 90 Acres of which are heavily Timbered. A good Meadow, with a never failing sheam of water running through said farm.

The buildings are a good brick BWELL ING HOUSE, brick SMOKE HOUSE, good BARN, STABLES, CORN CRIB, &c.

It is situated 11 miles from Winchester, a depot of the Baltimore and Chin Rail Road, and 7 miles from Strasburg, a depot of the Manassas Gap Rail, and Also, 3 miles from Newtown, and 2 miles from Middletown. It is in a fine section of country, and is altogether a very desirable Farm.

Full possession will be given on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS.—One-third cash; the balance in two equal animal payments, with interest from the day of sale.

July 10, 1855.

GLARKE, FARM FOR SALE.

CLARKE FARM FOR SALE THE undersigned being desi one to relinquish farming, offers his farm on which he resides, in Clarke County, Va., situated immediately at the head of Long Marsh, 3 miles north-west of Berryville—the Tract containing about 290 Acres

entirely of Lime stene land, about 220 cleared with a fair portion lying in Timuthy and Clover. The remaining part of the Tract being in Timber—the cleared land and about half of the Timber—ing under good fencing, a good part of stone. The improvements are mederate, with one of the finest Orchards in the are moderate, with one of the finest Orchards in the Valley; and plenty of water at all seasons. As the undersigned is determined to quit farming he will sell a bargain in the above property. Possession can be hait, to sow down this Fall.

Terms will be made moderate as I do not expect to invest it in land again, there are be had on a good part of the purchase money from 6 to 10 years—by paying the interest annually.

July 3, 1855.—tf. LEONARD JONES.

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County. William Sowers, Administrator of the Estate of William K. Jenkins, deceased, and an eight of his wife, and one of the distributes and heirs at law, of said estate, and Catharine his wife, Plaintiffs. AGAINST Joseph Jenkins, Mary J. Jenkins, Catharme V. Jenkins, Elizabeth C. Chamberlin, Mary Chamberlin, John W. Chamberlin, Robert Chamberlin, Rushrod Reynolds, John Reynolds, Mary Ann Reynolds, Mary F. Reynolds and Thomas Jenkins, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause having been submitted invacation tome as Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, and it appearing that all the parties are properly in Court either by service of process or by publication according to law, and facther that it is a proper case for an order of reference. It is therefore ordered that a comparisoner in changes of miles. that a commissioner in chancery of said Court do proceed to settle the administration account of the plaintiff, William Sowers as the administrator of William K. Jenkins, decrased, and make report to the next term of said Court, in doing which said commissioner is directed to take as correct the settlement heretofore made by the said administrator in the County Court of Jesserson, a copy of which is filed in this cause, except so far as said syttlement may be surcharged or falsified, by preef to be laid before him. And said commissioner is further directed to ascertain and report the proper distributes of and estate, and the distributive shares coming to each, from whatever fund may found in the hands of the administrator. And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place of taking said account, may be published once a week for four successive weeks in either of the newspapers published in Charlestown, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such notice on the

is directed to enter this in the order book of said Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1855. RICHARD PARKER. ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN. The parties to the above suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend, at my said office at the Court House, on IVEDAESDAY, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of executing the above decree, at which time and plane, they are required to attend at 10 o'clock. A. M., with the necessary papers and vouchers, to enable me to take the account directed to be taken in said decree.

July 16, 1855.

Commissioner.

HAVING closed the grinding of the last crop of Wheat, I take this method of requesting all persons who have one or more of my BAGS in their possession, to return, their team, that they may be have been with my name marked on them. they know that they cannot rightfully retain them, as have never sold or given one away. I will be obliged to the readers of this notice to remind those whom and ought to be returned to the promptly. They were not intended for any other use that they wheat to my Mill. Customers in want of Lour for harvest will please get it soon, as I wish to send al off after they are furnished. Thave a supply of Fanily Flour on hand of the best quality.

July 3, 1855. THOMAS H. WILLIS.

. SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL, OPPOSITE CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, MD. THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel and put it in complete order, is prepared to accom-modate his friends and the traveling public. The proprietor will be pleased to see his old friends, and premises to make their stay comfortable and satisfactory. Baggage taken to and from Calvert Station Free of Charge.

July 3, 1855.

Proprietor

E. M. BOSLEY. IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, No. 4 Light Street Wharf, FOUR DOORS SOUTH OF PRATT STREET

THE Professional accounts of the Late Wm. C. Worthing on, E.sq., are ready for settlement. Persons who know that they have settlements to make, or who ewe him will please give this their attention, as the estate is in want of funds, and I will be obliged to proceed to collect to the shortest way possible. B. RIDENOUR.
May 1, 1855. Administrator

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Books,
Stationery of all Kinds, Blank Books. &c.

THE public is respectfully informed, that I have in store, and for sale a large and general assortment of the above articles, selected with great care, and warranted fresh. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds. Call and examine them. Charlestown, May 1, 1855.

MATTING. OTRAW MATTING, 6 pieces 4-4 and 6-4 white JERE. HARRIS. April 17, 1855. COMBS; Hair Brushes; English and French Tooth Brushes; Port-moniaes; Toilet and Shaving Soaps, for sale by

AND SHOES.

AND SHOES, for sale by
April 17, 1855.

AND SHOES, for sale by
April 17, 1855.

J. L. HOOFF. April 17, 1855. HAVE for sale a BUGGY AND HARNESS, which April 17, 1855. J. L. HOOFF TARDEN HOES, Rakes, Spades, Long-handled Shovels and Forks, for sale by March 6. CRAMES & HAWKS.

TABLE SALT in Boxes and Bags.

March 20 H. L. EBY & SON. BEEF TONGUES and Dried Beef just received H. L. EBY & SON. MACCARONI, Choese and Crankers of all kinds. H. L. EBY. & SON; TUST received a large and general stock of Dewill be be sold at great bargains.

May 1, 1855.

JOHN D. LINE. TIMOTHY SEED. Timothy Seed of prime quality, for sale by KEYES, & KEARSLEY. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES & SYRUP

just received and for sale by

Dec. 5, 1854. , H. L. EBY & SON.

50 KECS assorted sizes, just received and for sale low by the keg.

April 10 1855. Land Brown Sugars, at a small advance,
March 20. H. L. EBY & SON. LIME.—Fresh burnt Lime, of superior quality, for sale by.

KEYES & KEARSLEY. PRENCH CRIMPED DIMIATY, May 8, 1855 CRAMER & HAWKS.

A ULTS GARDEN SEEDS. 1 have received and my spring supply of Ault's celebrated ENGLISH GARDEN SEED, warranted firesh and genuine, which can be had at the Market House, for cash. Feb. 27. NEW GOODS.

New Goods among which are some auction bargains.

April 10, 1865.

A TEACHER wanted in District No. 8. Salary \$200. July S, 1855. THE LAND AND R. CT FOOD DIL For sale by T. RAWLINS.

FOR ALL THE TINCTURE HAMPTON THUS spoke a wise and good man, but mark the relative the afflicted hear him, and then decide whether to suffer on or be made whole. Ye professional men, with ruined health, hear!

Rev. Jasies W. Hungarour, the talented and independent editor of that highly popular and extensively read paper, the Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Va., in his editorial of the 18th of May. 1835, thus speaks of HAMPTON'S VEGETA
elle TINCTURE:

"Some time area we merely alkeded to Hampton's

May. 1855, thus speaks of HAMPTON'S VEGETAole TINCTURE:

"Some time ago we merely alluded to Hampton's
Vegetable Tincture, with a promise of noticing more
particularly the great relief we have ourself derived
from its use. During our collegiste course, owing
to sedentary habits, we became quite dyspertic, and
were yery much troubled with vertigo. For more
than twelve years after leaving college, we were laboring under these two afflictions. In the spring of
1853, our general health became so delicate that it
was with great difficulty we could attend to the ordinary duties of our profession. Everything we ate
immediately turned acid, our digestive organs became wholly deranged; losing as it seemed to us, all
their activity and vitality; we were constantly depressed in spirit, our energy almost forspots us, and
nothing but necessity urged us on to action,
We had taken strong medicines, observed great
particularity in our dies, and all to up purpose. We
had despaired of ever recovering our health, when a
female friend of ours importuned us to get a bottle
of Hampton's Vegetable Timelure, assuring us that
we would find great relief from its use. We briefly
replied, "we would not give a doller for a the Tineture." replied, " we would not give a dollar for al the Tinc-ture Hampion ever made, so far as our own individual health was concerhed." We had no faith in it, nor

any other medicine in effecting a cure on us. In the kindness of her heart, however, without consulting us to accept of it, she sent and got one bottle and urged as to accept of it, and for her sake, as it could not possibly injure us, to use it according to direction. For the high regard we liad for her and her not of kindness are For the high regard we liad for her and her act of kindness, we promised to do so. And without exaggeration we can truly say that before we had used the contents of the bettle we felt like a new man.

