THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1849.

statement not only verified by himself and

neighbors, but was presented by him with a

parcel of the corn, part of which I send you.

The cob is very small, not over three quarters

of an inch in diameter, being about three-

The Colonel also gave mea specimen of the

Mexican Corn, which he received from Col.

Perabee, of Robinson county, Texas, in 1847.

Col. F. had received the seed from Califor-

nia, and planted it in Robinson county, Tex-

as, where it yielded 138 bushels per acre.-

Col. Smeltzer planted on his Bloomfield farm

the corn he had received from Texas, which

yielded 127 bushels per acre, and shelled 71

bushels to every 10 bushels of ears-being

21 bushels more per barrel than the common

species of corn in the county of Frederick .-

It is a beautiful white, transparent, long-

grained corn, with a very small red cob, the

yielded in 1848, (second year's planting,) on

The selection of the seed is very important

to our Agriculturists. This Mexican corn

is well adapted to light land, being of quick

growth and ripens very early, thus, in our

Southern states, escaping the August

droughts. It has been mixed with wheat-1

of corn to 2 of wheat-and few who ate the

bread made from the mixture, could tell it

from wheat bread. This quality alone, inde-

J. MARTIN, of Nansemond, Va.

ginia, where very little wheat is raised.

Respectfully yours,

Frederick, Md., March 12, 1849.

INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

The discovery of the letters implicating

the owners of the ship Franklin in the de-

sign of destroying that ship, is certainly very

remarkable-yea, providential-and most

forcibly illustrates the doctrine of a special overruling and seems at the doctrine of a special overruling and seems at the seems at t

gainst him and his employers? Why should

that valise, containing them, have been wash-

ed so safely ashore? Why should a man

have been on the beach just as the valise

reached the shore, and without seeing the

article, have drawn it out on casting his hook

into the water? What kept those letters,

placed in a valise so exposed to the water,

from being entirely destroyed? And what

induced the finder of them to take so much

pains to save them dry, and read them ?-

The only rational answer to the whole is-

that a wise and superintending Providence

presided over all, and brought these purpo-

ses of fraud and villainy to light, as a warn-

ing to others, and an illustration of that truth

so often proclaimed to the secret sinner-

A CRASH.

Friday evening week, about half past five

clock, there was a tremendous crash at the

store of Messrs. H. W. & J. J. Fry &

pillars in their cellar, supporting the girders,

which were built of old brick, gave way and

precipitated the whole immense weight into

first floor, the wooden columns supporting

"INSANITY A CAUSE OF DIVORCE."

king insanity a cause of divorce. The de-

well remarks, its tendency would have been

to relieve those of the stronger sex, upon

whom restraints of passion and caprice sit

heavily, from duty and fidelity, while the

weaker, which always clings the more closely

in sorrow, would have been the only victims

of such a barbarous and inhuman enactment.

We wonder that such a monstrous proposi-

tion could ever have been entertained for a

moment in a civilized and Christian commu-

WHAT NEXT.

The Baltimore Clipper says that it is

remain in the water for about six days .-

Other materials are probably affected in like

A STRANGE ANIMAL -Col. Fremoat has

happiness .- Rich. Rep.

felt the floor sink under him

Boston Traveller.

[Richmond Whig.

"Be sure your sin will find you out."

an average, 110 bushels to the acre.

quarters corn to one-quarter cob.

mon species of corn."

VOL. 42.

B. O. O. F. ODD FELLOWS REGALIA. Fringe and Trimming Manufactory,

NO. 35 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE. Md., Fourth door below Frederick Street, and one square below Sun Office, where may be found the most extensive assortment and latest styles of Pringes, Gimps, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, &c. Also-Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men. Sons of Temperance, Sons of Liberty, American Mechan-acs, Beneficial, and all other Societies.

REGALIA AND TRIMMINGS, Are kept on hand, and made to order-FLAGS Milled Cassimeres, together with a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Vestings, of such exquisite approved styles.

