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1990

WOOD, EDDY & CO.
DELAWARE AND DISTRICT
STATES
LOTTERIES
5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Capital Prize
\$700,000
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.
The Managers' Office are located at Wash-
ington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Mo.
The following
MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES
will be drawn in public, under the Superintendent
of Swears Commissioners, supervised by the Gov-
ernor.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S LOTTERY.
1888.

on **Sunday, Sept. 22d, 1890.**
 75 NUMBERS & DRAWN BALLOTS.
\$ 70 Capital Prize.
\$ 1,000,000!

1	Prize of \$40,000	168	Prizes of \$600
2	" 23,875	65	" 120
3	Prizes of 10,000	35	" 60
"	" 6,000	65	" 30
"	" 4,000	65	" 50
"	" 3,000	4,810	" 20
"	" 2,500	27,040	" 10
"	" 1,000		

\$500 Prizes amounting to **\$1,171,795.**
 NEARLY ONE PRIZE IN EVERY TWO TICKETS.
 CERTIFICATE \$200 HALF; \$100 QUARTER & 50 CENTS.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES in the above numbers will be sent at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Pack. of 35 Whole Tickets, \$200 or " 20 Half " 100 " 10 Quarter " 50 " 5 Eighth " 25	167 1/2 83 3/4 41 7/8 20 7/8
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SPLENDID SCHEME!
 To be drawn in **SEPTEMBER**, as follows:
 Acts 424 Draws Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1890.
 Acts 436 Draws Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1890.
 Acts 448 Draws Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1890.
 Acts 460 Draws Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1890.
NEARLY 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 5 TICKETS.
NUMBERS—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

\$ 1 Capital Prize of
\$ 35,000,000.

Prize of \$10,000	64	Prizes of \$100
Prizes of 5,000	64	" 75
" 2,500	64	" 50
" 1,200	64	" 50
" 1,000	64	" 30
" 200	5,504	" 20

412 Prizes	150 28,234	10
Amounting to \$678,575		
Lottery Tickets \$10-Halves \$25-Quarters \$25		
<p>LOTTERY TICKETS \$10-Halves \$25-Quarters \$25. The above tickets will be drawn on Wednesday, the 27th of the following term, to draw out each Wednesday, the following terms, which is the risk—</p>		
—Tickets of Pack, 125	Halves Ticketa	\$149.58
—Tickets of Pack, 25	Quarters "	74.79

OUR SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES,
CAPITAL PRIZES!
\$50,000!
DRAW EVERY SATURDAY.
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2½.
Orders for tickets or certificates in any of the
Schemes to be directed to
W. C. WOOD & CO., 100 N. Wilmington, Del.
W. C. WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Circulars containing Schemes for the month
to be sent free of charge on application above.
The Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lot-
teries are published in the New York Herald, New
York, and New Yorker State's Evening and Sun-
day Express.
June 30, 1892.

THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM
on
cylinder grain drill
with IMPROVED GAUGE ATTACHMENT
for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, etc.
Patented August 12, 1888. Delivered June 13, 1892.

MANUFACTURED BY
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This Drill is universally acknowledged, where known, to be the most perfect Machine ever patented for sowing all kinds of Grain, and every description of Fertilizers in a concentrated form. It is a most valuable improvement, and has also attracted a vast trade. For particulars, apply to the advertiser.

By sending this article, and one that is usually acknowledged by the Farmers of the North, South, and West, and by all that have examined or used it, to the advertiser, and offered to the public, will be in demand that unless they order it, they will be disappointed, as hundreds of them are ordered every season, by delay.

PRICES IN BALTIMORE.

Double Drill, 12 ft. wide	Grass Sower	\$35
" " " " " "	" " " "	80
" " " " " "	" " " "	85
" " " " " "	" " " "	80

E. M. ALKISHUT Agent,
109 Jefferson Co. Va.

June 2, 1860-10.

HEALTH ORDINANCE.

IT is a law to preserve the health of the town and to protect the peace and the good order and to make effective after the first of August, any of the following persons having offensive matters on their premises, to remove them within a reasonable time to remain over 24 hours after notice from the town sergeant, will be subject to a fine of one dollar to be levied by the Mayor. The citizens are also requested to have all weeds and other rubbish removed from their premises by the first of August found upon the streets after ten o'clock at night between the 1st of April and the 1st of October, to be levied by the Mayor. The citizens are also requested to have all weeds and other rubbish removed from their premises by the first of April and first of April in the month of October. Not more than five negroes shall be allowed to stand together on a sidewalk, or to stand on a sidewalk, to the inconvenience of the public, and any person who shall be found violating this order will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10.00.

