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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, — PUBLISHED WEEKLY — BY GALLAHER & CO.

VOL. 52. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859. NO. 26.

The Virginia Free Press.

Office on Second Story of Market House.

The Free Press is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance, Two Dollars.

Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, One Dollar and Twenty five Cents, to be paid invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are One square (ten lines) One Dollar, for three insertions; larger advertisements in same proportion. Liberal contracts for the year.

Cards per square

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths, inserted gratis.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be published till forbidd, and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly by agreement between the parties.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Job Printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Posters, Cards, Blanks, &c. &c. executed with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

Letters on business should be addressed to the undersigned, post paid.

GALLAHER & CO.

B. W. Herbert's Column.

AGENCY OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The lives of slaves insured for three-fourths of their value, at lowest rates.

Assets - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1,100,000

N. B. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Office of General Agency at Richmond, Va.

INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Capital $2,500,000.

N. B. A guarantee fund of $200,000 deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York for the security and benefit of ALL policy holders in the United States.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J. 1st January, 1856.

Net accumulation,	$2,230,005.17
Total amount to Jan. 1st, 1856,	2,715,192.66
Total amount " " " "	1,426,000.51
Grand Total,	$4,[illegible]

Life Insurance.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital $750,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

All the profits divided amongst the policy holders every year. The only Fire Marine Company in the City of State.

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNER, Secretary.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

Persons who now insure will participate at the end of five years in the dividend on the first January next.

Persons may insure their children, and creditors the lives of debtors.

Descriptive Pamphlets, Blank Forms and every information on the subject of Mutual Life Insurance furnished on application to the Agent without charge, personally or by mail.

LOSSES IN VIRGINIA PAID.

Thos. Hammond, M. D., Surgeon, Lynchburg,	$[illegible]
Mr. Thomas K. Hess, Warren,	[illegible]
Rev. John T. Hatcher, Petersburg,	[illegible]
Barton Campbell, Esq., Mayo,	[illegible]
W. H. H. Hatcher, Richmond,	[illegible]
Wm. B. Dare, Petersburg,	[illegible]
Alexander Cameron, Richmond,	[illegible]

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

G. P. Mason, M. D. | Jno. A. Stevenson, M. D.
H. P. Goode, M. D. | R. C. Minor, M. D.

The Agent will give his personal supervision to all these additions and will be ever requested so to do.

Application to be made to J. P. Hughes, Esq., Postmaster Charlestown, or to the agent at the Post Office, Charlestown.

B. W. HERBERT, Agent.

Nov. 25, 1857.—1y.

B. W. HERBERT,

CHARLESTOWN JEFFERSON COUNTY VIRGINIA

NOTARY PUBLIC

General Insurance Agent and Collector.

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Jefferson County, and the adjacent counties, to attend to any business in the walk of his profession.

Mr. Herbert is a graduate of the Law School of Harvard University, and has at his command the best advisers at the Charlestown Bar. He will punctually attend to all business committed to his care, and refers to the following gentlemen:

Charlestown—Officers and Directors of the Branch of the Bank of the Valley, H. Kerse Kearsley & Kearsley, J. N. & L. L. Seibert.

Jefferson County—T. H. Wills, Fry & Brown, A. Timberlake & Co., J. H. L. Hunter, Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Duffield's Depot.

Harper's Ferry—F. Beckham, Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, A. H. Herr, and W. J. Stephens.

Shepherdstown—E. I. Lee, John M. Jewett, J. E. Beckley and A. Hamtrickhouse.

Winchester—Officers and Directors of the Insurance Company of the Valley in Virginia.

Clarke County, Mann Page, Co., Tenchard Smith, Pendleton & Richardson, S. J. C. Moore and P. H. Powers.

Berkeley County—Alexander Newcomer, Dr. Page, Jacob Vandoren, Jr., and A. M. Vandoren.

Baltimore—H. Winter Davis, J. R. Partridge, R. Cole, Randolph & Lamar, and H. H. Brown.

Hartford, Conn.—Officers and Directors of Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The Agent of National Insurance for Jefferson County, Virginia.

Nov. 16, 1857.—1y—Spt

Agency of Insurance.