All orders from the country attended to with

JEWELS ... Old Fellows and Sons of Temperance Jewels-a full as ortment, always on hand, and at prices less than any other establishment.
SPRIGG & MESEKE. Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1819-17\$8WT

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. DR. L. S. EICHELBERGER having taken the DRUG STORE of Mr. T. M. FLIST, one door west of Sappington's Hotel, is now receiving a full and fresh supply of Daugs, Menibe sold on terms as reasonable as can be had anywhere, this side the Eastern Market. A knowledge of the Therapeutical application of medicines, and the importance of their purity as remedial agents, induce him to keep on hand none but such as may be safely and confidently recommended to the public. The dispensing of Medicines will, at all times, be attended to with neatness, caution and despatch

He has, and will always keep on hand, a full and complete assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., to which the attention of the Ladies is especial-Charlestown, March 15, 1489.

J. M. OREM. W. S. HOPKINS. OREM & HOPKINS. Merchant Tailors, and Wholesale Dealers,

N Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings. No. 230 Baltimore st. N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE. large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTH-

ING, of superior quality. One Price Only. LF Cloth rooms up stairs- entrance, south end the Store on Charles street. February 22, 1819-1v.

ORDIN & MOPHINS. LATE JOHN M. OREM & CO. N. W. CORNER MARKET & CHARLES STREETS.

BALTIMORE. WOULD inform Merchants and Merchant Tailors, that they have fitted up the floors over their Tailoring and Clothing Department, for the sale, by the piece, of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAHORS' TRIMMINIS, and all ARTI-CLES adapted to the trade. The liberal patronage bestowed upon them, in this department of their bus iness, has induced them to enlarge their warehouse. to enable them to meet their increased trade. One of he partners who has had long experience in business, will devote his whole time to purchasing goods; and buyers may rely upon finding a large stock of whatever is most desirable of European and American manufacture, that money can procure. New Cloth rooms will be swier.

February 22, 1849.-2m. CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE. THE subscribers invite the attention of COUN-L TRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, to their large and well assorted stock of

China, Glass & Queensware, part of which has been received by late arrivals from Liverpool, imported direct from the best manufactories, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. All goods sold at this establishment are put up sound and as selected by the purchaser. Country, Merchants are requested to call and examine before making their purchases. J. C. BOKEE & CO.

No. 41, North Howard street, Between Fayette and Lexington Sis.

N. B .- Stoneware at Factory Prices. Baltimore, February 22, 1849.-82.

Boating and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having boats constantly run-I ning to Georgetown and Alexandria, do respectfully inform all persons having PRODUCE to conable terms. They also have a Warehouse situated on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and will forward produce to any point on the Baltimore road, or on the Winchester road, at a very small charge. A supply of Plaster, Salt, Rish, Tar, Shingles. Lathes, Lumber, &c., always on hand and for sale low. WM. H. ELGIN & CQ. 4 Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 11, 1849-tf,

Superior Tobacco. UST received, the celebrated brands, " Esmereldo and El Dorado" Tobacco, pronounced by judges the most superior article ever offered in this

LYNCHBURG TOBACCO-The genuine article, for smoking, just received and for sale. LOGAN-Of all brands, and most superior qua-J. J. MILLER. Feb. 15, 1849.

CORN-Wanted in exchange for Groceries, or on account, by

Old Rye Whiskey. 2 BBLS. OF SEVEN YEARS OLD WHIS-Price, \$1,25 cents per gallon

Great Bargains! Beduction in Prices! THE subscriber wishing to reduce his Stock by

the 1st of April, will offer great bargains to induce purchasers. Many Goods he will sell at prime cost and all at educed prices. All wanting great bargains are respectfully invited to call.
F. o. 8, 1819. E. P. MILLER.