We used, consecutively, from ten to fifteen bottles. We were atraid to give it up, fearing our old diseases might return. Since then, our digestive organs have been uniformly correct, our head clear, and so far as our labors, toils, liabilities, responsibilities, and worldly three will allow; our spirits have been buoyant, and we eat what we please, and as much as we please, and whon we please, and all is well. For the sake of the affiliability we make this statement, hoping that others may find the same relief from its use that we have. It should be kept in every family. No family should ever be without HAMPTON'S VEG-ETABLE TINGTURE.

Laggers, Doctors, Bankers, Manisters, in all the Departments of State. Ladies and Contention in the higher walks of life, as well as those moving in the most humble spheres, speak of the curs on them-

most humble spheres, speak of the curs on them-selves and friends by this wonderful assicle. AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE. Let the Sick Hear the Truth. CAPTAIN BENJAMIN-Wherever known his testimeny will be conclusive. But lest those who do not know the Captain should be sceptical, Dr. Dawson & Bro., with others of the best known and most

highly respectable citizens of Easton, endorses wenderful courtesy.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Easton, Oct. 4, 1854. \\
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gents:—I feel my duty to you and the public to certify to the effects of Hampton's VEGETABLE TINCTURE. I was for more than five years laboring under a disease of Chronic Rheumatism, and the great part of that time I was so helpless that I had to be helped from my bed and dressed in inyulothes, I became reduced to a mere skeleton. All the medicines I took done me no good, and I continued to grow worse. I heard of HAMPTON'S TINCTURE and thought I would give it a trial. At this time I did not expect to live one day a ter another. I did not take it (the Tincture) for the Rheumatism, but in a short time I was well of that discase. From the effects of your Tincture and the help of God I am now getting in good health. I wish all the afflicted to try Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, as I have done, with the same effect that it has on Your Obd't. Serv't., ISAAC BENJAMIN.

We are acquainted with Isaac Benjamin; sold him some of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and believe the above statement correct. DAWSON & BRO. parties to this cause, all of which is certified to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, who confident that the above statement is true and unexaggerated. J. A. JOHNSON. CHARLES ROBINSON. CURE OF COUGH, HOARSENESS, &C. THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.

CERTIFICATE FROM HON, J. H. DEREGEO. We have a flood of testimony poucing in upon us of cures-Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and for all Norvous Diseases and Female Complaints, Hampton's Tincture has no superior.
Ringgold, Md., April 10, 1854. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray : Gents-It is with real pleasure that I bear testimo ny to the healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampon's Vegetable Tincture. Sometime last Fall I was taken with a serious and bad Cough, with Hoarse-ness, so that I could scarcely speak above my breath. I called on one of your Agents for a remedy, when he advised me to try Hampton's Tincture, which I commenced using, and in four days my cough and hoarseness was entirely gone. I now keep it (the Tincture) as a family medicine and won't be v ithout it if it can be had

Yours respectfully, J. H. DURBORO. Delicate females and children will find this a great lessing. It has restored thousands to health. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE .- Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Ligar Camplaint General Weakness and Nervous-ness, &c., &c. : HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. SO-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal timorest., Beltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. 00-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

J. M. SMITH, Charlestown. T. B. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. Dr. MOTT, Legsburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where. ADIES will please call and examine the new

stock of Berages, Lawns, French and American Prints, Ginghams, Atlantic Chambrays, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, very low, Parasolettes, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Cambric Hand kerchiefs, &c., for sale by.

May 22.

JOHN D. LINE. DARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. P Gust received a full supply of Farm and Gar-den Implements; Forks, Shovels, Hoes;

Garden Ploughs and Cultivators; Also Chain Pumps, &c; for sale low at the Market House. May 15, 1865. T. RAWLINS. HE subscribers are prepared to grind Corn, Ryc. Oats, &c., two days in the week, viz! Taesday and Friday .. Persons need pot f-ar a disappointment, as our motive power is by Steam, and we can gfind an quantity in a day.

June 26, 1855.

ZIMMERMAN & CO.

INTENDING to remove to the West in the ensuing Fall, I must ask of all these melebted to me to make payment by the 1st day of September next. All debts unpaid at that time will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. L. SADLER. June 12, 1855.—tf. 2000 POUNDS OF FICON,

HAMIS, SIDES and SHOULDERS.
For sale by
JOHN D. LINE. June 26, 1855. FOR HARVEST. TUST received a fresh stock of Groceries, Queens ware, Tin-Ware, Patent Rifles, Whetstones and every description of Goods needed for the harvest, all of which will be sold very low by
JOHN D. LINE. JOHN D. LINE will be thankful to receive or-ders for all kinds of MERCHANDISE, except Ardent Spirits, which he has positively refused the

UST received a fresh assortment of LEMONS for harvest. J. F. BLESSING. the same same and PINE APPLES.

A NOTHER lot of those fine Pine Apples just received and for sale by

J. F. BLESSING.

July 3, 1866 WANTED. JAND WARRANTS, wanted by July 3, 1855. KEYES & KEARSLEY

PLANK FOR SALE.

HAVE 14,000 feet of seasoned Pine Plank for sale at Rock's Ferry.

C. H. LEWIS.

June 12, 1853. JERE. HARRIS has on hand a general assort-ment of Harvest Groceries, that he will sell as low as any house in town. [June 19, 1855. JUST received 50 bbls. Prime No. 1 Family Her-

rings, at a very low price, for cash.

June 19, 1855. E. M. AISQUITH. A VERY likely SERVANT WOM AN, 20 years of age. She is a first-rate House Servant and Seam-strest- Inquire at April 24, 1855. THIS OFFICE. WE have just received another supply of Carpeting and Matting, equally as good and cheap as the longer.

CLAMER & HAWKS.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of A CLOTHS: VESTINGS; SILK CRAVATS; by 5 JOHN D. LINE. for sale by May 1, 1855.

May 1, 1855.

Rushes, and a general stock of Bonnets, Ribbons of every style and color, for stice by May 1, 1855.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ATURES Ultimatum Kohringer and Penfection Tobacco that can't be beat, also a full supply of those fine Plantation and other Segars. Give me a call.

May 10, 1855.

T. RAWLINS. MY accounts are all ready for settlement, these that are owing me will confer a favor if they would call and settle, these accounts, Lant compelled to have money to bay my debts.

April 17, 1886s

THOS. RAWLINS.

2000 LRS. Bacon for sale-terms cash.

May 22, 1855.

Ler. Ale, Brown Stout, and Mineral Water of the best qualities, which in addition to his large stock, of French Confectionary, Fruits, Pickles, &c., rake my assertment complete. I am new prepare to furman fee Cream regularly; and lave fitted up the large and comfortable room up Stairs expressly for the Ladies, to which they can repair through the fall leading to it, and be perfectly restred.

I will be glidd to supply orders for Parties and Fig. Nics, and will do so at the shortest notice

June 19, 1855.

J. F. BLESSING. J. P. BLESSING JORDAN'S WHITE SULPHUR OPEN on the 15th of June. From Beltimore, Washington or Cumberland, in early morning the instead of Harpers-Ferry, thomas by Winchester Railrosal to Stephenson's Depot, Frederick County, Va., in time to take chaches 11 miles to the Springs to dinner the same day. Run's celebrated COTILLION BAND engaged. Hot and Gold Baths. Medicinal effects same as Greenbrier White Sulphur water.

E. C. & R. M. JORDAN & BRO.

June 12, 1855.

The resides, in Jefferson county, Va., situated on the east afte of the Sherm doah river: I miles south east of Charlestown. The thet contains

350 ACRES.

chiefly of time-stone and sed or gronore soil, of which mineral arge deposites are supposed to exist. About 10 acressors under cultivation, I of which is Wheat and the residue well set in Grass, a including Timothy and Clover, to which it is admitably adapted. The remaining part of the tract is clotted with a valuable records of

The remaining part of the same and white value able growth of TIME E.T. .

TIME E.T. .

In superced with other wireless, specific insuperced with other wireless, specific others. This Farm produces Winart, the different Grares and Indian orn of the best had in the county and possesses a count to the best had in the county and possesses and the county of the best had in the county of grazing the county.

michable aftenna des for either cropping or grazing Merchant Mills, two of which pre-piver mills and a

within a few yerds of the building Shanondale Springs and Furnace within 3 miles and South Bend Forge i mile, also two Saw Mills from a haif to 1)

miles of the premises are some of the advantages. — The Alexandria, Loudoun & Hamshire Railroad has been located within a mile of this farm and will great

Our Stock consists of the following sizes, and their

We also make simple Threshers and Shakers as

And for 4 and 6 horses, 55 00 These Machines are all completed with wrenches,

&c., and ready for operation when sent away from the Shop, and we will further say to the farmer that

we have calculated our Powers for this season so that

the horses if desired will walk slower than to any other Machine now in esc. We also make a very superior two horse WAGON to carry the Cleaner

upon, which we will furnish to purchasers at a low

We are also making a very uperfor WHEAT DRILL, WITH COMPUST ATTACH.