B. W. HERBERT,

CONTINUES to give prompt attention to all branches of the Insurance Business. Prepared to negotiate on the most favorable terms for INSURANCE in any of the following Companies: Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Farmers Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

With an experience of twenty years in the business, and being possessed of the best advantages for ascertaining the strength and reliability of Companies doing business in the United States, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

Office in Hunter's Row, Second Story, Market Street, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

B. W. HERBERT.

Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1857.

MEDICAL HOUSE.

No. 11 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted immediate and safe relief, and for the convenience of strangers.

DR. SMITH, one of the Physicians of the Institution, has devoted his whole time to the treatment of Private Diseases, which has proved so successful in his hands, that he feels justified in offering to the public his Medicines as a sure and safe remedy for the diseases for which they are recommended.

The extensive patronage which he has received during the last eight years in the treatment of these diseases, in all their stages, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the efficacy of his Medicines.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are prepared from a long and extensive practice, and are warranted to be free from all injurious substances, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate constitution with perfect safety.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons, put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and, except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

We are called upon every day to cure Gonorrhœa and Gleet of long standing, which have resisted the skill of other physicians, and have been given up as incurable. Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure these diseases in from one to three weeks.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure Gonorrhœa in from one to three days.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure Stricture in from one to three weeks.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure Whites in from one to three weeks.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure Seminal Weakness and Nocturnal Emissions.

Dr. Smith's Medicines are warranted to cure Impotency, Nervous Debility, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Aversion to Society, Blotches on the Face, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Loss of Sexual Power, Loss of Hair, Premature Decay, Confusion of Ideas, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Cold Feet, Dry Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Dullness of Sight and Hearing, Universal Lassitude of the Muscles, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, Nervous Irritability, Fluttering of the Heart, Wakefulness, Dullness of the Faculties, Wasting of the Muscles, Coldness of the Extremities, Pain in the Head, Universal Prostration of the System, Loss of Memory, Hot Hands, Blotches on the Face, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, Nervous Irritability, Fluttering of the Heart, Wakefulness, Dullness of the Faculties, Wasting of the Muscles, Coldness of the Extremities, Pain in the Head, Universal Prostration of the System, Loss of Memory, Hot Hands, Blotches on the Face, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, Nervous Irritability, Fluttering of the Heart, Wakefulness, Dullness of the Faculties, Wasting of the Muscles, Coldness of the Extremities, Pain in the Head, Universal Prostration of the System

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Virginia Free Press.

BY GALLAHER & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING.

JUNE 23, 1859

EXTREME SACRIFICES.

Under this caption the *Virginia Republican*, the "home organ" of the ex Hon Charles *Jenns* of Boydville, essays a homily upon the sacrifices which it supposes were necessary to be made in order to secure the election of Mr Butler to Congress It is exceedingly lachrymose over the withdrawal of Wm Leigh, Esq., now that the result proves almost to a certainty that he would have been successful had he remained in the field." Then, too, it sheds a number of crocodile tears over the defeat of Robert N Duke, Esq., and claims with all the "boo hoo" of a cross baby, that he, too, was made a sacrifice to the interests of Mr B Nothing in these days ought to surprise us, yet we own to the somewhat taken aback at those expressions of regret coming from the source they do, and did we suppose for a moment that the *Republican* was in earnest—that it really means what it says, or feels what its language expresses—we should at once conclude that the political millennium had arrived and that the day had come when the prophecy was fulfilled of the lion and lamb reposing together. But of this however, amid the lachrymal mood of the *Republican* we are not so well assured. We would rather be disposed to question the reality of the Republican sorrows and to regard the expression of its laments with a dubiousness of belief that would almost amount to the scouting of its declarations as as much barefaced hypocrisy, did we not believe that, to some extent at least, the *Republican* is sincere. We have not the least doubt that the *Republican* ardently desired Mr. Leigh to have remained on the track for the purpose of defeating Mr Isbell if thereby the success of Mr Faulkner could have been secured. Mr. Isbell it was known was an old-line democrat, and as he himself said "had never been anything else," and this, of course, was objectionable to the *Republican*—all its affections were set upon the new liners. Then again, Mr Isbell had been nominated over Mr Hope, another renegade, and this had the "disgruntling" effect upon the *Republican*, but worst of all it was supposed that Mr Leigh was persuaded to withdraw, not to secure the election of Mr Isbell, but that it might aid the defeat of Charles *Jenns*. This to the *Republican* was the unkindest cut of all, the scarification of the cuticle and nothing but the cuticle. It is no wonder, then, that now it has suffered all this, it really feels like a whipped school boy and goes about whining and blubbering because of its impotence to obtain any other satisfaction.