Attention, Farmers. TOUR attention is particularly invited to my ex-

tensive assortment of Groceries, Salt, Fish, , which I will pledge myself to sell as low as you can buy them in any other town, and lower than you ways take all kinds of country produce at such pri-ces as the market will justify. Certainly, it you can be supplied as cheap at home, it is your interest, as have ever known them in Charlestown and will alwell us a great accommodation, to be supplied with Goods near home. Call and examine at least before you buy, and you will be salted the expense of going farther.

J J MILLER.

Wheat & Corn Wanted. THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any number of bushels of W neat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest each price on delivery .-Or, if the farmers prefer it, they will haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for that purpose.— Farmers! look to your interests, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

Old Furnace, Jefferson Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1847. Plaister, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c., always on band, to exchange with the Farmers for their pro-

Mules for Sale. THE subscribers having on hand more MULES than they have use for, will sell five, that are

well broken, and of good size, on accommodating MACAULEY'S New History of England, for KEYES & KEARSLEY. Feb. 22,

Bitract Saraparilla. 4 DOZEN Townsends Sarsaparilla, 2 do. Sands Sarsaparilla, for sale at Merch 15, 1849. YOUN YOUNG'S.

CHARLES B. KEYWORTH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 286 Baltimore St., Baltimore. OST respectfully announces to his numerous customers in the counties of Frederick, Jeffer-son, Clarke, Hampshire and Hardy, Va., that he has just retorned from the city of New York, where he has laid in a splendid stock of the most choice and select GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering in his line, consisting of Extra Sup. Freach, Black, Blue and Fancy Cloths, of the finest imaginable texture and indelibility of color, all from the most eminent and popular French Manufactures. Also, Black, Blue and every variety of Fancy and Figured, French Doe Skin, Single and Double of Plain and Fancy Vestings, of such exquisite style and beauty as cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste; all of which he will be happy to furnish and make up to order in the latest Parisian and London styles of fashion procured at considerable expense for his own use, and combining in their arrangement, a graceful elegance with neatness and comfort. Gentlemen who may honor him with their orders have the assurance that no garment furnished by him is expected to be retained unless it gives the most perfect satisfaction N. B.-Persons wishing to order clothes, can do sending the following measures, viz: The height, the size of the chest and waist, for the coat and vest, and the length of the inside seam of the

Baltimore, March 15, 1849 .- 1m. Spring Style of Hats for 1819.

leg (from the fork to the sole of the boot,) in addi-

J. L. McPHAIL & BROTHER. 132 Baltimore street, adjaining the Clipper Office. DESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with their SPRING STYLE OF HATS, together with the styles introduced by the principal Hatters in the country to enable them to suit the taste of all who may favor them with a

To dealers in the county of Jefferson and other parts of Virginia, who have heretofore patronized us so liberally, we are determined to offer inducements in the Spring purchase, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. The quality of our stock none will question, and the prices shall be made to correspond with the times. Baltimore, March 13, 1849.-3m.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, March. 1819.

McVEIGH, BROTHER & CO., A RE now in the receipt of their regular Spring

GROOERIES, Consisting, in part, as follows, viz: 110 bhds P R, N O, St Croix & Muscovado Sugars 100 boxes & bbls, double and single refined Loaf Sugar 75 tierces & bbls clarified 10 do Brown and White Havana 25 bbls crush'd and pulverized do 105 tierces Porto Rico, Muscovada & N O Molasses 50 tierces and bbls Sugar House Symp 71a bags strong Green Rio, Merricabo, Angustura, Gov Java, Laguyra and Cape Coffee S5 chests and half chests prime Gun'r and Imp / Teas Young Hyson and Pouchong 75 baxes Rosin and Castile Soap 65 do fancy Rose and variegated do 75 do Shaving scap, great variety 125 boxes Mould, Sperm, Advitine and Dipped Candle 120 boxes Chocolate, and Starch 50 doz Com broom i mento 100 boxes Sauger's Musta d 175 kegs Hazzard's Sporting and Blasting Powder 250 bags Shot, all sizes and No's 120 boxes new crop Raisins
50 boxes Rock Candy—15 cases Preserved Ginger
15 baskets Salad Oit, very prime 25 bales Almonds, Filberts, Pecon and Brazil Nuts 25 casks Sperm, Linseed and Hair Oils 40 tierces pure Cider Vinegar 150 Demijohns, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallons 10 boxes Italian Maecaroni-1500 best Dutch Madder 30 bbls Log Wood and Copperas 200 kegs No I pure and extra-White Lead 1500 lbs Bar Lead-2000 cask Putty in Bladders