Which we warrant not equalled by any either Seeder

has been so thoroughly tested by many of our most practical farmers that it only required a trial of the most skeptical to convince them of its utility, and

we respectfully invite all who want either of the

All work sent out wascanted to be made in the

strib rest and most durable manner.
All orders addressed to the undersigned will re-

SAMUEL STONE, Commissioner in Chancery of the Circu

PALIES S. FORINSON has in store, for sal

ceive inne liate attention. ZIMMERMAN & CO

100 00.

90 00

rgest size for S and 10 Horses, 26 inch

With Strop-and with Tombling Shaft and

Gears on Thresher, extra, Second size 20 inch Thresher, for 5 and 5

Power for same, With Strop and with Tombling Shaft,

Third size for 4 and 6 horses, Thresher,

Pewer, with Strop, With Tombling Shaft, extra,

For 6 and 5 Borses,

Dec. 19, 1853 .

oriers at the Shop viz:

Cylender, Power for same,

Alerchant Mills, two of which are rises mills and a tree consummination, enabling the proprietor to deliver from 500to 1900 imshels a day; it also as a GRAZ ING LANA has the advantage of an almost unlimited rate to back of the place, and between it and the Bine Eliste Mountain, distant about a mile, &c.

The in provements consist of a BRICK DWELLINU and all necessary OUT BUILDINGS, it is provened to the place, and between it and the Bine Eliste and all necessary OUT BUILDINGS, it is such as STABLING, ICE HOUSE, &c., situally a list of the punitures of soft WATER within a few ways of the building. Shanadale THREE good Horses, for saddle or harness; me good two-horse Wagon, with 4 Eliptic Springs and from Axles; a one-horse Wagon; a Carryall and a new Buggy. Also Double and single Harness, and a first-rale new Quilted Somerset Saddle, are a new Side Saddle. Having no further use for the above articles. articles, those in want of them may expect g ent bargains by calling on J. W. McGINNIS Charles, own, May 1, 1855. TO THE CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA. ly enhance its value.

As the undersigned has a favorable opportunity to invest, he will self a great bargains in the above property. Application to the subscribes on the premises or by letter through the Charlest was or Harpers Ferry Past Office will be promptly a fielded to.

NATHANIEL W MANNING. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP AND IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE subsceibers would return their sincered thanks to be Farmers and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement during the past season, and hope by strict attention to business to insure continuance in the fature. From the extraordinar demant for our justly celebrated.

PATENT PREMIUM THRESHER, CLEANES

HE undersigned having located in the Cit of Debuque, in the florvishing State of fown, will give particular attention to the IN VESTMENT OR LOAN OF MONEY, EXAMINING TITLES, PAYENG TAXES, SELECTING, GOVERNMENT LANDS, SELLLING OR LOCATING LAND WARRALTS in any part of Western or Northern Iowal

180.3, Jone's Block, Dubuque Iow.

Wm. Y. Lovant. S. C. Keassley. H. Bea REFERENCES.
Tacmas H. Willis,
Keyer & Kearsley,
Col. F. Yates.
Hon. C. d. Faulkner,
Philip Williams,
Winchester Fred. Co., Va.
Mark Bird, Woodstock.
LOVELL, KEARSLEY & CC. PATENT PREMIUM THRESHER, CLEANEY
AND BACGER,
we have prepared for the coming season the largest
assortment of Threshers and Powers in the State, including our improved Tombling Staff Geer Horse
Power and Cleaner—the only Separater the farmer
can with safety place in the hands of his servants—
It the but one small stan about the whole machine,
and we warrant it to thresh inore grain and break
and was creating to thresh inore grain and break
with the same number of hands and horses, we sho
make hem with straps, equalled by to strap machine
in the country. Also, the very best simple Thresher and Stater with Tombling Shaft or Strop.
Our Stock consists of the following sizes, and their

UNDER the Act of Congress approved the 3d may of March, 1835, those persons who have received 40 acres of Bounty Land are entitled to an additional amount of 120 acres.
Those persons who have received 50 acres are artitled to 80 acres additional.

Those persons who have not berred for been callitied to Land, and whose service has been 13 day, or less than 30 days, are entitled to 160 acres.

Those persons who have been in actual battle, or any engagement any time less than 30 days, are entitled to 160 acres. Those Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers who have never received flourity Land from the United States, are entitled to 180 acres. If dead, their Will. ows are entitled. Seamen, Teamsters and Indians who have been in Service during the existence of War, are entitled to 160 acres of Land.

For all correct information and proof of service blainment of claims, address, (postage paid,) or horses,

call in person upon WM, W. B. GAILAHER, JOHN S. GALLAHER, March 13, 1855. Washington, D. C. GEORGE W. CASTLEMAN. SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER. WILL attend strictly to LAND SURVEY! G AND ENGINEERING, and prepare to order TOPOGRAPHICAL FARM MAPS. LEVELING

DAGRAMS, &c. Calculations, Reports of Survey, &., made and returned without delay. RESERENCES: Alfred Castleman; of Clarke County.

John Louthan, do to do.

Col. D. S. Bonham, do lo do. Col. B. Morgan, do do do Dr. R. J. McCandly, Winchester Va. John F. Wall, do Berryville, May 8, 1855-3m.

FASHIONABLE-HATS'

STRANGERS visiting the city will find an exclusion. This Machine should be in the possion of every ferror who use for the simplicity should be in the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the possion of every ferror who uses for the simplicity and durability of the simplification and durability of the simplificatio style, quality and kind at J. L. McPHAID & BROS.
Fashionable Hat Establishment,
No. 132, Baltimore Street,
Session of every farmer who uses Guaho or any similar fertilizer, as it will saye one-half the Guano sown the common way, and better insure a crop. This No. 132, Baltimore Street, Between Calvert and North, Next to the Office of the JAS. L. McPHAIL & BRO, have just open d'a full assortment of STRAW GOODS, for gentlemen. Youths and Children, consisting of HATS and CAPS,

in great variety of style and finish. 173-Our Prices will be found as low as any of er cetablishment. HE Farmers can be supplied with John Glais's celebrated "Spring Tooth Horse Bakes," at Se proved by the tarmers of this and the aljoining con-ties. Mr. H. M. Baker says-"I used your Rake a day and a half and sold the rakings for Twenty-Fit Pollars?" The Rake can be had at the Depo: h

OFFICE in the Cour. House, (up stairs,) in the room for many years occupied as an office! The late floor. Wormwords, Esq.

Entraire (except on Court days) at the cast doo 1 July 11, 185 - 1 Maker's prices. E. M AlsQUITH. June 5, 1855. PAPER WAREHOUSE, NO. & SOUTH CHARLES STREET, JAMES E. OHNSON. JATIES E. JOHNSON.
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURE
(in the Viere Room adjoining)
(in the Viere Room adjoining) has Manufactory Prices, PRINTING, WRITTING AND WRAPPENG PAPER, PRINTERS' CARDS, BOX, BONNET AND STRAW BOARDS, and will purchase for cash, PACES, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE COLOR OF CASE OF CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE COLOR OF CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE COLOR OF CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE CASH, CANVAS, ROPE, Raum's residence, or posite the Post Office.) has just received his Spring and Saumer 190TS AND with great care expressly for this market. The public are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully satisfied it will compare favorably with that of any other establishment. Custom work made to order, on short notice, in the most fashionable style and darable manner.

Nelly Bracken;

Wood's receiventions of the Stage .
Romance of American Landscape
Longicher's Foels and Poetry of Europe;

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Machier, 1865. Administrator.

Read's Poems; Things in America by Chambers;

Frost's Pictorial United States;

March 13, 1855-tf. F. P.

cheap GOODS at the store of

forward and pay what they know to be due

25 BARRELS HERRINGS, for sale by June 5, 1855. H. L. IIBY & SON.

REFRIGERATORS.

COTT'S patent Refrigurators, for sale by May 22, 1855. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

BELLOWS, Cast Sted-Face Anvil.

DelLows, Sledges, Hand and Shocing
Hammers, for sale low at the Market
House.

May 15, 1855.

2. RAW JNS.

THE subscriber has just received a large pply a fresh Pine Apples. Call soon and supply yearself.
May 15, 1855. ROHN F. BLES JING.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES
HAVE just received from Baltimore, a shipply of
White Ivory belenced handled Table and Tea
Knives; Albeta Forks to suit; plated Tea and Table
Sprons; also Pen and Pocket Knives.
May 15, 1855.
T. RAWLINS.

DENTIST.

DENTIST.

Zens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patconage, during the time he has been with them. And having permane-the located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully some a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the sur April 10, 1855-tf 7000 FEET of POPLAR PLANE. If not sold ng Community.
Those desiring teeth extracted artificial teeth i before the 15th of May, I will sell it on that day at public auction at the Depot, at Challestown, on a done in the plost modern and scientific manner.