The idea, however, that either Mr Leigh or Mr Duke was sacrificed that Mr Butler might be successful, is so perfectly preposterous that it loses upon its face its own refutation. Of what bearing or relationship the withdrawal of the one as a candidate for the State Senate or the defeat of the other for their use of Delegates, had to the congressional canvass and its result, would we think puzzle indeed, the most profound political metaphysician. The withdrawal of Mr. Leigh, as we know, was a matter entirely concerning himself and not at the instance of his friends as the *Republican* would have us believe. If he saw proper to retire from the field and allow Mr. Isbell the track *to himself no one* had a right to complain—not even his political friends, and surely not the Janus-faced *Republican*. We are free to admit, however, that whilst the continuance of Mr Leigh upon the field would have been highly gratifying to us both personally and politically, yet his withdrawal, under the circumstances, met with the approbation of a large number of his political friends. We had been well assured by the old line democracy of the District of their determination to make an example of politician-ridden Hunter by electing Mr Butler over the pick of that clan—the now ex-honorable Charles *Jenns*, and we were willing to state somewhat our own preferences at the expense of the compliment by allowing an old line democrat such as Mr Isbell, to walk over the course without opposition. And this feeling we are well assured was largely participated in by the opposition of the Jefferson Senatorial District.

In regard to the defeat of our friend Duke, so far as we know it was not the result of any combination against him on the part of either Mr Butler or his friends. For several years past it would seem that the voters of Jefferson county had come to the determination of dividing the honor of their representation between the opposition and the democratic party, and it may have resulted from this tacit understanding between the parties. Certainly there is no foundation for the *Republican* supposition. It could with equal propriety claim that the defeat of Mr Morgan was effected the same way, and that he too, was a sacrifice at the shrine of the "old line Democrat." Upon to reasonable hypothesis however except that of a mere subterfuge can the *Republican* base its arguments and the game is not worth the candle in pressing further its silly and far fetched conclusions.

"Samivel," said the elder Weller, "you must not holler fire, when their arm only and we would fain see the *Republican* in future avoid attempts to create dissension among the friends of Mr Butler when none exist. It will prove a fruitless bother and a thankless undertaking.

GAME HAIL.

Corryton K. Moore a driver, charged with an assault upon an Italian organ grinder brought before Mayor Green on Wednesday was held in the sum of $ 00 for his appearance at the August term of the County Court

☞ Read Gallaher's Advertisement in this weeks issue.

CITIZENSHIP.

What constitutes citizenship? is now beginning to be a question of more than ordinary importance, since the commencement of the great European war When the government of the United States undertakes to make a contract with a *foreigner*, receives his oath of allegiance, and pledges its protection, is there not an equal obligation on both? According to Secretary Cass there is not The following letter gives the answer

A few weeks ago Mr Le Clerc a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, a native of France, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of State, a letter of inquiry as to the effect of natural ration and the extent of the rights acquired by that process of becoming a citizen. The following is the brief, but significant reply

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON MAY 27 1859

Your letter of the 13th instant has been received In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military services from natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim, should you voluntarily repair thither

LEWIS CASS

From this it appears that the boasted title of *American citizen* is not a protection the world over The naturalized citizen owes a double allegiance, according to the latest Democratic interpretation We shall not undertake the discussion of so grave a question at present

The great body of naturalized citizens having been startled with this doctrine Secretary Cass has found it necessary to be more specific, and has written the following

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1859

SIR In answer to your letter of the 6th instant I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department, to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr Felix Le Clere was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government In the instructions which were sent to him dated May 12, 1859 it was explicitly stated that this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere

Upon this subject it is observed that "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political tie to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, is, that native born Prussians naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration If at that time they were in the army or actually called into it, such emigration or naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the laws of nations, in the opinion of this Government give no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered as an act unfriendly in itself and unfriendly towards the United States The question evidently, of course, arises in the case of a naturalized citizen who returns to the United States It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that the penal laws can be enforced against him

I am sir, your obedient servant

LEWIS CASS

To A V. Hofer Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio

This having excited almost as much surprise as the first, some forty citizens of foreign birth, in the city of New York, addressed a letter to the Hon Jno M Botts, asking his views thereon, and he has replied in his usual clear and forcible style His letter is given to our readers in another column

WAR IN EUROPE.