250 boxes S by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass 75 boxes Pipes---300 doz Mason's & Blake's Blacking 160 lbs Nutinegs and Mace 250 kegs Lamp Black, Epsom Salts, Salaratus, Ginger 75 coils Bed cord and Lead line Rope 100 mats Cionamon-500 casks Cloves 150 boxes 12's, 14's and 16's Tobacco 175 do 5's and S's 150 do Cobb's, Hare's and other choice brands Cav. do 25 do Warnick's and other do 50,000 La Norma, Plantation, Buena Vista, Principe and other choice brands SEGARS 30 jars Rappee Snuff—5 bbls Scotch in Bladders 100 reams feint line Cap and Letter Paper

350 do double and single Wrapping de 200 do do do Tea do 100 casks old Madeira, Port, pale and brown Sherry 50 do Sweet Malaga and Muscat Wine Lisbon, Sicily and F Madeira Champaign, Grape and Anchor brands do To which they invite the attention of Country Mer-chants and other dealers, as their stock has been selected with great care, and purchased on such terms as

to enable them to offer greater inducements than ever in the way of bargains. Their stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., will be found very complete, consisting of 1205 cases and cartoons of the following varieties Men's fine Calf, Kip, Seal and thick Boots do extra sizes do Boys' and Youths' Calf. Kip & thick do

do long counter round seam do do fine Calf, Kip and Scal do do Goat and Inditation do
Boys' and Youths' fine C If, Seal and Kip Brogans
do do Thick, flat and round seam do Children's Lace, Calf, Boarded and Kip Shoes, great variety lo Polka, Goat and fancy Morocco

Ladies' fine Morocco, Welt and Spring heel Buskins Morocco Ties and Slippers Fashionable turned edged Kid Ties and Buskins Women's Cali. Boarded and Goat Bootees seal Buskins and Ties low priced Kid and Morocco Slippers Misses' Leather, Morocco and Kid Welt and Ties

212 cases Hats and Caps, comprising fashionable Blue, Cassiniere, Beaver, Silk, Russian, Augola, Ashland, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, Drab and Black Wool, with every variety of Navy and other Cloth Caps; also a large supply of Men's and Boys' double and single brim Leghorn, Senet, Palm and other Straw 205 Hair and Leather Trunks

2000 lbs Shoe Thread, assorted No's, To all of which they beg leave to call the attention of their customers and dealers generally.

McVEIGH, BRO. & CO., Princes Street Wharf. Alexandria, Va. March 15, 1849.

GREAT BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF! WE are desirons of reducing our stock of Goods from all in seach of great bargains. WM. ANDERSON & CO. March 1, 1849.

REMOVAL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS TAVE removed to No. 207 Baltimore street, 4 doors East of their former store, where they will be much pleased to wait on their customers, and can offer at low prices, a very extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS. BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINT BORDERS, CURTAIN PA-PER. &c., all of their own manufacture and impor-With increased facilities for doing business, and

a determination to increase our Retail as well as Wholesale Trade, we will keep on hand every variety and style, and from the lowest to the highest price. A call is solicited.

Baltimore, March 8, 1849.—Im\$1 25.