J. S. AULABAUGIL redit of 3 months. THOS. C. GREEN. THE attention of the reading public is called to the following list of books lately received Prior's Goldsmith; 4 vols. Hearts and Homes, by Mrs. Ellis. Macaulay's Miscellanics;

DR. J. D. BUDSPETH having located in the town of Bouvan, offers his Professional Services
to the people of the town and neighborhood. When
not professionally engaged he can be found opposite
the Bolivar Hotel. [May 8, 1855.] Undine and Santram; Fern Leaves 1st 2d series: O'Meara's, Voice from St. Helena; DR'S CORDELL and BLACKBURN heve entered Autobiography of Chas. Caldwell, Md. Goodrich's History of all Nations, 2 vols. into a Co-Partnership in the PRACTICE OF MEDI CINE and will be ready to attend all professional calls, night and day.

The understand takes this occasion to say that he intends in future to give his undivided attention to Select Writings of Rott. Chambers, 4 vols. Salt Water Bubbles;

the practice of Medicine as above stated.

Jan. 2, 1855—tf. Fr. R. S. ELACKBURN. Dr. COOKE OFFERS like professional services to the Citizena of Chilestown and its vicinity.
He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his Schoolcraft's Thirty Years with the Indians, an offi cone door East of it. many others, which are worth looking at. For sale by L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 24, 1855. May 9, 1854. ATKINS SELF-RAKING REAPER. THE substriber is authorized to sell the above

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas B. Washington are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and these having demand against said estate will present them properly proved REBECCA J. WASHINGTON, EICHARD B. WASHINGTON, are gotton up expressly for the barvest of 1855, with all the faults and objections of those last year over-come, and the machine altogether stronger and better. For particulars call and see those just received at the Charlestown Depot. I have engaged competent men to put together and start each machine, and will exhibit one atour Superior Court.
Map 10. 1255. E. M. AISQUITH. Map 10. 1255.

THE Public School of District No. . , will need a good, competent TEACHER on the 1st of April next None but those who are fully qualified need apply. WE BEAPERS, REAPERS.

And Lou loun, that we have the sole Agency for the sale of McCormick's REAPER. Farmers who wish I shall myself examine each applicant, and must be entirely satisfied of their capacity. to secure one of those celebrated Reapers would do well to leave their orders before the first of April.— The Reapers and Mowers of 1855 are warranted to be School Commissioner of District No. 8. he bes! Machine of the kind in the United States. Jan. 9, 1855. ZIMMERMAN & CO. Jan. 9. 1355. THE undersign of intends to open in South Belirar, a WOOD AND LUMBER YARD, would inform his friends and the public generally, that his
tos, John Avis, Ja., is authorized to conduct said HAVING sold out the Office of the Spirit of Jeffer son, solely for the purpose of closing up its old busi

ness, it is hoped every one who is manly wise indebt-ed previous to the 1st of July last, will now come business for me as my agent. JOHN AVIS, Sa. April 17, 2855.—tf. can save to us the expense and trouble of visiting their houses in person, by sending the small pittance by mail or other safe mude—but come it mist, by some means.

September 19, 1854. QUEENSWARE, I HAVE just received a bondsome assortment of Queens, Glass, and Stoneware;
Two Tea sets Liverpeol China; AND STONEWARE. which I will sell cheap. THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine another fresh arrival of nice and

POR SALE. JOHN D. LINE. A LIGHT WAGON, witable for either one or two horses. It is new and made of the best material, and finished in the most complete manner.

Jan. 30, 1855-tf. THOS. W. DAVIS. PEICE REDUCED.

WE are selling off at a low price.

May 22, 1315.

POTATOES.—About 100 bushels best MERCER duced rates.

E. M. Alsquith.

Charlestown, May 22, 1355. LOOK AT THIS! N addition to my former stock of GARDEN SEEDS, I have a received of Samuel Ault & Son; ONION SETS; EARLY SPINACH; ONION SETS: EARLY SPINACH;
LONG ORANGE CARROT;
SWEET MARJORAM; PUMPKIN SEED;
and TUSCOBARA CORN.
March 20. THOS. RAWLINS.

LAWSON BOTTS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, COMMISSIONER IN CHARCERY AND OFFICE in his House, farmerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of Win. C. Worth John, Esq. Entrance from same street. [July 18, 1851.—16

6000 FEET I inch Planks 5090 do l da. do. 501 Condolo Cits, on hand at the Depot. March ... E. M. AISQUITH. NEW GOODS. Large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Hardward and Greecies, He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

April 21, 1865.

PESE AKO NACENIOSE I

TO PARMERS.

JEE LUTTLE GIANT, the wonder of the wer of CHARLES B. HARDING, WHITE BLANS, Blick Eyed Pens, and Hora iny for sale by II. L EBY & SON. Afformey at Law,
WILL Practice in the inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Chirke and Londoin. Office, No.
1, Shenandsolvetreet, Harpers-Perry, Virginia.
September 28, 1862. 1000 LBS. Bucon Shoulders.
April 17, 1885. JERG. HARRIS. 50. F. SHELS Pure Mercur Putatoes, just received by Branch 10, 1935a H. L. BBY & SON.

BRACON BACON B. L. MBY & SON.

April 10 1337. 75 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, for calca KEYES & KEARSLEY, January 30. MACEARONI and SALAD Official sale by
H. L. ERY & SON 

Generchese. Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin; and all those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Settet 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 victure of Solitary Vice that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave

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.

Muried 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 dors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps.

At-Be particular in observing the name and number, or yea will mistake the place. Be not enticed from thirofice.

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 (exceeding all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted:

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, I ondon Braduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the omtet States, and the greater part of whose life his been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the fnost assonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the cars and head with a ringing in the cars and head with sounds, and institutes, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with decangement of midd, were cured innordiately.

A Ceftail Disease. When the inisguided and impudent votary of platase, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of sharles or deed of discovery, deters him from applying to 1995 who, from education and respectability, can alone be friend him, delaying till the constitutional

agions of this horrid disease make their appearance in the berated sore throat, diseased nose, no turna pairs in the head and limbs, dimite's of sight, deaf-ness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with frighted rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this swial disease becomes a horrid object of commisera-tion, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferas by sending them to "that bourne from whence traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN STON pleder's himself to preserve the most inviolable except, and from his catolisite practice in the first spitals of Europe and America, he can confidently common the most safe and speedy cure to the un-turate victim of this horrid disease. It is a malataboly fact, that thousands fall victims disdreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ufferer to an untimely grave, or makes

ad e of his life miserable Take Particular Notice. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves in private and improper indulgences, that secret and litery liable, which rain both body and mind; unfitting hem for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects probool by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the srof Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dia , Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges we Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-MENTALLY. - The fearful effects on the mind are

dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ssion of spirits, evil forcbodings, aversion olf distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c. Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for General Debility.

This great and important remedy, weakness of gans are speedily cared, and full vigor restored sards of the most nervous and debilitated, who last all hope, have been immediately relieved.— impediments to Mariage, Physical or Mental lification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and ass, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind,

iple of Life, I ats they should bowels gently,

ER,

ASS.

M. SMITH.

120 Pratt st.

Inv 15, 1955-4

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Young Men Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, addiged in when alone—a habit frequently learned cara evilcompanions, or at school—the effects of which we highly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, at a pity that a young than, the hope of his y, and the darling of his parents, should be hed from all prospects and enjoyments of life, e consequences of deviating from the path o e, and indulging in a certain sceret habit.—

persons before contemplating

Mairiage,

Mairiage,

del reflect that a sound mind and body are the most ary requisites to promote commubial happiness. , without this, the journey through life be ry pilgriniage; the prospect hourly darkens to led with the melancholy reflection that the hap weakness of the Organs

diately cured, and full vigor restored.

To Strangers:
many thousands of the nost desperate and ess cases cured at this institution within the rations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed reporters of the papers and many other persons of which have appeared again and again before ic, is, a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. oplaces himself under the care of Br. Johnston usly confide in his honor as a Gentleman, confidently rely upon it's skill as a Physician.
There are so Piany ignorant and worthless
acks copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and ing themselves as physicians, trifling with It Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to be unacquainted with his reputation that his cre-balls or diplomas always lang in his Office.

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

OFFICE-No. 7, South Frederick St., Bell side

RELIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.
YNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY. mpany un kes Insurance against loss or da-Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Tobacco and other Buildings, on Furniture, Goods, Fares and Merchaudise; generally in town and entry, on the most favorable terms. Also makes Insurance on the lives of all persons ch-ming good health, and of sound constitution for the ration of life; or for a limited period. any will also take marine risks from and

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. GENTSON DIUGOID, CHIEF EMPIRES.

GENTSON DIUGOID, CHIEF EMPIRES.

SEE W. YANCEY, SAMUEL GARLAND,

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.