P. HENSON, Pres't
W. B. The citizens are expected to give in satisfaction all the aid and information they can in carrying out this order.

Arrests Valed?

ly \$200 a Month, and Expenses Paid.

A Native Agent is wanted in every County in the United States and Canada, to solicit or sell the following:—
No. 3 Sewing Machine. Warranted equal to any high priced machine, and the cheapest for every purpose which makes it the best for every order by sample, at a salary of \$50 per month and expenses. Business proposition. No money, with stamp order, and no risk.
J. W. HARRIS & CO.
100 N. W. LEATHER ST. BOSTON, MASS.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

WHEREAS Taxes for the present year are now due, and circumstances will compel us to close up the books of the County Treasurer, and to sell the lands, all knowing themselves indebted and particularly those who are in arrears, to pay the same, we hereby give notice that no longer indulgence cannot and will not be shown in the payment of the same.
ROBERT LUCAS, JR.,
Sheriff of the County of Worcester.
SAMUEL MOORE,
County Treasurer.

August 4, 1892. *W. H. H. H.*
APPLE SUGAR for sale
 Sept. 2. *W. H. H. H.*

[illegible]

THE MORMONS!

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

NO. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JOHN BROWN CONSPIRACY.

CHAPTER III.—THE RESISTING SPIRIT.

The diligent readers of our first two chapters will find no difficulty in comprehending the title of our present essay. If, as we have a dearest to show, the originator of Abolitionism be an infernal spirit—a malignant demon—and if Secessionism be of the same paternity, as we strongly suspect it to be—then it must follow that the Resisting Force is divine. The One Spirit, or spirit of unity or union, which resists the twin monsters of Fanaticism and Fire-Eating, is, without doubt, an emanation from Heaven. The same, super-human intelligence, which, in the heroic age of the Republic, descended upon Washington and his compatriots, still abides with those who heed the Farewell Address of Washington.

In other words, the Might and Majesty of the Ruler of the Universe is on our side.—The deep conviction of this, in the very soul of a Virginian, is the seed of that cool courage, that "never-fert" patience, with which the Old Dominion punishes traitors from the North, and expostulates with those in the South.

"It hath been said, shall not make haste." This is the counsel to moderation, or conservatism, sounding in our ears, from a celestial voice to which Virginia has been accustomed to listen, from the settlement at Jamestown, down to the present day. "It hath been said, with his feet, sineth," is another admonition from the skies, which Tuckahoe lads, for seven generations, have been taught by their angelic mothers. "They shall not be ashamed that wait for me," is another deeply significant utterance from those Oracles which are "most surely believed among us." "Resist the Devil, and he will flee from you"—is a command, with a promise annexed—of which we have had some remarkable exemplifications, connected with this Harper's Ferry conspiracy. The carcasses, that fell in the Shenandoah and the Potomac last October—and those now roaming as fugitives from Jefferson justice, are admirable attestants to the truth of Holy Writ, that resistance will put to flight the devil, and all his impies. The Quaker boys, with rifles in hand, assembled at Harper's Ferry—"sons of peace" though they be—were ready, at the first alarm, to fly to the defence of the soil, many hours before the Marines came; and, as one after another of the "frank" conspirators bit the dust, or sunk like lead in the water, it seemed like a fulfilment, before our eyes, of the primal prophecy, that "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

Some of our readers may be impatient for the corrections of history, to which we drew attention in our prospectus. The newspaper reporters, at the time—and the calumniators in Congress afterwards—swerved far from the truth in many things. But, gentle reader, learn patience from the old Commonwealth; and heed the lesson: "Never Tire." In the course of these chapters, you may possibly wonder at the plain words of Holy Writ to wit: "He that is first in his own cause, seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh, and searcheth him out."

"Dust crumb'd to earth, shall rise again; The eternal cities of God are here: But for the wretched, who in vain, And die amid her worshippers."

TRIOUBLESOME TIMES.