CHARLES BLAKE, No. 192 Ballimore Street, BALTIMORE, ers in Gold and Silver Watch-

WHOLESALE and retail deales; fine and common JEWELRY. Watch Tools and Malorials of all kinds got up with care and at low prices. Watches all and Jewels set in Watches. Let Watches and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired. Baltimore, March 8, 1819.-3m\$3.

POETRY.

WHEN I WOULD DIE! I would not die in spring time, When all is bright around, And fair young flowers are peeping

From out the silent ground; When life is on the waters, And joy upon the shore-For winter, gloomy winter,

Then reigns o'er us no more I would not die in summer. When music's on the breeze, And soft, delicious murmurs Float ever through the trees;

And fairy birds are singing,

From morn till close of day: No! with its transient glories I would not pass away! When breezes leave the mountain-Its balmy sweets all o'er-To linger round the fountain.

And Ian our bowers no more

When summer flowers are dying

Within the lonely glen, And autumn winds are sighing-I would not perish then! But let me die in winter, When night hangs dark above, And cold the snow is lying On bosoms that we love.

THE FARMER.

And may the wind at midnight,

That tloweth from the sea,

Chant wildly, softly, sweetly, A requiem for me!

From the Albany Cultivator.

DAIRY FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

The following letter from Mr. Marshall, o Fauquier, will be read with interest: HAPPY CREEK, VA., Jan. 19, 1849. Eds. Cultivator :- I fear that a direct answer to the enquiries of your letter of the 6th inst. may place me in the false and unenviable position of "the scholar attempting to play the teacher." Allow me, therefore, to give a portion of the history, with such an "account' of my dairy as your inquiries pro-

pose to elicit. In the year 1846, several gentlemen of the county adjoining this in which I live, and Mr. Jno. C. Underwood, of Herkimer county, in your State, determined to establish (each.) a dairy farm in this district of country. We began to purchase cows in the winter of 1847, and aided by the kind exertions of Mr. Underwood, we supplied ourselves with dairymen and utensils, from New York, and commenced business the following spring.

I was, fortunately, enabled by the kindness of Mr. Underwood, and the recommendation of Mr. A. L. Fish, of Herkimer, to secure the assistance of Mr. H. M. Mattison, of Herkimer; and to his energy, patience, and knowledge of his business, whatever and for success we por 1847 we purchased our cows. Mine averaged me \$11 48. I made my first cheese April 20th,-twenty one pounds-from 9 cows. The spring was cold and dry, the grass backward, the cows, picked up wherever we could procure them, calved irregularly-many very late-and of course, in so irregular a dairy, I cannot calculate the average yield, as calculated in old established dairy countries. I give mine as yielded by the cows at the pail, believing that your object is, not to contrast the yield of Virginia dairies with the yield of New York or New England, but to draw forth facts which may enable northern men to form an opinion upon the relative advantages offered by the north, and so far south, for dairying

On the 15th of May we milked 21 cows, and made 53 pounds of cheese-feeding 2 bushels of shorts. On the 15th June milked forty cows, made 103 lbs .- fed 3 bushels of shorts. July 15th, 52 cows, 123 lbs.-fed 3 bushels shorts. August 15th, 58 cows, 150 lbs. -fed 4 bushels shorts. The drought, or rather its effects, were felt until this time, after which the pastures continued fine through the season. September 15th, 51 cows, 133 lbs. October 23d, 118 lbs., and commenced making butter. November 15th, 43 cows, 87 lbs. of cheese. Dccember 30th. 34cows, 34 lbs. of cheese; and by the 1st January, we had made 25,241 lbs. weight

from the press. My cows averaged me in price, when bought \$11 48. I fatted on grass, after the 1st September, and sold in November, fifteen, at the average price of \$20. We milked out of doors until about the 1st of November, when we got into our stable. The cheese house we began to use in July. My cheese house is 60 feet long by 26 feet wide. Water is conveyed to it in pipes under ground.— The stable is 104 feet, by 36 feet, with stanchions for 63 cows. The cows stand in the centre with their tails towards each other .-The space between the rows of stanchions is 16 feet. The side alleys 10 feet each .-There is a cellar 24 feet by 36, under the