CREED T. WILLS, STREASURE. CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.

P. H. GILMER, WM. OTWAY OWEN, Medical Examiner. ant for Jefferson county,...B. W. HERBERT. dical Examiner,.....Dr. G. F. MASON. arlestown, April 25, 1854—19 [FP] THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE VARINE INSURANCE COMPANY;

pltal \$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, alupon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best Sciences; and conducted on the strictest principle of emity invites and economy. ROME OFFICE\_IVINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. DIRECTORS. James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, ardson. B. W. HERBERT [P. P.]

Testimonials.

their deadly balls. These preparations took up the rest of the day, and Stroganow, to whom Winchester, May 27, 853.

The undersigned, being solicited to give our set to the character and standing of the Insumpany of the Valley of Virginia, have no in saying that we have the utmost confide ability and integrity of the President and so that Country the directions of the proceedings was chiefly entrusted, stationed himself among the dark nine, about twelve feet above the the spot where at Company.

I we have insufed our own property in is perhaps the strongest evidence we our opinion of its inerits; he bait was placed.

The sun set, and darkness soon succeeded, so that the hunters could scarcely distinguish one another. The rising moon indeed gare its friendly light, but like the sun in those lattitudes, its oblique position did not allow his beams to penetrate the thick darkness of the B to our opinion of its merite:
H. SRERRARD, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va.
H. M. MASON, U. S. Senator:
COA BENSERY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester:
A. TIDRALL, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. HALLTOWN MILLS. ber, determined to establish a ber, determined to establish good ALLTOWN MILLS for making good ALLTOWN MILLS for making good at the second state of the second state o ales this method of informa-blio generally that he will her on hand a very superior acon the ground because the mood every object in the pure snow, and thus it out distinctly.

Lest light of day had scarcely disappear?

en a wolf set up his frightful resounding.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1; 1855. VOL. XII

Poetry.

A Home Picture. BY PRANCIS D. GAGE. Ben Fisher had finished his hard days work. And he sat at his cottage iloor; His good wife, Kate sat by his side, And the mosolight danced on the floor, The mosnlight danced on the cottage floor, Her beams were as clear and bright As when he and Kate, twelve years before, Talked love in her mellow light. Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,

And never a dram drank he; So he loved at home with his wife to stay. And they chattered merrily;
Right merrily chatted they on the while
Her babe slept on her breast:
While a chubby rogue, with a rosy smile;
On his fathers knee found rest. Ben told her how fast his potatoes grew, And the corn in the lower field: And promised a glorious yield:—
A glorius yield in the harvest time,
And his orchard was doing fair: His sheep and his stock were in their prime His farm all in good repdit. Kate said that her garden looked beauti. i. Her fowls and calves were fat:

That the butter that morning that Tommy churn-Would buy him a Sanday hat;
That Jenny for Pa a new shirt had made,
And that too by the rule;
That Neddy the garden could nicely spade,
And Ann was ahead at scool.

Ben slowly passed his foll-worn hand
Through his locks of greyish brown—
"I tell you Kate, what I think," said he,
"We're the happiest folk's in town."
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard,—
Work and health go together, I've found:
For there's Mrs. Bell does upt work at all,
And she's sick the whole year round." "They're worth their thousands, so people say, But I ne'er saw them rappy yet; Twould not be me that would take their gold And live in a constant fret. My humble home has a light within Mrs. Bells gold could not buy, Six hearty children, a merry heart, And a husband's love lit eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eve.

The moon shone brighter and clearer, I could not tell why the man should cry, But he hitched up to Kate still nearer; He leaved his head on her shoulder there, And took her hand in his,-I guess-(though I looked at the moon just That he left on her lips a kiss.

A maid reclined beside a stream At fall of summer day, She watched the ripples play. She marked the waters all and heave, The deep'ning shadows throng, And heard, as darkened down the ere, That river's babbling song.

And thus it sung, with twinkling tongue That rippling shadowy river-"Youth's brightest days will fade away, Forever and forever. The twilight past, the moon at last Rose broadly o'er the night, Each ripple gleams beneath her beams As wrought in silver bright. The beaving waters glide along.

But, mingly with their voice, The nightingale now pours his song, And makes the shades rejoice. And thus he sung with tuneful tongue, That bird beside the river— "When youth is gone true love shines on Forever and forever!"

noiseless, step and were he not so lazy, might

glide securely upon his prey. Happily he

adopts another method of attack. He ascends

one of the great pines, lies quiet among thick

branches, and then falls like a ball from his

hiding place among the stray hares, reindeet,

or elks. He often fasts for a long time so that

that they have observed him at such a meal.

and that he has been noticed to continue eat-

ter, like all species; but he does not sleep so un-

interruptedly as the common brown bear, nor

between his legs. In this position lie is

of en covered under a deep bed of snow in the

thicket, so that his presence is not discernable.

Woe, however, to the unfortunate being who

shall awaken him or disturb him; the bear

is swiftly upon him to knock him down with

his dreadful paws, or to grasp and tear him.— Five exiles in Siberia, named Galowi, Stroga-

now, Lomineff, Romanow, and Sajew, bad

been greatly annoyed by the numerous welves

which nightly visited the neighborhood of their

isolated residences, and rendered out-door life

extremely insecure. They therefore determin-

their leaded rifles, provided themselves with

wood, though a few large trees were scattered

thereon, and seated themselves in couples, on

the trees from whence they could shoot

teeth, climbed up higher, and slung himself forward on a strong bow, to protect himself against the bear till he should get help from Miscellaneus. his friends. Unfortunately, he did not con-A Night Hunt'in Siberia. sider that he was thus placing himself out of The Creator has everywhere provided for sight of his companions and the thick under-branches would hide him from them, while in the wants of his creatures. The terrible cold of Siberia and the Polar regions would render the Jarkness they would be unable to take aim. life unsupportable by man and beast without iest they should hit him instead of the bear. some special provision: The Siberian bear However, there was no time for reflection seems to be a peculiar species of that animal. He is a head taller than the common brown bear, is long-legged and long-necked; heavier,

If Stroganow had climbed up quickly, the bear was quite a match for him in that feat of gymnastics. Stroganow had no sooner seated and more ferocious. The Siberian bear, too, Limself on the selected branch, than the bear's unlike other Bruins, is not fond of honey .shaggy head appeared, his small eyes glowing Vegetable food is rare for him; he lives like a like two carbunkles in the dark. On seeing beast of prev on the flesh of other animals. Stroganow near him, he gave a violent swing. His skin is hairy, and of a brown color outside. reached the bough, and marched boldly towhile the inner part has a very soft, thick, fine wards him. wool. Even the soles of his feet are covered What is the matter? was now asked from with hair. The animal ha-, consequently a

Our hunting exiles, however, had no time

for these observations on natural history. A

black mass soon moved onward towards one

of the lures. Stroganow aimed the fifle sound-

ed, and with a loud yell, a large wolf fell dy-

ing on the ground. A wild howl followed

dead ceased to move, than the whole herd of

les companions rushed forth from all sids, fell

for whose flesh the hungry beasts fought,

Four shots were poured into this mass, and

four wolves rolled on the ground; while the

rest with frightful howling, vanished into the

The fortunate hunters are fe-loaded quickly

to greet any new comers with a fresh volley.

But they were mistaken, the wolves more ter-

rified by the fire than by the death of compan-

ions, came back no more. An hour passed-

a long time to people inconveniently seated

attions the branches of trees. In vain, how-

ever, the exiles waited, no sound was heard,

call his companions, when suddenly he heard

the snow rustle in the bushwood behind his

tree, and distinguished the heavy tread of an

animal. Hastily looking around, he saw a

massy black object, winding with difficulty

through the underwood. He took it for a

welf, prepared his rifle, and when he thought

himself sure of his aim fired. In his haste lie

missed or slightly wounded the animal .--

What he supposed to be a wolf, proved to be

a huge bear, which growling frightfully imme-

diately reared himself against a tree, and with

the agility of his race, began to ascend. Stro-

ganow instantly called for help. In his first

alarm he had dropped his lance and axe, to-

gether with his now useless rifle, and only his

knife was left for his defence. But the young

and corageous officer did not lose resolution

and hope. He took his kuife between his

woods with a speed that was marvelous.

below. It was Romanow's voice. 'A bear ! Oh help! He is almost here ! replied the distressed man in deep anguish. Where ! We cannot see him,' said Galowin's voice, its trembling betraying the agitation of his friend. 'Here, on the branch.' A shot sounded !- #nother !- still another !