The desolations of Syria, accomplished during the Summer just ended, are appalling. Such horrors might have been our lot in Jefferson county, this very year, had not a Providence, most merciful to us, disposed events otherwise for us.

A letter dated at Paris, Aug. 14th, from a learned Professor, who is "Director of the Department of the Schools in the East," gives a statement of the losses sustained by the Maronites—a sect of the Roman Catholics—whose territory has been laid waste by the Druses and Turks.

"We have no notice for the letter of Mons. LAURENCE, as published in the Paris Moniteur, and in the essential part."

23 Schools destroyed; with 1830 Scholars.

950 Churches torn down.

42 Convents burned.

360 Villages destroyed, with all animals.

9 Villages destroyed, owned by Europeans.

All the silk-mulberry trees and cereal grains of Mount Lebanon destroyed, from Malen to Nazareth, 120 by 50 kilometres—i. e. 65 by 23 miles.

All the harvests and gardens of Ceelo-Syria, 100 by 16 kilometres—i. e. 60 by 10 miles.

All the products of Anti-Lebanon, from Hamah to Hama, 320 by 80 kilometres—i. e. 125 by 44 miles.

The harvests of Hamah, the richest portion of Syria, 120 by 80 kilometres—i. e. 65 by 44 miles.

A total of 116,360 square kilometres, or say, at least 30,000 square miles—on which all cities and buildings have been utterly destroyed.

When such sufferings are experienced by men, women and children, for no other fault than bearing the Christian Name, surely Priests, and all sects, should unite in sending aid to help their Roman Catholic fellow-Christians. To Protestants in America, the spirit of mercy, with wonderful force—"Freely ye have received, Freely give."

We need not tell our readers, through what channels to send their aid. Their own pastors, of every church, or, perhaps better still, their own honored public servants at Washington, the Secretary of State, will promptly forward it, in the name of Liberty and Union.

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A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter spots and a vertical crease or fold visible on the left side. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

—for themselves or their friends.
It is the desire of the Directors to keep the Com-
pany in such order, and condition, as shall meet
the reasonable wishes of all concerned therein.
No Application for LOYALTY may be made to the
President or Secretary of the Company.

THEODORE H. BENTLEY, Pres't.

R. M. Koppala, Sec'y
September 8, 1909.—H.

Jury
 Election Districts were elected, including Justice
 and to attend at every Term, Monthly and Quar-
 terly.
 T. A. MOORE, Clerk.
 September 8, 1960.
 I, W. H. Moore, Wh. S. Land and have Lined
 for sale by
 E. E. CAMPBELL

Yours respectfully,
F. & J. E. HARRINGTON.

FAIRFIELD, near Annapolis, Md.,
July 12th, 1860.

Dear A. H. Angell & Co.:

Enclosed: Yours of the 9th was received. As far as the result of the Guano in my wheat, I can say nothing definite, because of the destruction by the birds and the insects. Early in the spring I bought one or two, my neighbors and gave promise of a rate crop. I think under ordinary circumstances the Guano would have paid well. It was used at the rate of 350 lbs. to the acre—the land was—I have tried your Guano on corn this spring—last June this land was in corn. It was hardly in the Guano—I used the Guano in three ways:—I ploughed in about 250 lbs. to the acre; next, I sowed the Guano with the grain in the bulk of barrels, and applied a handful to the hill. One of the methods is as good as the other, so far as I am concerned (one of them) I don't think I will be till land gets rich. The corn where this was applied ran fine color and is eighteen inches or two higher than the other where no manure was put.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD A. WELLS.

WOODLAND, Harford Co., Md.,
August 1st, 1860.

Dear A. H. Angell & Co.:

Enclosed: The bill for your American Guano—on wheat and corn, in comparison with the Guano of Guano, applied at the same rates, and the result of the same. I have been anxious to send you the result of the same. I have been anxious to send you the result of the same.

Yours respectfully,
T. L. LEECH & BROTHER.

September 1, 1860.

TAILOR.

HAVE rented the room in the rear of the "Sap-
pington Hotel," and am prepared
to do every description of work per-
taining to the

Tailoring Business.

On the execution of all work I shall
use an eye to durability style and
amplitude, and my terms shall be reasonable,
and solicit the patronage of the citizens of Char-
lotte and vicinity, and promise that my effort to
succeed in every particular shall be a success.