Those of our readers who desire to be well posted in the events of the great struggle now going on in Italy, are referred to the advertisement of E. A. Gallaher, to be found in another column His facilities for furnishing all the latest publications from England are unequalled and his terms are such that none can hesitate who desire to be up in the War" Read his advertisements and send on your money for which all who patronise him can rest assured of being punctually and faithfully supplied

We have received from him specimen copies of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, the circulation of which is upwards of *two hundred thousand a week*, a fair criterion of its merit and popularity We will gladly show the specimen numbers to anyone desiring to see them.

BURTON.

Jesse W. Darrow brought before an examining Court on Monday charged with shooting David W. Nuswanger, was remanded to jail to await a trial before Judge Parker in October C B Harding for the Commonwealth, and Henry Hunter and William Burnett for the defence

☞ See the liberal offer of Gallaher, News Agent, 89 Nassau st., New York.

LETTER OF HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, June 13, '59.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th, in which you are pleased to ask my views on one of the most important questions that can be presented to the consideration of an American statesman, but in regarding me as the representative of the great conservativa element of the Opposition party in this country, in connection with the next Presidency, you attach to my position a degree of importance which perhaps, it is not entitled to occupy.

The questions propounded to me involve the transcendently important consideration of the relative and reciprocal duties of the citizen to his government, and of the government to the citizen, than which, no higher, more interesting or important question could have been suggested. I shall nevertheless, not shrink from the delicate responsibility you have imposed upon me, but proceed frankly and without reserve, to answer your interrogatories to the best of my judgement and capacity.

When I first read the letter of the Secretary of State some ten days since, I was intensely surprised that a doctrine so full of injustice and outrage (as it appeared to me) should now for the first time, as far as I am advised, be put forth by the representative men of that party which has heretofore habitually boasted of being the only refuge to the foreigner who seeks a shelter on our shores, and I have been still more surprised to find that a doctrine so full of novelty and error should not have been more generally repudiated by the public press, and I have been even still more astonished that of the great number of politicians and statesmen who have always relied upon and received the aid of this foreign element, so much courted and caressed about the time of a popular election, not one should have stepped forward to defend and protect the rights of their fellow citizens, to whom they owe so heavy a weight of obligation and gratitude for the places of distinction that they hold by the suffrages and support of the naturalized voters in the country I do not regret, therefore, that through the kindness and confidence imparted by your letter the opportunity has been so unexpectedly afforded me—who owe nothing to that foreign element of which I have spoken, and before which, as one of the American organization, I have been held up as an inveterate enemy to all foreigners—of becoming an early and earnest advocate, defender, and vindicator of a great and eternal principle of justice and of truth.

By the constitution of the United States it is declared that "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization"—that is to say, Congress shall have power to pass such laws as will, under the conditions prescribed, confer upon persons born beyond the limits of the United States all the rights and privileges of native-born citizens, or those born within the limits of the United States except such as by the constitution they are expressly excluded from. In pursuance of this authority, Congress has passed laws of naturalization without regard to the usages, regulations or requirements of other governments from which those claiming the benefits of naturalization have expatriated themselves, and without reference to any international law on the subject; and under these laws there are several hundred thousand persons, of foreign birth who have, upon the invitation of our government, renounced all allegiance to their native countries and to all other foreign princes, potentates, states or sovereignties whatever, and having taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the United States, they have been admitted in to the American family as adopted citizens have subjected themselves to the performance of military service in time of war are liable to be called upon to sacrifice their time, convenience, comfort, health and estate, to neglect their families and business to hazard limb and life to protecting the constitution and flag of the country at home and abroad on the high seas or in the enemy's country and now, for the first time, the monstrous doctrine has been announced from the highest authority known to our constitution and laws, that there is no reciprocity in this compact; that the obligations and sacrifices are entirely on the part of the foreigner, and that the government will afford him protection only whilst he remains upon American soil, where he stands in no need of its protection, and where the laws would have furnished ample protection to his person without necessity for the renunciation of the land of his nativity. But when he goes abroad, even at the call of his government in defence of its honor, or its rights, he is liable, if captured, to be hell and punished as a felon and traitor, and not as a prisoner of war, on the ground that he owes a higher obligation of allegiance and service to his native country than to that of his adoption and that the framers of our constitution and the makers of our laws have been guilty of the gross and stupid absurdity of maintaining that we can legitimately consistently and intelligibly recognise the renunciation of allegiance and the obligation to observe it at the same moment of time