- splinters of wood flew about like glass from he is capable of devouring a middle sized deer. the boughs, but the bear was not the least inat one sitting, leaving nothing but the :kin, jured, and in vain those below expected a hap- lectual power; Madame Roland is still the unwhich he entirely clears out. Exiles affirm py token from above. Soon a fearful scene was displayed. The bear advanced cautiously onwards to Strogaing incessantly for seven hours. Upon man now, who had not choice but to withdraw he rushes with stupid obstinacy, and will not backwards, the knife in his hand, his eyes shrink from encountering even a superior number of opponents. His sight and hearing filed on his formidable opponent, sliding along the bough to its thinner extremity as seem feeble but his scent is very keen. Strong far as possible, there to await the animal.as hels; however, a sharp blow on the middle The bear held on by his fore paws, and had no less fascinating, females, writers; and beof his nose will often kill him. He rests in winthe great advantage of being on the neath these again are spread, like a thicket of thicker and less pliable end, while Stroganow's hawthorns, eglantines, and honey suckles, the situation was most critical. The bear was women who are known rather by what they does he suck his paws but simply rolls him-self up like a ball and sticks his head within four feet of him, and he had enough to do stimulated men to write, than by what they to hold on to the branch, which was scarce six | wrote themselves the women whose tact, wit inches thick where he sat. The beast began and personal radiance created the atmosphere the attack by striking at Stroganow with his of the salon where Hterature, philosophy and right fore paw, and he in return made a vio- science, emancipated from the trammels of lent thrust at his enemy, but either hit him to pedantry and technicality, entered on a bright-little effect, or not at all; then he lost his baler stage of existence."—Lady's Newspaper. ance, and hung on the bough by his left hand and knee, without power to rise and help himself. The next moment the bear was upon him. The brave Russian, in spite of his perilous position endeavored to thrust at his enemy, but soon lost consciousness. The blood gushell from his ears, and the pain of the stroke from the animal began to stupify

ed to make a foray upon their fierce adversahim. All consciousness vanished, and he dropped from branch to branch, full sixty feet, ately upon the betrothal, exchange plain gold ries, and teach them a lesson of caution. They made hunting pouches of wolfskins, stister ded down to the snow; Those below had heard only the roaring of powder and shot, put up s the rancid fat and the bear, and the low moaning of their com-panion, when he suddenly fell down in their putrid flesh as bait for the wolves, and set cut on a hunt in a rocky valley, pretty free from midst, apparenty lifeless. Galowin quickly raised him up, and blaced him some paces about. This valley was sittlated about three back, near the bushes. The rest waited to avenge the slipposed death of their friend.miles from their hut; and when they reached it, they saw numbers of both woives and bears. Meanwhile an audible cracking of the boughs In the thicket lay a multitude of hare and elk convinced the Bear of the danger of his situabones most of which were picked clean; many tion. When he found his prey snatched from too, being half eaten, a proof that the beasts by no means found plentiful provender.

By Stroganow's advice his comrades fixed posts deep in the frozen snow, placed the baits him, he returned to the thicker part of the branch, where he seemed considering how he

should set. None of the men standing below were practiced hunters, and the darkness was so great that they could not venture any more shots. In this emergency, they were consult ing in a low tone what measure to take, when Galowin uttered a cry of joy, for Stroganon had returned to conscious

Where is the bear ? was his first ques-The beast is sitting among the branches, not low enough for us to see him! replied

Begin to cut down the tree, and then he will descend of his own accord. But take can no majoritunes happen, said Stroganow, shud

no mistortunes nappen, and Stroganow, shud-dering with cold and feven
Sajew resolutely applied his skill while Ro-manow and Lomined drew back with their leaded rifles. Sajew half made but six or gill strokes against the tree when it be on it and make above, and the best in the party stroke above to the best in the party stroke above to be a second

dog; but is stronger, more vehement and sounds most terrible when the beast is enraged. As the wolf treads heavily with his forefeet, the hind ones trail after softly, giving rise to the erroneous supposition that he is lame. This heavy step makes his lungs tremble, thus making his how! sound almost like a to the soft part of the left shoulder blade that he was struck down as if by lightning, and roaring bark. When he is hungry, he licks himself angrily with his tongue, and throws expired on the spot

himself angrily with his tongue, and throws his head back to scent his prey from afar.—
This also gives a varied expression to the tone produced. When the eldest will begins, the next in age gradually collect around him, thus strengthening the chorus as it continues. The howling lasts till a sufficient number are assembled to begin the chase, when they go to work with a consideration for which one would not have given them credit. One division keeps the background, in silence, while the rest march in a broad line through the wood, rouse the game, drive the frightened animals with great swiftiness before them to the ambush where their companions lurk. In this way they often succeed in catching two or three hares on a ceed in catching two or three hares on a track. But this is not their only mode of obthe energy of despair; when Galowin remembered that his rifle was loaded. He drew it forth, pointed it at the thickest of the whives and fired. As a contact the abot was heard the taining prey. The wolf will surprise the game with all the cunning cleverness of a cat and scarcely ever loses the victim he has tracked, if his own scent does not betray him.

beasts turned around, and with the utmost haste, rushed into the thicket, leaving one dead and several wounded. They reached home without further danger, but poor Stogahow was so severely injured by his fall that he died the same night.

No Time to Read: This is a world of inflexible commerce from the rest of the savage pack, which wus soon stifled; but horrible sight! scarcely had the nothing is given away, but everything is bought and paid for. If, by exclusive and absolute surrender of ourselves to material pursuits, we materialize the mind, we loose upon the baits and on their fallen comrade, that class of satisfaction of which the mind is the region of the source. A young man in business, for instance, begins to feel the exhilarating glow of success, and deliberately determines to abandon himself to its delicious whirl. He says to himself, I will think on nothing but business till I have so much money, and then I will begin a new life. I will gather round me books, and pictures and friends. I will have knowledge, taste and cultivation, the perfumes of scholarship, and wirning speech and graceful manners. I will see foreign countries, and converse with accomplished men. I will drink deep of th fountain of classic lore. Philosophy shall guide fue, history shall instruct, and poetry shall charm me. Science shall open to me her world of wonders. I shall then remember my present life of drudgery as one recalls a pleasant dream when the morning has dawned. He keeps his self-registered vow. He bends his thoughts downward, and nails them to the dust. Every power, every affection, every taste, except those which his particular decupation calls into play, is left to starve.-Over the gates of his mind he writes in letters which he who runs may read; ' Moadmittance except on business.' In time he reaches the goal of his hopes, but now insulted nature bethe to claim her revenge. That which once

> his mind is broken. He can no longer lift his thoughts from the ground. Books and knowledge, and wise discourses, and the amenities of art, and the cordial of friendship, are like words in a strange tongue. To the hard smooth surface of his soul, nothing genial, graceful, or win-ning will cling. He cannot even purge his voice of its tawning tone, or pluck from his face the mean money getting mask which the child does not look at without ceasing to smile. Amid the graces and ornaments of wealth he is like a blind man in a picture gallery. That which he has done he must continue to do; he must accumulate riches which he cannot enjoy, and contemplate the dreary prospect of growing old without any-thing to make age venerable or attractive, for age without wisdom and without knowledge, is the winter's cold without the winter's fire.

was unificural to him, the enforced constraint, has become a rigid deformity. The spring of

George S. Hilliard, Distinguished Women. Madame de Sevigne remains the single instance of a woman who is supreme in a class of literature which has engaged the ambition of men; Madaine Dacier still reigns the queen of blite stocking, though women have long studied Greek without shame; Maddine de Stael's name still rises first to the lips when we are asked to mention a women of great intelrivalled type of the sagacious and sternly heroic, yet loveable woman; George Sand is the unapproached artist who to Jean Jacques' eloquence and deep series of external nature, unites the clear delineation of character and the tragic depth of passion. These great names, which mark different epochs, soar like tall pines amidst a forest of less conspicuous, but

Making Brides: A traveller in Germany says! "The Germans, by the way, have a queer way of making 'brides,' and of doing some other things in the courting and marrying way which may interest you perhaps. When a maiden is be-trothed, she is called 'bride,' and so continues till she becomes a 'wife.' All the while she is rings, which are ever worn afterwards till death parts them. .The woman wears her's on the third finger of the left hand, and when she becomes 'wife,' her ring is transferred to the third finger of the right hand, and there it femains. The husband always wears his ring just as his wife wears here; so that if you look upon a man's haild you can tell whether he is mortgaged or not. There is no cheating for him ever after—no coquetting with the girls, as if he were an unmarried man; for lo! the whole story is told by Lis finger ring. A married Viennese lady was much amused when I told her that in our country we only 'ring' the women, but let the husband run at large unmarked! 'Oh, that is dreadful!' said she, more than half shocked. 'Think, there is Frederick, my husband—only twenty-four—so young, so handsome—and all the girls would be taking him for an unmarried man, and be making love to him! Oh, it is dreadful, is it not? They would never know he was married. How can you do so in your country!world.'n

Cheerfulness and Song 

A Few Words about Jane Byre.

The following particulars, obtained from a privat
and we believe authentic source, though we do not pledge ourselves to their separacy, may not prove

unacceptable to our readers.