Farmers and others having children and servants
travelling to cut can command my services at their
own prices by calling upon me.

JOHN A. McDONOUGH.

July 21, 1869.

COWDEN'S DENTAL FLUID.

THIS preparation is purely vegetable and is re-
commended by Physicians and Dentists to
cure the most intractable complaints now in use, for
sale by

ELLER & BURNETT.

RECHES! LEECHES! A fresh supply
of Leeches, just received and for sale by

April 1, 1870. **E. H. CAMPBELL.**

VINEGAR.

FOR sale by
August 25, **A. W. CRAMER.**

ARABEE'S Pain Killer, for sale by
April 1, 1870. **E. H. CAMPBELL.**

CLOTHES, CASHMERE'S, & C.

LARGE and beautiful variety just received by
L. BADLER.

It is remarkably free from Poae. Oil, and contains no Metallic Salts or other matters detrimental to health. In Aroma, For Ceregrae, and Specific Gravity, it ranks among the First Specimens of Whiskey.

Selected exclusively for Medicinal and Social uses, constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel, demijohn, gallon, and single bottle at the

W. H. HERBERT & BROWN, OLD AVE. WAREHOUSE,
N. W. Corner of Howard and Camden Streets.
By the Agent JOHN E. WILSON,
March 3, 1860-17.

TO THE FARMERS
OF
JEFFERSON COUNTY.

W. HERBERT & BROWN have been appointed, by the Board of the southern Protection Insurance Company of Alexandria, Virginia, by James Chipley, Esq., regular Agent of said Company, to insure STOCK YARDS of all various kinds of Grain, secured in that manner, as well as other property in the Country.

They attended promptly to all calls or orders July 21, 1860—61.

DR. W. M. HUNTER

HAVING determined to remain permanently in Christendom, offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of the town and vicinity of Orange, & its immediate, Episcopal Parsonage where he may be found at all times when not temporarily engaged.

Office S. 146 U. S. Bank Bldg.
W. H. CAMPBELL, for sale by

not named in said plan, being the same and also conveyed to use by Peter J. Johnson and W. Briggs in Deed recorded in the Clerk's Office, Book No. 24, Page 206.

THESE made known at the Sale if said public-
ELLEN J. STRAITH.

September 8, 1860.

VALUABLE
House and Lots
FOR SALE.

WISHING a residence in the country, near
Charlestown, I will sell my
House and Lots, 
in town. The House is in good order—has
recently been painted on the outside—is furnished
with Gas, and protected by Lightning Rods—has
attached to it, besides the usual out buildings,
a good
CISTERN, WOOD-HOUSE, STABLE
CARRIAGE-HOUSE, CORN CRIB,
Shed, and a Cow Shed.
My price is \$3500—I will take good paper
payment, or I will sell on more than usual time,
payments are well secured.
—Furnishing given at once.
—If I will continue to practice my profession in
Charlestown, should I remove to the country.
LAWSON BOTT.
June 16, 1859.

JONAS WHITCOMB Mansej for Arthurs, Ju-
received and for sale by
Aug. 16, 1859. **E. H. CAMPBELL.**

hand in the morning train via Harper's Ferry for Stephenson's Depot, (on the Winchester Railroad,) leave 11 miles in Coaches, arrive at Springs to Dinner.

For Circulate or further information apply at Springs, or at Dr. R. M. Jordan's Office, No. 10 West Baltimore street, Baltimore.

R. M. JORDAN & SONS

July 21, 1860.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Taxes for the present year are now due, and circumstances will compel us to close our business as speedily as possible. We have therefore, all knowing themselves indebted particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, will come forward without delay and file, as longer indulgence cannot and will not give.

JAS W CAMPBELL,
ROBERT LEACH, JR.
JAMES D. GIBSON,
SAM'L S. MOORE.

August 4, 1860.

STOVES! STOVES!

PARLOE, Cook and Chamber Stoves of every price, for sale cheap at my establishment.