barn, for manure, which is delivered from the stable through trap doors in the floor. Through the year 1848 we kept 63 cows, and made 34.000 lbs. of cheese. I cannot lay my hands on my dairyman's butter account for either year. We fed whey with the shorts, keeping but few hogs. But we raised 25 calves the first, and thirty the second year. The cows had a rauge of nearly 400 acres of pasture, with abundance of water. I established a second dairy last year, and

shall establish a third the coming spring .-The second has 40 cows, the third will have New York seems to be the favorite theatre 63. The number of dairies in the adjoining of experiments in legislation, but there are counties has been increased from three to six, some experiments which may be tried at too and there is a great deal of land well adapted to the purpose. My neighbor, Lt. Col. Ran-dolph, now offers for sale a farm of 317 acres, for \$5,000, with a grist mill, and a meadow of 40 acres, about one mile from the village. Our dairymen are all from New York -We use the dairy stove, (having been unable to procure a steamer.) and I believe the only variance from New York practice in making cheese, is to scald and salt rather higher, which we think is rendered necessary by the

length of our summers. ROBERT M. MARSHALL. S .- Our cows are considered by the northern dairymen who have seen them, as fairly averaging, in point of size and appearance, with the dairies of the north.

R. M. M. [From the Baltimore Sun.]

MEXICAN AND OREGON CORN. MESSES EDITORS: Having ever felt a deep interest in the Agriculture of the country, and knowing the desire you have manifested to give, through your really valuable paper, all the information to your numerous subscribers that come under your notice, I am induced to call your attention to the Oregon It has no mane, and its tail is like an ele-

and Mexican Corn.

In looking over the Annual Report of the late Commissioner of Patents, Henry L.

phant's. The animal possesses wonderful agility, leaping over obstructions ten feet high with all ease.—New York Tribuns.

MR. FAULKNER'S REPORT.

Ellsworth, Esq., I noticed the following statement of Col. Henry R Smeltzer, of Middletown, Md.: "I obtained a small quantity of the Oregon corn from Gen. William Henry Harrison. I planted it on four acres of ground on one end of my field, and found that it yielded 1214 bushels of corn per acre, which shelled 74 bushels to the barrel—a yield of at least 20 per cent. over our com-

Mr. FAULENER, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following Passing through Middletown a few days

since, I put up at the Colonel's, and had the

resolution of the house, is to the following effect: ander the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service may be due." A knowledge of the history of this constitutional

stalks bearing from 2 to 4 ears each, and Long before the revolutionary war, the institution of slavery had diffused itself throughout the thirteen colonies, which by the result of that war subsequently became the United States of America .-The prevalence of this institution through all the colonies had created, at an early period, a customa-1y law, under which the owners of fugitive slaves were allowed to recapture them in whatever colony found, and convey them to that from which they had escaped. This usage, the offspring of mutual interest and of international comity, was still in force to a great extent, when the articles of confederation were formed by the States. And this may account for the omission, in those articles, of a clause pendent of its great yield, greatly enhances mation of fugitive slaves, in whichever of the its value in South Maryland and South Vir- States they might be found.

I also enclose a specimen of the Mexican corn. The White is Mexican-the vellow by the distinguished senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, in a recent speech in the senate of the

voluntary servitude in that territory, was in itself the result of compromise; and that it was vielded by Virginia and the South, upon condition that the guarantee which accompanies it should be, as it was given, for the recovery of fugitive slaves. It was with this experience before us of the insecurity of our slave population, resulting from the changed policy and public sentiment of the Northern States, that the proposition for a more perfect union originated with some of the leading statesmen of Virginia. It is true the primary and avowed object of the call of the convention was to provide more effectually for a uniform system of commercial sufficiently shown the utter inadequacy of the conring incidents which threatened to disturb the harmony of the States, and an almost universal senti-Company, corner of Fourteenth and Cary