On the northern side of one of the wildest and bleakest moors of Yorkshire, stands the little village of Haworth, consisting of a church and a few gray stone cottages. One of these scarcely superior to its fellows, and distinguished only by a sort of court yard surrounded by a low stone wall, and overgrown with grass (shrubs and flowers refusing to vegetate in so ungenial an atmosphere,) is the parsoage.—
The architecture is of the simplest description—a straight walk leads up to the front door, on either side of which appears a window, that of the silting room looking into the churchyard, well filled with gravestones. On this parsonage, until within a few months since, not a touch of paint, nor an article of new furniture, had been expended for thirty years, the pariod which had elapsed since the death of Miss Bronte's mother. Some six or seven years antecedent to that date, an Iristi clergyman; the fier. Patsisk Bronte, then resident at Pensance, espoused a young lady, contrary to the wishes of her relations, who refused to hold any further intarcourse with her after her marriage. Her husband, obtaining the perpetual curacy of Haworth, took his bride to his new residence, where they spent the rintainder of their days, dying in a rapid consumption after the birth of her ainth child, Charlotte. Mr. Bronte, while, though advanced in years, is still alive, is described as a type of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits, and of a singularity of studious and solitary habits. with a peculiar temper, must have rendered him anything but a suitable guardian to a youthful family. Nor can we wonder at the mother's dying exclamation, What will become of my poor children?

Engrossed by his own pursuits, the father never even dined with his family nor taught them anything, and the children learned to write and read from sevrants only. When Charlotte was twelve years old she (even then of an original and self-reliant nature) asked and obtained her father's permission that her sisters and herself should be placed at the clergy-school at Cowan Bridge. This, as it then existed, she has described to the life in Jane Eyre. Two of her sisters died of the fever which at one time devastated the school: the two others, and probably Char-lotte herself, guitted it with the seeds of consumption in the constitution, fostered by the cruel privations ney underwent. The food was horrible, and of it, bad as it was, they obtained so little that fien they were literally half starved. Frequently has she "crept under the table to pick up the country others had dropped." At the time of the feature of has she "crept under the table to pick up the crumbs others had dropped." At the time of the fever the doctor examined the food; he put some in his mouth, and hastily rejecting it, protesting it was not fit for dogs. "So hungry was I," said Charlotte, that I could have eaten what he threw away." The three survivors returned to Haworth with broken health; but there fresh trials awaited them. "At finding it to turn out as she had hoped, she waited to Brusells, where she had secured a position as a Stool-teacher—she started alone, never having previously quitted Yorkshire, When she arrived in packet. At first the officer in command refused to ake her on board till the next morning, but on earning her desolate situation recalled his prohibition. In Brussels she remained two years; ther texperiences are detailed in "Villette." The character of Adele, in particular, is drawn from life. On her return she found that the health of her two remaining sisters was decliffing, and that her father's eyeeight was becoming affected, and she considered it her duty to remain at home. She tried various ways of increasing their income, but failed in all.—Without mentioning her project to her father, she wrote Jane Eyre, a work which Messrs. Smith and Elder had the good sense to perceive the merits and were courageous enough to publish it, in spite of its peculiarities, which might have alarmed day but a really spirited publisher. About three months after the appearance of her novel, and when its success was no longer doubtful, Miss Bronte resolved to screw up her courage, and inform her father of the step she had taken. Mr. Bronte, it appears, did not then join his wife even at meal times. At dinner Char-lotte aunounced her intention to her sisters, adding that she would put it into execution before tea! Accordingly she marched into his study with a conv of her work, wrapped up in a review of it, which she

"Papa, I have been writing a book !" "Have you, my dear?" (He went on reading.) "But, papa, I want you to look at it." "I can't be troubled to read manuscript." "But it is printed."

"I hope you've not been involving yourself ! such silly expense!" "I think I shall gain some money by it; may end you some reviews of it?" She read the review, and again asked him if he would look over the book; he said she might leave it, and he would see .-Later on that evening he sent his daughter an invitaion to drint ten with him. When the meal was early concluded, he said-"Children, Charlotte has been writing a book, and I think it is a better one than I expected." For some years he never mention-

A lady who afterwards became intimate with Miss Brocke, thus describes her first introduction to her: "I arrived at the house of a mutual friend, tea was on the table and behind it sat a little wee dark person, dressed in black who scarcely spake, so that I had time for a good look at her. She had soft lightish brown hair, eyes of the same tint, looking straight at you, and very good and expressive; a reddish complexion, a wide mouth, altogether plain the forehead square, broad, and rather overhanging Her hands are like bird's claws, and she is so chortsighted that she cannot see your face unless you are close to her. She is said to be frightfully shy, and almost cries at the thought of going among stran-gers."-Sharpe's London Magazine;

A Fragment. Swiftly glide our years-they follow each other sons we once knew-the scenes in which we once were actors, they appear before the mind like phan-toms of a night vision. Behold the boy rejoicing in the glory of his youth—the wheels of time cannot roll too rapidly for him—the light of hope dances in his eye-the smile of expectation-plays upon his lins—he looks forward for long years of joy to come his snirft burns within him when he hears of great men and mighty deeds he wants to be a man; he ones to tread the path of honor, to hear the shorts of applause. Look at him again, he is now in the meridian of life, care has stamped the wrinkles on his brow, disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye, sorrow throws its gloom upon his countenance, he looks back upon the waking dream of youth, and sighs for its futility. ... Each revolving ear seems to diminish his happiness, and he discovers that the dream of youth when the pulse of antitipation beats high is the season of enjoyment.

Who is he of aged locks? His form is bent and ottery—his footsteps move rapidly towards the be few; he confesses that they were evil—the magnif-icence of the great is to him vanity; the bilarity of worth, folly; he considers how soon the gloom of death must shadow the one and disappointment the other; the world presents nothing to attract, and in it, and still he would lengthen out his days; though of beauty's bloom, of lancy's flash, of music's breath, he is forced to exclain. "I have no plear sure in them." A few years of infirmity and pain, must consign him to the oblivion of the grave—yet this is the gay, the generous, the high-souled boy, who beheld his ascending path of life; but such cannot be the ultimate destinies of man.

A Blush.

What is more uncontrollable than a blush? It's transit is sudden, obtrusive, and often an unwelcome tell-tale. A word, look, act, or thought sends to the face the tints that would beggar all description, art or nature beside. The mellow tints of the western horison at twilight, would be mere mockery compared to this phenomenon. The feelings are alone glowingly portrayed in the face—the true index to our emotions—no other change is induced in the whole organization. We have seen its glow on the cheek of an orator at a misplaced word—at the social board it mantles the face of the maiden at the alip of a coffee-cup, the inaccurate attidude of the knife or fork. Those who are not susceptible to its influence may at times dissemble, but they are entirely destitute of that virtuous expression of feeling which no words can convey. A Blush.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writing from Paoli, Kansas Territroy, on the 17th of June, relates the following incident of his own per-

onal experience:

On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchlingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by skydowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened
stroll along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageous, woodlands on the one side,
and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached
an elevated plainsile, so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties
ravished all my senses and lost me in most creamy
reveries. ravished all my school and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

"rivipalined upon the minimit of the rock with the head upon my hand, until presently it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss, which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slamber which leaves for semi-conclous and yet restrains volition. I had lain thus serveral minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand there was a sensation, new and peculiar, that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titilizating, assift the fingers were dissloving sway in a delightful self-absorption. Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment, new my friend Mitchel standing near and gazing at me with a fixed lock of ghastly horror. Before brould caquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human year; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattlesnake with gofy head, quivering and writing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrille tocsin that I heard.

From this tearful prominguity I began to realize

From this tearful propinquity, I began to realize my position, but not until I heard a an explanation from M, could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

He told me that my resting place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifices through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on sunday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead; that he crept near and saw my respiration, and knew I was alive, but discovered a monstrous snake licking my hand and covering it with a slimy coating preparatory to deglution; that he made a slight invokuntary shuddering explanation of my God which drew the snakes attention and caused him to turn his head, when he discharged a load of buck shot into his when he discharged a load of buck shot into his neck, mangling and tearing it to tieces, and thus saved my life. He had scarcely told me this, which took but a moment, when rattles all around brought us to a recollection that we were not yet free from

We saw ter or fffteen large rattlesnakes approach ing us from every quarter, with eyer glaring revengefully, barbed tongues thrusting threateningly, til she had saved money enough to pay her passage | dead body of their companion sooner than desert it. We knew the indomitable character of our enemy, and M, and L, with his double barrel gun and my sticks; and stones, fought our way out as best we London it was night; she became alarmed, and not knowing where to go, and fearing to trust herself slightly agitated that evening and I dreamed of with strangers, she took a cab, drove to the Tower snakes that night. M. has killed one hundred and stairs, blied a boat and was conveyed to the Ostend seven of them—the largest of which had twenty-six rattles. He says the Indians who have been in the hablt of hunting them for many years, have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands.