Aug. 24. A. MILLER

PRIME TIMOTHY SEED
Just received and on hand by
KEARSELY, SHEKERE & CO

FRESH LEMONS
Just received and on hand by
KEARSELY, SHEKERE & CO

FOR sale by
KEARSELY, SHEKERE & CO

HOODS & SHIRTS—at all prices. —Very low for money.
HODGES & TRACY

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.
Two Republics now exist upon the American continent. Already has the machinery of a Southern Confederacy been set in motion, and a nucleus is formed, around which, in a short time, will be gathered the Constitutional States of the old confederacy. There is something sublime, and yet something melancholy, in the contemplation of this new Republic. Sublime in its prospects of future grandeur, and its present independence; melancholy in the reflection of severed ties and the breaking up of old associations. "Old things have passed away," and so far as these States are concerned, "all things have become new." Who dares say that this new Republic will not in time, become one of the most prosperous, and one of the happiest upon which the light of Heaven has yet rested? We think it possible, and indeed probable, that the government just created, and over which JEFFERSON DAVIS is the temporary President, will be so moulded and so formed, as to attract to it thousands who now condemn the action of the seceding States. For the South, the active South, there is a future. We give below a sensible and well-timed article from the New York Journal of Commerce, with reference to the new Republic and its relations to the old:

"It is quite certain that previous to the fourth of March the new Southern Confederacy will be fully organized, embracing, probably seven, and possibly as many as ten or twelve States, with a full complement of officers, and a well digested plan of defence against any attempt at coercion which may be made by the Government of the United States. The new Government will be officered by as able a body of statesmen as ever wielded power on this continent; men schooled in statesmanship in all its branches—in war, diplomacy, legislation, in short, in all the duties of conducting the affairs of a first-rate power. They will be earnest men too, imbued with the one single object and purpose of maintaining with independence and dignity the rank and position which a well ordered government may claim among the powers of the earth.

Such will be the character of the new Confederacy, which President Lincoln will find established by the Southern States. An important question for him to determine is, what shall he do with it? His political supporters and friends—those through whose agency he was elected—say, "Coerce the seceding States back into the Union; teach them we have a Government, and that they cannot, with impunity, sever their connection with the Federal Union. Let them know that the traitor's fate awaits them, and that treason shall meet its reward." This is what the Republicans say their President is going to do, when once he is snugly installed in the Presidential chair. Foolish men, thus to talk of coercing ten millions into subjection to what they deem an unjust system—one which denies to them equal rights with the other States.

Do those who thus contemplate the use of force to reduce the Southern States to subjection, know what they are about—what madness possesses them? Do they believe that a Confederacy of ten or fifteen States, with the resources, the military spirit and the talent there existing can be reduced to subjection? With Jefferson Davis, one of the ablest statesmen and most skillful generals on this continent, at the head of a Southern Confederacy, backed by the unanimous support of a spirited and chivalrous people, will Mr. Lincoln undertake the use of force to compel surrender and a return to their former relation? The idea is preposterous; yet it is what is stated by the masses of the Republican party, who are urging on their President elect to undertake it.

THE NORTHERN PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has commenced his journey from his home in Springfield to the Federal Capital. We publish his remarks at Springfield to those who were present to witness his departure for the theatre of his future action, and also a speech delivered by him on his arrival at the capital of the State of Indiana. In neither of these speeches does he attempt to foreshadow his future policy, and the mist which has hung around his purpose ever since his election, is unremoved by any sentiment in either of these speeches. The carelessness of Mr. Lincoln to avoid any expression of his determination as of itself ominous. "Still water runs deep," and we greatly fear that this reserve upon the part of the President elect, is indicative of a determination to carry out the Republican construction of the Constitution, which means unlimited power in the Federal Government—power to coerce seceding States and bring them back to unwilling members of the Confederacy.

His remarks at Springfield have about them a fanatical and puritanical cast, and are evidently designed to excite the religious sympathies, not only of the Springfield community, but of the country at large. Pious old ladies and religious fanatics of every caste and grade, are thus invited to pray for Mr. Lincoln's success in administering the government upon the Chicago platform. Mr. Lincoln is pledged to that platform. He must do one of two things. He must deprive those who have elected him, or he must carry out in their letter and spirit, the objectionable features of the rights and institutions of the South. Which will he do?

