

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON

BY JAMES W. BELLER. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, "NEW SPIRIT BUILDING."

THE "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in advance of the issue...

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square for the first three insertions...

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. POSSESSES the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all...

Secret Diseases: Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Weakness, Pain in the Loin, Affections of the Kidneys, etc.

Young Men: Yorex especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice...

Married Men: Marriage will be a blessing, being aware of physical weakness, or any other objection...

A Cure Warranted or No Charge, in from the many thousands cured at this institution...

A Certain Disease: When the malignant and independent votary of pleasure finds he has his point...

A Particular Notice: Dr. J. Johnston's celebrated medicine, or medicine by private and improper indulgence...

Dr. Johnston's Invaluable Remedy for Genital Diseases: This great and important remedy, weakness of the organs...

Weakness of the Organs: This is the most important and delicate of all diseases...

Blackwood's Magazine: A man entering into life, says Mr. Ruskin, ought accurately to know three things...

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

VOL. X. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1854. NO. 84.

SAFETY.

[FROM ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.]

THE WIFE. BY PASTY PALMS.

Wong her by postence, stupified, all that makes her cup a bitterness yet give One evidence of love, and earth has been An emblem of devotedness like his own.

I love him—I love him, and clinging to him yet, The woe he hath done me may least be forgot. His patient, tear-laden letter I open— A leaf from the deluge, that whippers of hope.

I love him—I love him! Oh child not my friends, Though justly you blame him, each word my heart rends. Follows the golden sun, I wood Fried had anger, they came at my call, Wood Scree, but Love, mighty Love, conquered them all.

You bid me forget him—yet good, and thro' ill, I would not bid him to cherish him still; I trusted him, nestled beside him for years, Unchanged by the coldness that stung me to tears.

And now, if I fly like the moth to the flame, While he pleads for forgiveness, I cannot deny, I may suffer the pain, as from him—die.

There's calm on the sea when the storm hath swept by, The black night in passing leaves down in the sky; The most glorious of days, or the lightning red tree, Oh! Father deal gently—give souls to us.

[FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING HERALD.]

THE EVENING HERALD.

Oh, how we rather would, For the toiling day is done, And the grey and solemn twilight, Follows the golden sun, And we lengthen on the pavement, Stalk like giants through the gloom, Wand'ring past the dusky casement, Creep around the fire-room.

Draw the curtains—close the shutters! Place the slippers by the fire! Though the wind whistles round the eaves, What care we for wind-spirits' ire?

What care we for outward spirits' ire? Fickle Fortune's frown or smile? If around us love is beaming, And the heart is glad and free, Neath the cottage-roof and palace, From the peasant to the king, All are quelling from life's chalice, Bubbles that enrich the ring.

Grates are glowing—music flowing From the lips we love the best; O, the joy—the bliss—the bliss— There are hearts where to rest!

Hearts that thro' with eager gladness— Hearts that thro' to our own— While grim care and haunting sadness, And the woe that makes the day drear, Care may tread the halcyon's nest, Sadness banish the midnight hour, And the heart be glad and free, Bright the glowing hearth's fire, And the heart be glad and free!

Childhood's well-remembered shrine! Wreaths immortal round the tree! New York, Feb. 1854. WISNER WOODWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I'LL DO IT WELL."

There lives in New England a gentleman who gave me the following account of his own life.

He was an apprentice in a tin manufactory. When twenty-one years old he had lost his health, so that he was entirely unable to work for more than a few days at a time.

He was thrown upon the world, to seek any employment for which he had strength. He did he went out to find employment, with the determination, that whatever he did, he would do it well.

The first and only thing he found that he could do, was to black boots and scour knives in a hotel. This he did, and it did well, as the gentleman now living would testify.

Though the business was odd and servile, he did not make his self-respect, or all himself to be made mean by his business. The respect and confidence of his employers were soon secured, and he was advanced to a more lucrative and less laborious position.

At length his health was restored, and he returned to his legitimate business, which he now carries on extensively. He has accumulated an ample fortune, and is training an interesting family by giving them the best advantages for moral and mental cultivation.

He now holds an elevated place in the community where he lives.

Young men who may chance to read the above statement of facts, should mark the secret of success. The man's whole character, of whom I have spoken, was formed and directed by the determination to do whatever he did, well.

Do the thing you are doing so well that you will be respected in your place, and you may be sure it will be said to you, "Go up higher."

THE THOROUGHLY EDUCATED.

A man entering into life, says Mr. Ruskin, ought accurately to know three things—First, where he is; secondly, where he is going; thirdly, what he has to do in these circumstances.