streets. Owing to a large quantity of sugar, which was stored upon their first floor, the with the progress of time. Northern and Eastern States. It was found adaptthe cellar. In the downward passage of the the upper ones were removed, and the whole mass went down together, carrying a large home; but to the extent that it did exist there, the amount of coffee with it, tearing away the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the wall in some places and making an opening foreign slave trade, in the pursuit of which traffic the New England States almost whitened the ocean with their canvass. Such was not the limited and Mr. Jno. Fry was standing on the first precarious state of that institution in the Southern floor at the time the accident occurred, but portion of this confederacy. Its valuable agriculluckily saved himself by springing out of tural staples had given full vigor to its growth and the door way as he heard the cracking, and extension here. It already embraced one full third of the population of the Southern States, and in Virginia it exceeded thirty-nine per cent. of her population. It had interwoven itself into all habits and feelings of our people; it had become an essential part of their social condition; it formed their productive labor, and had acquired the stability of We are glad to perceive that the New York a fixed and permanent system of policy amongst us. Legislature has declined to pass a bill ma-

commerce and manufactures in the South it was a question of life and death." It could scarcely be supposed, that, in framing a government like that of the constitution of the United States, which was designed to endure for ages, and which was expected to diffuse the blessings of fraternity and peace over numerous republics marked by such diversities of climate, pursuit, opinion, interests and domestic policy, an institution so peculiar and permanent, so wide spread and important in all its consequences as slavery, should not receive its due share of consideration in that body. We accordingly learn from the authentic records of that period, that it formed a leading and exciting topic in the discussions of the federal convention.-Its existence and its influence upon the future destiny of such portions of the confederacy as were likely to retain it as a permanent portion of their policy, were discussed with the fullest and most mature deliberation. The opposing interests of North and | that they should be gratified. The southern States severe a cost of private virtue and domestic South were brought out in full array, and after weeks of consideration and debate by the wise and illustrious men who composed that assembly, after great and mutual concessions made on all sides for the public good, their labors on this subject result-

1st. In the distinct recognition of its validity in stated on the authority of a letter to New to retain it York from San Francisco, that a spring has been discovered near San Francisco, which possesses the peculiar property of coloring leather to a beautiful jet black. The leather

their escape. And 3dly. In according to the slave population a to be colored, adds the Clipper, is allowed to representative weight in the federal councils, it thus became a fundamental element in the structure of the new government. Political power was claimmanner, though no experiments have as yet been made

ed and accorded to our then existing and forever increasing slave population. Under the operation of this feature in the constitution, we have at this time twenty members of the House of Representatives. and on a recent occasion enjoyed the advantage of twenty rotes in the college for the election of a recently dispatched to Corpus Christian ex-President and Vice-President of the United States. Entering into the constitution of the legislative and traordinary animal which his party succeeded in capturing, after three days' chase, in the neighborhood of the River Gili. A letter executive departments of the government, it is an agent in every law and in every act of the governreceived from one of Col. Fremont's party, ment. In the language of an eminent judge of the federal court of the State of Pennsylvania: Slavery by a merchant in St. Louis, describes it as is the corner stone of the constitution-"the founan animal resembling a horse in every particdations of the government are laid and reach the rights of property in slaves, and the whole structure must fall by disturbing the corner stone." (Opinion of Judge Baldwin in the case of Johnson vs. Tompular, except that it is completely covered with a close curly wool resembling camel's hair in color and the fineness of its texture.

lins, I Bald. p. 597.)
It is, however, only to that guaranty, so solemnly provided in the constitution for the delivery of fugitive slaves, that the attention of this committee has been specially invited.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE Appainted under a Resolution of the House of Delegules to enquire into the existing Legislation of Congress upon the subject of Fugirive Shaves, and to suggest such additional Legislation as may