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But as a question of policy, they propose to go a step further. They profess to believe social subordination of negroes such a tremendous evil, or that an industrious and productive negro is so damaging to society, that they are not willing to trust the people of the Territories who, in the blindness and ignorance of their own true interests, may possibly, as in New Mexico, provide for the "slave property" of American citizens, and compel the negro to labor, or in other words to remain a "slave." Furthermore, they profess to believe in the sound opinion of the "civilized world," which declares it degrading and disgraceful for Americans to refuse to equalize or associate with negroes, and therefore they desire to inaugurate a policy that shall abolish the legal supremacy of the white man, as the British have done in Jamaica, &c., and in the process of time they thus hope to get rid of that great national evil and disgrace which European monarchies assure them, we now suffer from, when holding negroes in a subordinate position. They seem to know that the people of the South, utterly ignorant of the negro and their own true interests, and blindly unconscious of the disgrace of keeping Sambo in a subordinate social position, harmonizing with the nature God has given him, would not permit them to inflict the flag of "freedom," or to run the Republican ticket in their midst, and therefore nominated their candidates and trusted their "cause" to the North alone. Owing to a multiplicity of causes, a majority of northern voters have decided in their favor, and they now propose to take possession of the government and to place it on the side of "freedom," and thus finally bring about the extinction of "slavery," or the abolition of white supremacy and "imperial" freedom for negroes.

Such is the issue before the country. The South simply demands that this government shall remain a government of white men, with equal rights of all the citizens within Federal jurisdiction. The Republicans assume that negroes have a natural right to the same rights as white men, and they propose to inaugurate a policy that shall finally secure to them the same "imperial" freedom.

The first stand in the Peace Congress was made by the latter party, who, in a speech, declared that the government was a government of white men, and that it was the duty of the government to maintain the rights of white men.

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VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book says:—All the cockades that adorned the hats of our citizens before the election have been secured. Those who wore them say they have done all they can to give a public exhibition of their sentiments, there is no use in keeping the ribbon upon their hats any longer.

A humorous draught in Petersburg, the other day, out of the portraits of Perry, Davis, the pain-killer, man, and Dr. Chase, the universal health restorer, and putting them ingeniously upon pieces of painted board, exhibited the respectability of the portraits of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, and Major Anderson, whose patriotism is generally known. One enthusiast went so far as to purchase the portrait of Governor Pickens and hung it up in his room, in a frame.

The Richmond-Enquirer of Saturday says, some members of the Virginia Legislature are desirous of introducing a resolution, requesting General Scott to return the medal and sword presented to him by the State.

The oil well belonging to Mr. Dutton, near Petersburg, Va., which had been yielding about fifty barrels of oil per day, has completely failed. It was caused by the sinking of another well a short distance from it.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed unanimously a bill guaranteeing \$2,800,000 United States bonds, of the twenty million loan.

The boot and shoe trade in the New England States is said to be falling off considerably.

The shoe store of Mr. James A. Shaw, at Chesterstown, Md., was broken into on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of about \$25.

The newspapers state ex-President Tyler celebrates his little hope of the peace conference accomplishing anything satisfactory.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated in New York with more than ordinary honor this year.

James Edmunds, Esq., of New York, for years identified with the American Bible Union, died in Louisville, on Saturday, the 9th inst.

[We invite the attention of Southern dealers to the Cards which appear in the following Directory. They are reliable, constitution-loving men, who are ready and willing to respect the rights of the South, and uphold her interests. In their respective lines, they offer the finest inducements to purchasers and dealers.]

New York Directory.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl street, New York, Brush Manufacturers. A superior quality of extra hard, fine ground, Paint Brushes, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. Also brushes of every description. Dealer in American and Foreign Bristles.

HAYFORD & BROWNING, Wholesale Clothiers, 326 and 328 Broadway, N.Y. With a stock which for variety, styles and price cannot be surpassed in the city. Special attention paid to orders.

TOMES, SON & McFARLAND, No. 74 Maiden Lane, New York, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Gowns, Fancys, Guitars, Piano, Wagon, Jewelry, Fine Goods, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

BEAN & RAYMOND, (successors to A. H. Bean,) Importers Cognac, Rochelle and Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, &c., 97 Pearl Street, New York.

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Persons who are about improving their lot in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and complete lot of Italian and American Marble Monuments, Tomb, and Head Stones, at the Steam Marble Works, corner of Sharp & German Streets, Baltimore. The Monuments, &c., are composed of original Italian and American marble, and are made to order, and are delivered to all parts of the country, and are guaranteed to be well and true.

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