Another Story of Snake Charming. Mr. C. A. Bowen, of New Hampshire, has for nished the Boston Traveler with the following The incidents, it is stated, are strictly frue, and occured in the town of Danbury, about twenty years

An interesting little child, only four years of age, son of Mr. David Ball of that place, used frequency to call for bread and milk between its regular meals it when it was given to him, he would take house sit down upon a stone and eat it. Even a meal times instead of sitting down at the table with the rest of the family, he would take his plate of potato and butter, and go out to his rock and there finish his meal alone. If his mother remonstrated and insisted upon his sitting at the table, he would cry piteously, and at times utterly refuse to eat anything. This was regarded as a whim of the child's, and but little notice was taken of it, and being the baby, he was allowed to have pretty much his own way. He was anowed to have prefit much bread and milk as hearty and rugged, had as much bread and milk as he wanted, and during the day usually played out of doors by himself.

One day as usual, Johnny, after receiving his bread and milk most in the second and milk as the second and bread and milk, went to his stone to eat but pres-ently returned and asked for another spoon. His father being present felt curious to know how Johnny could eat with two spoons, and perhaps thinking to sufprise and have a little fun with his darling boy, quietly slipped out of the back door to the cor-ner of a shed near by to watch him. The child seated himself upon the rock, and without offerind to touch his favorite beverage out nearly a minute in silence; getting impatient, he called in a low voice, 'Peckled coat? The moment the child's voice was heard a large speckled adder drawled from beneath the stone, slowly raised himself upon the child's lap, and there coiled itself nearly hal up, and in a moment was eating from the same dish with the child. The child all the while talking to the snake in a low plaintive voice, every now and then looking up as if fearful that some one might overhear him; patting him with his little band calling him his little 'peckled coat, the while urging him to eat with the spoon, frequently telling him to eat upon his own side of the dish; and whenever this rule was deviated from, he got a gentle tap on the head with the spoon. ...
The father looked until in his agony he could look no longer; seizing a club, he sprang to destroy moment the snake was under the rock. The child welked quietly into the house without uttering a word not spenk for some time. Twice after this the key was allowed to call the snake, out but the father was unable to get near enough to kill it. At last the child was confined in the house, and the father by the assistance of others, prised up the stone and killed the reptile. The snake was of the spe ies killed the reptile. The shake was n ir-known in that vicinity as the milk adder, was n ir-ly three feet long, and between three and four inches

When the child learned the fate of the snake, its grief could not be described, and was most painfu to witness. For hours after, it would cay piteously Oh, father you killed my poor peckled coat; sobbing the while as if its little heart would break; and for weeks after this he would go and sit on this stone and mournfully call for his 'peckled coat!-It was with difficulty he could be made eat any thing, and for nearly three months be continued to pine away until he was reduced to a mere skelet n. But this unnatural grief in time wore away. He is now a hale and hearty young man, and withal much respected by those who know him.

To Apprentices.

The only may for a young man to prepare himself or usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your bisiness. Never complain that you are obliged to wo ! but go to it with alacrity and chee fulness, and t, will become a habit that will make you respected by the tered on vicious courses?" The abswer was, business to see and promote his interest; by taking 'Not one in two hundred.' care of his, you will learn to promote your owh. Record attend to your studies. Few apprentices can complain of a harder master than Benjamin Frank-lin had yet Franklin laid the foundation on greatness while an apprentice. Success depends not upon the amount of leisure we have, but on the manner in which it is improved. ---

How to Move a Sullen Ox.—" Did you never observe," said a plain man, a friend of outs, a few days since as we were driving a dog, out of the cow pen, to prevent its taking refuge, behind us—as the tows took it by turns to chase him over the lot—" did you never observe that a cow never will make friends with a dog?" Often," "Well, the best way you eventually a series when they get sullen, and with a dog?" Often," "Well, the best way you ever tried to make steers rise when they get sullen, and lie down, is just to bring a dog and drop him down on them: It will make them jump mp when, nothing else in the world will" We seized, the him at once for the benefit of our friends who own such pests as obstinate oxen, and give it to those now.—We believe there is no antipathy so universal and inveterate as that of cattle against dogs, and it strikes us that when all other cases fail that will answer.—Southern

Diplomatic Appointment.—The "Siar" of Monday evening states that Rocks A. Paron, Esq. assistant Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has had choferred upon him "a special mission to Greece, charged with the daty, if possible, of settling the difficulty between the two Governments with reference to Dr. King."—It is further stated that Mr. Propr will depart for Greece in the stamer of the 25th instant.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, 

It waits for no man—it travel onward with an even, uninterrupted, inexorable step, without accommodating itself to the delays of mortala. The restless hours pussue their course—moments press after moments—day freeds upon day—year rolls after year. Does man foiter h prograstinate. Is he satless or indolent. Behold the days, and months and years, unmindful of his delay, are never sluggish, but march forward in silent and solemn procession. Our labers and toils, our ideas and feelings, may be ansheded, by sleep—darkness, and sileace and death may reign around us, but time resis not—slumbers never, but presses along and knows no stoppages. We may dam up inighty-right, stop in journeying to the ocean—press their back to their source; but the arrist of time is beyond the power of any human being besides Omnipotence. The clock may cease to strike, the bell to toil; the sun may cease to shine, the moon to stand It waits for no man-it travel onward with sna may cease to shine, the moon to stand still; but the busy hours pass on. The months and years must move forever forward.

Beautiful Sentiment. The beautiful extract below is from the pen

of George S. Hilliard:
"I corflis that increasing years bring with
them an increasing respect for these who do
not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely
true that colestial graces do not best thrive
and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good; from a conscience too sensative, a teste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, "that the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which "die and make no sign; there are martyrs that utish the palm, but not the stake; there are heroes, without laurels, and conquerors without the triumph."

We like independence. We like to hear a man express his honest convictions on any subject on which he may have occasionto speak. A man who is a mere echo of some leading politician—some distinguished divino or some shrewd financer—whose religious sentiments are the sentiments of his church-his political views a fac simile of his party organ who listens with open month and glaring eyes to those whom accident have elevated, perare brave cuniary, a little above himself, not dari and cannot be intimidated, and will die over the utter an opinion which does not fully coincide with that coming from such a source, may find appropriate spheres in this world but the moral and intellectual condition of the community will not be greatly improved by anything he dares to do or sav.

A TRADITION OF THE ARABS.-King Nimrod one day commanded his three sons to enter his presence, and he caused to be placed before them by his slaves three sealed urns .-One of the urns was of gold, the second of amber, and the last of clay. The king desired his eldest son to choose among them that which appeared to contain the treasure of greatest price. The eldest chose the vase of gold, on which was written "Empire." He opened it and found it full of blood. The second chose the amber vase, on which was written "Glory." He opened it and found it filled with the ashes of men who had been famous on the earth. The third took the remaining vase-that of Clay, He opened it and found it empty; but in the bottom of the vase the potter had written one of the names of God. Which of these vases weighs most ! demanded the king of his court. The ambitious replied the vase of gold; the conquerors, the vase of amber; the sages answered and said. "The empty vase, because a single letter in the name of God weighs more than the en-

Suicide. The following is an anecdote of Dr. John-

Boswell once asked Johnson if there were no possible circumstances under which suicide would be justifiable,

'No,' was the reply, 'Suppose a man had been guilty of some fraud that he knew would let him go to some country, where he is not known and not to the devil where he is

FARMS AND FARMERS .- Farms occupy twothirds of the land of England. The number of farms is 225,318; the average size 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,-000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five laborers each; 16,501 have ten or more, and employ together 311,307 laborers; 170 farmers have above 60 laborers each, and together employ 17,000 .- Censtis Report, England.

PATENT "DICKEYS."-A man if New York has invented, patented, and introduced a paper dickey," which he sells at three cents, and warrants to hand with the Mercury at 90 degrees in the shade! He makes the article by machinery, at the rate of 1000 per hour, starches and polishes them until they are as brilliant as if made of linen!

.... An English nobleman recently submitted to several city missionaries the following question: 'How many do you estimate, having lived an honest life up to-the age of twenty years, have afterwards fallen away and en-

.... Two Quaker girls of our acquaintance were ironing on the same table. One asked the other which side she would take, the right or the left, . Slie, answered promptly, 'It will be right for me to take the left; and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

.... An Irish girl the other day complained to her mistress that the cow wouldn't eat. her mess." . She "scalded the male, and she sais ted it - but devil the bit would the cow On examination it was found that Biddy's "male" was nothing but sawdust. The cow was evidently not used to such fine board."

.. A very absent minded individual bein upset from a bost in the river sank twice before ne remembered he could swim .- Ha fortunady remembered it just before he sank the last and third time. A great invention is memo-

... Above all things be honest. If you intend to be an artist, carve it in the woo chiral it in the marble; if a merchant, we it in your day-book, and spread it in capit in your ledger. Let honesty of purpose your guiding star.