First, where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it; and how; what is it made of, and what may be made of it? Secondly, Where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; and, whether, for information respecting it, he had better consult the Bible, Korn, or Council of Trent? Thirdly, What he has to do under these circumstances, that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and want of mankind; what is his place in society, what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has had his eye subdued in the learning them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated; and the man who knows them not, uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

OUR WIFE PAPER BASKET.—Men make their chief sacrifices to love before they marry; women (poor creatures!) after.

Night-dreams are the many-colored mental peacock made from the spare clippings of our day-dreams.

Little children are the lilies-of-the-valley of life.

A tide is frequently nothing more than the crest stamped on a silver spoon.

The most solemn duties are generally the most readily undertaken. How many a man would with pleasure be yoked second in a duel, or stand godfather to your child, yet would strongly object to the loan of a five pound note.

Fest men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

Good intentions, like the waxen wings of leopards, melt with the morning sun.

A hasty marriage too frequently turns out a mourning suit that's run up in our four-and-twenty hours.

Candid truths, like candied fruits, are all the better for having the stones picked out of them.

A Valentine is the first letter which a young girl learns in the Alphabet of Love.

Pool relations, that have been hung aside, often turn up and prove of value when least expected—like bank notes that have been found, before now, in a waste-paper basket.

A lady, regular "shopper," who had secured an unfortunate clerk, and who, on all the stockings in the shop—she was all full of good things, she had a man in full good things, he was able to be arrested and fined. "I want," she very longingly looks at me, "I want the very longest hose that is made."

"Then madam you had better apply to the next engine house."

UNPARALLELED BARBARITY OF PARENTS TO WARDS A CHILD.

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following account of one of the most heart-rending cases that ever came under our notice.

The case came up before the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday last: A case was heard before Judge Thompson, and Allison this morning, on habeas corpus; which stands without a parallel in the annals of cruelty.

It had supposed that the benign doctrines of Christianity had redeemed mankind from the barbarous feelings of a Roman era; but we have discovered that there are still exceptions in this city—few it is to be hoped—but sufficiently numerous to show that there is yet much to be done before human nature can be elevated to its proper dignity.

The case that we are about to relate proves that even the maternal feelings can be lost or stifled, and that cold and calculating cruelty may supersede their place.

From the testimony before the Court, it appeared, that G. B. Hammer and his wife were the parents of a sprightly little boy about 6 years of age, named Chas. John Hammer. He was borne out of wedlock, and at the age of a few months was abandoned by his parents and placed in the almshouse.

From the institution, he was taken by a family residing in Berks county, total strangers to the child, and kept until Christmas. The parents of the little boy married, about a year after his birth, but made no attempt to reclaim their offspring until a few weeks ago, when they obtained him from the family who had thus far nurtured and supported him.

As soon as the parents obtained his custody, a systematic course of torture was commenced, which makes every feeling of humanity shudder within our nature.

He was starved to such a degree, although his parents were in easy circumstances, that he picked up the crumbs of bread and the seed from pies that fell upon the floor while the girls who worked for Mrs. Hammer were eating their dinners.

He would eat the hard crusts found in the yard, and when spoken to about it, would reply, that he was so hungry that he could eat anything. He was whipped unmercifully, and black stripes as thick as a woman's forefinger were laid on his body.

For an indulgence he would sometimes flog children, he was taken into a shed, striped naked in the coldest weather of the season, and soused with cold water from a hydrant until he was almost perishing, and then whipped severely and put behind the stove, wrapped up in a sheet for hours.

Another time he was struck on the head with a lap-board with such force as to raise a lump as large as a walnut. His father took him out of bed, while asleep, and flogged him severely with a shoe, as the mother told one of the witnesses, for five minutes. The child's cries were heard by the witnesses, and his ardent appeals, "Oh, father don't whip me any more, and I will be a good boy," were totally disregarded.

His mother would take him by the hair, spin him around like a top until he became giddy, then permit him to fall against one side of the wall, and strike him first on one side of the face and then on the other, crying. This same mother has put him into windows in the severest weather, but thinly clad, and compelled him to stay in the yard for an hour and a half at a time, until he became so cold as to be unable to walk. She would threaten to beat him to death for calling her mother, and would frequently knock him down.

The greatest torture, and that which aroused the indignant feelings of the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer, was the resort of that mother to hot irons, with which she seared and burnt the flesh of her child. According to the testimony, Mrs. Hammer picked up a hot flat-iron, and said "Come here, Johnny, I'll iron you out." The child replied, "Oh, no, mother, it will burn me."

She then placed the iron against one cheek and then the other, put it against his head, ran it up and down his leg, and concluded by opening his pantaloons and holding it against the naked flesh until it burnt the skin off! In this condition he was found when taken out of his possession by a good Samaritan named Mary Ann Lewis, a woman of middle age, who had heard the parents' cruelty, and took measures to relieve the child from their barbarity.

