AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

[From the North American and U. S. Gazette.]

A LAMENT.

They are passing away from our clouded sky,
The stars to which turned a nation's eye,
And we watch their setting, one by one,
As the goal is reached, the life-course done.
And our gaze is dimmed by the tears that fall
As their light is veiled by the funeral pall;
But ne'er have we mourned as we mourn to-day,
For we stand by the bier of Harry Clay!

We have watched the waning of life's last ray,
As it sunk to the horizon, day by day;
We have known that the heart must soon be stilled,
So long with the thought of his country filled;
And we deemed we were nerved for the parting hour,
But it 'whelms our soul with o'ermastering power,
And the hearts of a people are bowed to-day—
He hath passed from our love and our grief away!

Oh! flowers may bloom, and the earth look bright
In the gorgeous glow of the summer light,
And this glorious day may claim its part
In the joy and the pride of the patriot's heart;
But never again shall our souls be stirred
By the voice so long in our councils heard;
And wherever our banner floats to-day,
Its craped folds tell of a tyrant's sway!

The eloquent lip and the lofty brow
Are stamped with that tyrant's signet now;
And not all our grief can break the spell
Death has laid on the life we loved so well!
Yet his power hath bounds, for ne'er shall fall
On that honored name the funeral pall,
But its shadow is on our hearts to-day,
As we weep by the bier of Harry Clay!

MOUNT HOLLY, July 4, 1852. BESSIE LEE.

How the People Talk in the South.

[From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor.]

The nominations and the platform of our party have been prepared and presented to the public under circumstances that should invest them with great moral as well as political power. The Convention at Baltimore was a full and fair representation of the Whig party of the entire Union; intelligence and patriotism were its indisputable characteristics, its discussions were marked by ability and forbearance, and its deliberate action is entitled to our respect and acquiescence, as reasonable men and republicans.

The confident expectation of Southern Whigs was that Fillmore or Webster would be the Presidential nominee, but they were not blind to the contingency of their defeat, and the feeling of the mass was, give us but a man who is sound upon the Compromise measures; while many unequivocal utterance to the sentiment.

We believed the demand sincere, and the support which it implied, certain; so did the Southern delegates to Baltimore, as shown by their concurrence in the unanimous nomination of Gen. Scott: we are not yet prepared to believe that we were mistaken.

The Whig party has always exhibited more or less fastidiousness and want of *esprit de corps;* but we think it will be difficult for any national Whig to adduce good and valid reasons for declining the support of General Scott. General Scott has written hasty letters, and promulgated some theories in which we cannot concur, but he has proved himself wise in negotiation as well as in war, and the very errors with which he is charged are such as a cold blooded man, destitute of ardent love for his country, would never commit. Allowance must be made for honest misapprehension of the views and feelings of General Scott, as well as for the concerted slanders; whatever theories may be vaguely ascribed to him, he is now explicitly connected with the wise and constitutional platform of the Whig party, by a bond which has never been broken—the word of a soldier, whom for forty years, his country has delighted to honor.

An administration in accordance with the principles of ovr platform would satisfy any but Utopian expectations, and party bitterness will not breathe upon the honor of the veteran deliberately pledged to this great result, while the statesmanship and patriotism of his associate have been too long tried, and are too well known to be called in question anywhere.

We expect to see the Whigs of the South yet true to their party instincts, and rallying for the support of the principles dearer to them far than the men whom they most. Chagrin and hesitation may endure for a time, but energetic and united action will speedily follow.

Honors to the Just and Brave!

When in 1837 there was imminent danger of a bloody collision between her Majesty's Canadian subjects and American citizens on the Northern frontier, President Van Buren sent Gen. Scott to the frontier to prevent invasion and bloodshed that must have led to a war between the two countries. Gen. Scott maintained the laws and honor of the country, and, by indefatigable exertions, preserved the peace between Great Britain and the United States. On his return from the frontier he was honored by the citizens of Albany and by the members of the New York legislature with a public supper. Governor Marcy presided. The following were among the regular toasts:

"*Winfield Scott:* Not less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been wielded with equal skill in the defence of his country."

"*The Soldier:* Who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never in a single instance transcended its limits."

"*Our Guest:* The invincible champion of our rights; the triumphant vindicator of our laws."

The Detroit Free Press, in an article defending Gen. Cass from the charge of having opposed river and harbor improvement bills, says that "Gen. Cass has voted for every appropriation for rivers and harbors which had first received the endorsement of the Secretary of War, under reports of preliminary surveys made by the engineer department;" and a little further on, in reference to the defeat of the bill of 1851, says that "the original bill was all right and proper, and would have received the sanction of Gen. Cass." Now, if this be so, and the Free Press approves the conduct of the General in voting for river and harbor bills under certain "circumstances," in what manner does it regard the conduct of its party candidate for the Presidency, who, on all occasions, has shown himself the most virulent and bitter opponent of all such improvements in the Democratic ranks. If Gen. Cass, who "voted for every appropriation which had first received the sanction of the Secretary of War," stands in need of the apologies and excuses of the Free Press, what does Mr. Pierce, who voted against all such appropriations, stand in need of? And if the Free Press supports Gen. Cass in voting *for* river and harbor bills, how can it support Gen. Pierce in voting *against* those same or similar bills? These are questions the people of the West would probably like to see answered. We commend them to the favorable notice of our Detroit Democratic friend.—*Buffalo Rough Notes.*