How is it possible for any man to bring his mind to the conclusion that it is the policy of this government to require a foreigner, upon oath, to renounce an allegiance that it knows and acknowledge to continue in existence and that it has no will or power to resist, and when by the oath administered they actually renounce allegiance to all other Powers, but are particularly required to renounce allegiance to those governments of which they were former subjects

If this be the true construction of our laws of naturalization, then the sooner those laws are repealed the better for all parties, and especially for the foreigner and those who have become entangled in the intricacies by renouncing all claims to the protection of one government, without acquiring a right to the protection of another, are upon the ground of fraud entitled to a general release from the obligations they assumed, as the laws themselves would prove to be precisely what Democracy is, and as of late years shown itself to be, a sham and imposition a delusion and a cheat

We are now having [illegible] in our country [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

Mason & Dixon's Line.

THE MASON & DIXON'S LINE IS A

Beautiful Weekly Illustrated FAMILY PAPER,

PUBLISHED BY

C. B. TOWN & CO.,

No. 93 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md

THE "Mason and Dixon's Line" is one of the Largest and Best Literary Papers of the day!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy, 1 year, $2.00 and 1 Gift.
1 Copy, 2 years, 3.00 and 2 Gifts.

TO CLUBS.

[illegible] 1 year, $5.00 and 3 Gifts.
[illegible] 10.00 and 10 Gifts.
21 Copies to the getter up of the Club, 20.00 and 21 Gifts.

Every Subscriber will be entitled to a Gift, ranging from 25 Cents to $100.

Which will be sent by mail or express immediately on receipt of the Subscription money.

LIST OF GIFTS.

[illegible] Pianos, $300 each.
20 Gold Hunting Cased Watches, 125
50 Gold Watches, 100
50 Silver Watches, 100
100 Gold Watches, 75
[illegible] 50
[illegible] 25
[illegible] 20
200 Silver Watches, 15
[illegible] 10
2,000 [illegible] 5

Good Garnet, Emerald, Cameo Mosaic, Lava, Jet and Gold Stone Sets, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold Chains, Cameo and Mosaic Bracelets, Rings, Stone Ear Drops, Jet Brooches, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ear Drops, Pins & [illegible] worth from 25 Cents to $15 each.

☞ The Gift will be delivered promptly on receipt of Subscription to the

Address, C. B. TOWN & CO.
Publishers of the "Mason & Dixon's Line,"
No. 93, Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 16, 1859—6m.

Attention Farmers.

HARVEST is at hand and I am wanting good Liquors will invite you call and examine my stock.

I warrant *BRANDY* 5 to 8 years old.
Pure Rye *WHISKY* [illegible] Gin, and Liquors of every quality and change.

G. W. CHAMBERS
Near Depot, Harpers Ferry.

June 16, 1859.

Steps Towards Heaven

OR

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE

Will not, I know, be read by many as it ought to be read, because it will be known to be from a woman. But if any who do read it will be helped to think and act more like Christians, I shall be more than repaid for the time and labor it has cost me. It is a work well calculated to do good and is designed to show that the religion of a Christian is not a Sunday religion, but a religion for every day in the week, and for every place and every hour of the day. It is a work well calculated to do good,

POETICAL.

THE LOCKET.

BY MRS. C. BENNETT

O! a casket of lost affection —
O! a casket of gems regretted —
What a treasure were it! Immortal
The ring round which I shed
With his name, all of light,
In thy shade, I could live.
Although the world may think this life
To memory can give.

O prize its every relic dear,
Without its amber coral
What wonder I wake from musings
With a sigh on my lips,
The weak shall try to blessing
The curtained tomb of pain,
With every trace lost feeling
To me I will bring again.

'Twill mind us of her living
In rest soft pillowed deep,
While hands the candle shading,
We stole upon her taper,
O! many a blessed moment
Her little rest alone
We hung in marvelling sickness —
In reverence of love.

'Twill mind us — earliest sunshine
For an hour shadowed days —
O! all her [illegible]
O! all her tiny sayings
O! as her starts as years,
And sudden [illegible] grieving
Thought [illegible] breaking such tears.