Mrs. Lewis stated to the court, that she heard of the child's tortures, she could not sleep at night, and felt it to be her duty to rescue him. She and another lady hunted up the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer. They did not wish to testify against Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, as they would lose their places as tailresses, and one of them said she would be out of work. Mrs. Lewis replied, "Never fear God is a merciful God, and he will provide for your wants." The young ladies at length agreed to testify, and they did so with tears in their eyes.

Wm. R. Dickerson, for Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, after the testimony was heard, remarked to the court that he had just told his clients that they were not fit to have the care of a child, and he would not ask that the child should be returned to them. He had not supposed that such conduct could exist in our community. He would ask that the grandfather, who was willing to take the child, should have the care of him to bring him up as a better tender age.

Judge Thompson said—that it appeared that the child had been abandoned by its parents at a very tender age. This divested them of all legal right to the child's custody. The grandfather had never shown any feeling for the child, and had left him entirely to the charity of strangers. He had not been a superintending care of Providence, who always raises up some kind hearted person like Mrs. Lewis, in emergencies like the present, the fate of this child would have been hopeless indeed. It may be viewed as a special providence. The details of the case are of the most shocking character, and the court awarded the child to Mrs. Lewis, his generous protector, if she will take care of him.

Mrs. Lewis willingly took upon herself the care of raising the child, and every one present felt that he could not be entrusted to more worthy hands.

The members of the Bar present immediately took up a subscription among themselves, which they deposited in the little boy's jacket pocket, and he left the court room with his father, happy in his new found friend. Mrs. Lewis had never seen the child before last Saturday, and was an entire stranger to the parents. The boy is an intelligent little fellow, and is now in a fair way to become a useful man.

The Philadelphia North American, speaking of the infamous conduct of G. B. Hammer and wife towards their innocent little boy, holds the following language: The recent shocking case of barbarous treatment of a child by its parents, G. B. Hammer and his wife, develops a singular state of the law. The community was horrified at the details of the long-continued cruelty which was proved upon the helpless wretches. And what justice was meted to them. The little sufferer was taken from them. Why, the object of their torture was to get rid of him, and thus the law has gratified their wishes. It has never seen the child since he has been rescued from the hands of his father and mother. The gentleman suggested "Shagbark berries" as a more efficacious remedy.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—THE TREATMENT IT HAS RECEIVED.

Yesterday we sought to clear up and explain the misapprehensions which have existed touching the Missouri compromise.

We promised also to present to-day an exposition of the manner in which the Missouri compromise has been treated by the Missouri Legislature.

Now we turn to the Missouri compromise. The Missouri compromise is a law which now rests upon its merits. The pressure upon our columns forces us to be brief; yet we think we can make more room to expose the freesoil and abolition crew who are seeking to renew the reign of agitation by the basest and most dishonorable practices.

As we stated yesterday, the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union did not in fact clear the way for the admission of that State. The Missouri convention framed a constitution in accordance with that preparatory law; but the anti-slavery sentiment resolutely closed the door to her. Then Mr. Clay brought forward his compromise, as we mentioned yesterday, by virtue of which Missouri became a member of the confederacy in 1821; so that the Missouri compromise, the sacred compromise as the freesoilers and abolitionists have termed it for the last forty-eight days, was repudiated by the anti-slavery sentiment as soon as it was passed.

That compromise was never approved by the south. It was forced upon the south. Up to the present moment a vast majority in every southern State regards the Missouri restriction as a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, springing from a feeling hostile to the southern interests, and unjust to southern rights. But yet the south, although protesting most solemnly against that restriction, has always endeavored to carry it out, and apply it and the principle which lies at the bottom of it in good faith; and we defy any man to point to an instance when the representatives of the south in Congress have manifested even unwillingness to abide by the arrangement with regard to Missouri; and we will state further that every vote which has been taken in Congress on the subject of the Missouri compromise since the memorable 9th day of March, 1820, bears full, complete, and convincing testimony of the bitter and vindictive hostility of the anti-slavery sentiment. But this is the point which we have to establish by reference to past transactions.

The Missouri compromise, that act of legislation which the freesoilers and abolitionists disapproved, and which they have since disposed to hold sacred, became a law on the 6th day of March, 1820. When the State of Missouri applied for admission under that law, within a few months after its passage, the anti-slavery sentiment rejected the application and made a new compromise necessary. This was the first repudiation of the Missouri compromise by the men who now insist on its sanctity.