THE CAMPAIGN OPEN.—The campaign, under the gallant leadership of Scott, is fairly open. It remains for the Whigs, uniting in harmony with all the friends of General Scott, wheresoever found, to push forward the cause in which we co-operate to a final triumph by every honorable exertion. Our banner is flung to the breeze, with every name upon it such as good Whigs and true men love to look upon and to support, and in the hands of a leader who never yet fainted in the heat of battle, or left his colors in the presence of a foe! He has stood by his country—[illegible] t us stand by him! His true and tried friends [illegible] the Peninsular State cluster around him upon [illegible] standard of which no true-hearted man is [illegible] amed, and which we will teach all to respect. [illegible] h such names, and with unity, harmony, and [illegible] rgy, success will be deserved—*and it will be* [illegible] Michigan is confidently looked to by the [illegible] en ds of Gen. Scott in other States to bear her [illegible] re in the honor of seating that man in the [illegible] idential chair. With the ticket now before [illegible] d with strong and determined hearts, they [illegible] both bold and strong who shall say us [illegible] *Detroit Adv.*

[illegible] d fact" is, that Frank Pierce is to be [illegible] ident.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

[illegible] our next Pre[illegible] ose the Plaindealer would call the [illegible] And we sup[illegible] m his horse an "*un-fixed fact*"—[illegible] General's fall fr[illegible] *gh Notes.*

[illegible] ch!—*Buffalo Rou*[illegible]

[illegible] ne the coaling station of the [illegible] Jamaica is to beco[illegible] mers. [illegible] British West India ste[illegible]

LIFE AND SERVICES

OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular mention.

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only *twenty-seven* years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy-General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, "*the* hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his *uniform gallantry and good conduct* in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army—"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation."

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The *disputed territory* was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the "*Great Pacificator.*"

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of *any kind whatever*, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his *past history* is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—
LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.
R. R. R. No. 2.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

Scrofula,	White Swelling,
Humors,	Syphilis,
Cancers,	Epilepsy,
Tumors,	Jaundice,
Rickets,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Fever Sores,
Bronchial Tumors,	Hacking Dry Cough.

In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, beneficial effects
IN A FEW HOURS
after taking it.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER TAKING THREE DOSES.
IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, imparting health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the body.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased deposits,
AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers, Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption, Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.
ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver, heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or spinal marrow.
IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,
producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.
FESTERING SORES.
The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.
HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.
To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.
We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.
THE LUNGS
ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.
When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.
THE GLANDS
become swollen from the irritation and inflammation of the lungs.
ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT
are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are unable to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, and the Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.
PUS
becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge
THE AIR-CELLS
are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:
THE LUNGS.
It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors.
REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS
inflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors, Hard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.
TO THE LIVER,
It will impart tone and energy,
AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM
it will reorganize and cleanse from putrid and unhealthy matter and humors.
IN TEN MINUTES
after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN.
N. B.
RADWAY,S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations; yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will easily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint.
R. R. R.
PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in relieving the most painful paroxysms in
FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.
TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.
If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, we will guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick cure of its cause.
BEAR IN MIND,
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL STOP
THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE
RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS
IN A FEW HOURS,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!
IT WILL STOP
THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS
IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES!

And has cured—

Rheumatism	In Four Hours
Neuralgia	In One Hour
Croup	In Ten Minutes
Diarrhœa	In Fifteen Minutes
Toothache	In One Second
Spasms	In Three Minutes
Cramps	In Three Minutes
Sick Headache	In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Fever	In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Blains	In Ten Minutes
Sore Throat	In Four Hours
Influenza	In Twenty Hours

Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tic Doloreux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.
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Radway's Renovating Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
The Dollar Bottles of Relief contain five times the quantity of the Twenty-Five Cent Bottles.
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COOK & PEEI, Alexandria, Va.
mar 19—1y DAVIS & MILLER, Baltimore, Md.

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTORY, Covington, Kentucky, begs to offer these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very *slight*—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of MR. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.
This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection. Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.
This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them. A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable. R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts. ap 14—tf

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of ALFRED MOSS, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the MAYOR'S OFFICE, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of NICHOLAS CALLAN, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of —— CROMBIE, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of —— Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the SCHOOL-HOUSE at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES CROSS, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES PALMER, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

G. W. HUNTER, jr.,
F. D. RICHARDSON,
JARED MEAD,
WILLIAM T. RUMSEY,
THOMAS R. LOVE,
NOAH DEYO,
JAMES HUNTER,
THOMAS MOORE,
ALFRED MOSS,
mar 27—3m Commissioners.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF DR. MARHOFF'S CELEBRATED GERMAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for rendering the *harshest* skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For sale by A. GRAY,
may 6—tr Bookseller, 7th st.

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAMBOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; being A GUIDE through the UNITED STATES AND CANADA: also, giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements, Telegraph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, showing all the Canals, Railroads, &c.
For sale by A. GRAY,
feb 5—tf 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.
☞ No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Good accommodations for passengers remaining over, at one dollar per day.
N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.
jan 17— B. A. CLARK & CO.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead; and is always open free to visiters.
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.
☞ OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.
feb 26—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!

WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now prepared to supply them with Shirts of his own make of superior style and fit. Those gentlemen that have been troubled with bad fitting Shirts, can, by calling at his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts made to their order, which he will warrant to fit and give satisfaction or no sale. Also on hand a fine assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past favors.
WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.
☞ The only place in the city where Shirts are made to order. jan 24—eotf

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.
TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual retail prices.
TRUMAN M. BRUSH,
Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
may 10—tr Navy-yard Hill.

DELAWARE COLLEGE!
THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April. The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached emb