There is [illegible] song —
A [illegible] sight —
O! a lock of [illegible]
Be we shall [illegible]
Then to my [illegible]
O! only ever hold
Thing [illegible] memory,
Thou art [illegible]

VARIETY.

BILLY SCRUBBINS.

"It is queer" said I, looking up into Billy Scrubbins' twinkling grey eyes as we stood together at the garden gate "I am sure it is queer that you have never married, such a fine, good-natured, well-to-do man as you are, Billy. Why bless me, you're tall enough to take care of three wives"

"Ash, indeed! do you think so, Sally? [illegible] I replied, [illegible] upon the whitewashed fence [illegible] enough he had been [illegible]

Yes, I [illegible] I replied [illegible] Billy Sc[illegible]

"How was it,

Billy em?" I [illegible] Billy, and I drew my handkerchief from my pocket as I spoke. "See I'll be ready to cry at your misfortunes"

"Yes" but Sally, the wind stopped my getting married

"You don't say"

"Yes

"Tell me O! tell me"

Billy shook his head and looked [illegible] at him then leaned his chin upon his hand and said —

"Sal I [illegible] look at me" — You wouldn't [illegible] any in my clothes [illegible] to my hat I'm a neat partic[illegible] man Sally"

"Well yes

"Well Sally, I was slim [illegible] when I was a little child in frocks I've been remarkably neat. But to my story I loved a girl once, when I was young and unsophisticated She was a neat, trim-looking little creature as ever walked It used to do my soul good to look at her Her frocks, aprons and collars always looked as though they had just come out the drawer, and her shawls gloves and bonnets seemed always new — But one day just such a day as this — I asked her to go to a caravan with me Caravans were great sights in our village then Of course she went I was proud of her — I thought every man that saw me envied but [illegible] little trim Susan I looked [illegible] the time we were going, and the more I looked the more I loved her All at once the wind began to blow, and Susan's dress took to flattering I watched it, good heavens!

"What O what was it — what — what did — what happened, Billy?

"I stopped loving her

"But what did happen? I repeated.

"A thundering great hole in the back of that girls stocking" said Billy, with an emphasis that startled me.

"You don't say so

"Yes, and that's not all The wind kept blowing harder and I counted,

"Counted what?

"Holes in her stocking?

"You don't

"Yes and I counted twenty-five women with holes in the seats of their stockings

"And I kept loving Susan less and less [illegible]

"But did your love go to?

"I couldn't tell for a long time, but at last I knew it went out at that awful hole in her stocking

"Why Billy, so I so you've never married just for that reason

"Just for that

"But look at my stockings"

I turned my heels around — or rather turned [illegible] to see my uncle [illegible] rather to see the [illegible] turf [illegible] that he happened to ask [illegible] and I told

THE LOVER'S PUZZLE.

To learn to read the following lines so as to make good sense in the mystery

I thee read see that me
Love is down will I'll have
But thee and you have you'll
One and up and you'll

☞ No man was ever known to be drowned with a receipt from the printer in his pocket.

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[illegible] & CO.

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Boots and Shoes,
[illegible] & NEWCOMB,
Fine Clothing & Furnishing Goods,
No. 191 Baltimore St.
[illegible] CALVERT AND GAY STS.
GEORGE H. MURPHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[illegible]
Reference
[illegible] Va.
Fresh Soda Water.
[illegible] E. H. CAMPBELL.
Fresh Fruit
[illegible]
African Guano
[illegible] FOWLE & CO
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with silver points, perfectly insulated with glass — it is agreed by Philosophers that Copper has from experience to be the conducting power of Iron, and does not rust or corrode. Iron rods, when coated with rust, cease to be a conductor. The extraordinary conducting powers of different metals are shown by reference to the following table, [illegible] with great care and fully endorsed by Lingtons Morgan and Smith, of the Cabinet, Virginia; J. Wise and J. W. Marvin, of Wheeling, and Boston Taylor, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry in Woodward College.

[illegible] Copper 100
Silver 90.5
Gold 81.0
Platinum 91.5
Zinc 30.0
Tin 14.1
Iron 14.5
Lead 8.1
Palladium 79

[illegible] Copper Rod, [illegible] Iron Rod [illegible] Copper Rod [illegible] Iron Rod [illegible] Copper Rod [illegible] Iron Rod [illegible] Copper Rod