When Arkansas, which is south of the Missouri compromise line, applied for admission into the Union, the anti-slavery party, with John Quincy Adams at its head, undertook to defeat the application. Now Arkansas would forbid slavery. This was the first unsuccessful anti-slavery attempt to overthrow the Missouri compromise.

When Iowa, which is north of the Missouri compromise line, applied for admission, the south did not oppose the application. When Texas was annexed, the Missouri compromise line was made to extend to the Pacific. The anti-slavery men voted against that proposition.

When our title to Oregon was perfected, the anti-slavery men repudiated the principles of the Missouri compromise, by insisting on a special amendment, which Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, excluding slavery from Oregon, Mr. Polk, a southern President, thoroughly imbued with State-right sentiments, signed the Oregon bill with the Winthrop proviso attached, on the express grounds that the principle on which the Missouri compromise was founded required the extension of the line of 36° 30' as far westward as our possessions might reach.

When we acquired territory from Mexico, the south offered, not once or twice only, but again and again, and not only in the Senate, but in the House of Representatives, to abide by the principles of the Missouri compromise. Even the Memphis convention—the disunion convention, as it has been termed—offered the Missouri compromise line. But, again and again, anti-slavery said; no, I will not have it; I must have all the Territories of the Union. It is a fancy which the south can never verify; history, and no man can deny it without denying the truth as recorded in the archives of the nation.

Considering that the anti-slavery men have done all that we have charged against them, it is enough to drive one from his propriety to see the freesoilers and abolitionists now insisting on the sanctity of the Missouri compromise in order to make capital against the men and disunion course which the freesoilers and abolitionists are now pursuing. But five years of Washington politics have taught us one thing, if no more. That one thing is this: When an American citizen can find it in his conscience to cross a line which the slave institutions of the south, all manimes has departed from him, all manly courage and even common honesty, have no dwelling within his heart, for he is ready to commit any crime which the fear of punishment does not deter him from. Such are our sentiments—the result of our experience.—Washington Sentinel.

WHERE DOES ALL THE CRIME COME FROM? We regard nothing as beneath the dignity of the press that points out the evils that afflict the human family, more particularly when the appropriate remedies for those evils are at the same time pointed out.

We admit that what is called the neutral and independent press, whilst most anxious and enterprising in collecting news, and whilst it justly claims over the political press the advantage of versatility and variety, yet often times, to make paragraphs and to get the reputation of being uncommonly industrious, gives publicity to things that should never be known, and the knowledge of which can only be hurtful. There are things that humanity shudders at. There are things that humanity blushes at. There are things done that never should be named, for if they are named they lead to the repetition of them by others.

The crime and follies of a great city like New York. How multifarious, how varied, how immense! The miseries of such a city—how infinite and diversified! They are confined to no class, to no condition, to no sex, to no age. It becomes the pressing duty to avoid publishing to the world, and to the eyes of the public; to set its faces against all who for profit or leading notoriety would rublesly root up the gross iniquities, the shocking enormities, and the disgusting brutalities and immorality of that great city.

We say that, when such things are done for scandal gain or miserable notoriety, they should be frowned down. But sometimes the cause of virtue and humanity may be prospered and promoted by publishing such a case. The case of the "Blind Man" is a case of this kind. The gentleman suggested "Shagbark berries" as a more efficacious remedy.

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THE ALMSTORY QUESTION.

Interested as we ourselves profess to be, and as we are perfectly aware by far the larger portion of this community are, in the Almshouse question, it may not prove altogether unprofitable or devoid of interest, to many of your readers, to bestow a passing glance, or a few moments of consideration upon the thoughts the prospect before us, in relation to this question, which hitherto in its operation affecting the interests, or of vital importance to the few, failed to attract that attention which it merits, and which, when more fully developed, it is receiving at the hands of the representatives of the American people; and in our opinion, from its nature and importance, it is one of the most important questions we are now propagandist of new doctrines—its success or failure—seeking to disturb the old; we have as much faith in the intelligence and capacity of





Parical

BUY ME IN THE WILD WOODS. On the river in the wild woods...

THE HAPPY MAN. The Boston Commonwealth makes the following extract from a photographic report of a recent sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker...

NEW YORK CITY. The Herald, in alluding to the social condition of the city of New York, and more particularly the district known as the Five Points, paints the following picture...

CURIOUS CHINESE SAYINGS. When a man seeks advice and won't follow it they compare him to a mule that continually calling out to the driver...

A CROSSING. In the northern part of Spring on the land of Joel Pratt, are two white oak trees, standing three feet six inches apart...

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription...

Business Man's Column

1884. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1884. A table with columns for months and days, listing various business events and dates.

TO THE PUBLIC. From the Charleston Tin-Ware Store, Roaming, Sporting, Lightning-Rod, Showers, and other articles...

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