The committee appointed to enquire how far the existing legislation of Congress, under the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, fulfils the intent and object of that instrument, in affording an adequate remedy for the recapture of slaves absconding from this State into the nonslaveholding States of this confederacy; and if found inadequate in its provisions, to suggest such if found inadequate in its provisions, to suggest such relief as the urgency of the case requires, and also the mode in which the rights of the citizens of this State, and of the other slaveholding States of the Union shall be brought to the attention of the Con-Union, shall be brought to the attention of the Congress of the United States, have bestowed on the subject the attention which its importance demands, and now report to the house the result of their en-

The clause of the constitution referred to in the "No person held to service or labor in one State,

provision is essential to a right understanding of the subject referred to the committee.

ary law had no other sanction in the middle and eastern States, than a public opinion, mainly growing out of a sense of interest, and when the discovery was made, that slave labor, in those States was comparatively worthless, a growing distaste to the whole institution of slavery withdrew from this customary law its only sanction, and made its enforcement every year more difficult. As early as 1st of March, 1780, Pennsylvania passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery; and in the same year Massachusetts made provision for the prospective emancipation of her slaves. In a few years afterwards these examples were followed by all or nearly all of the New England States. So that under the confederation the want of some legal provision on this subject was felt as a grievous inconvenience by the slaveholding States; as we learn from the elder Judge Tucker, in many States no aid whatsoever was allowed to the owners, and sometimes, indeed, they met with open resistance. Some idea of the vital importence the present constitution was in being,) the proposition to exclude slavery or involuntary servitude from the Northwestern territory, was obstinately opposed and successfully resisted by the South, until the provision for the delivery up of fugitive slaves was incorporated into that ordinance. And the fact is suggested

United States, with a strong probability of its truth, although there is no direct and positive information on the subject, that this very clause, interdicting in-

regulations amongst the States, yet time had already federation to guard against those constantly recurment had taken possession of the public mind, of the necessity of a government, whose energies would pervade the entire Union, and guard and protect every interest which was likely to be endangered, by those sectional diversities of opinion prevailing in the several States, and which were every day becoming more broadly and distinctly marked At this period the institution of slavery was, as before remarked, rapidly disappearing from the ed neither to their habits, their climate, nor their pursuits. Its numbers were within the control of a wise, prospective, legislative policy. It had never sought those bleak and barren regions as its natural

In the language of an acute and enlightened foreigner, "slavery at the North was a question of moralizing tendency of such a measure is evident at a glance. As the Baltimore Sun

all the States where the people of those States choose 2nd. In a solemn guaranty in the constitution to enforce the rights of the owner of slaves in all the States of the Union into which they might make

-so essential to preserve the relations of harmony amongst the States, and to give confidence and secu-rity to the slaveholders of the South—that it seems, after the general basis of the constitution was fixed. to have excited no opposition in the convention, but to have been adopted with absolute unanimity, from a general acquiescence in its necessity. When the people of the South were called upon, in their respective State Conventions, to act upon

the momentous question of adopting or rejecting the plan of government, submitted to then by the general convention, this provision of the constitu-tion attracted its full share of attention, and was used with irresistible power by the advocates of the Union, to relieve the apprehensions of the hesitating, and to manifest the good faith with which the non-slaveholding States had entered into this permanent fraternal alliance. The history of that period a-bounds in proofs that the South in giving its assent to the Union, did so in a full reliance upon the faithful execution of this provision as affording an ample and effectual security for their slave property. In the Virgi ia convention, to satisfy the of the people that this property was abundantly protected. EDMLND RANDOLPH held this language:—
"Were it right to mention what passed in convention on the occasion, I might tell you that the Southern States—even South Carolina herself—conceived

this property to be secured by these words. In the North Carolina convention, Judge IREDELL, referring to this clause of the constitution, says, 'In some of the Northern States they have emanci pated all of their slaves. If any of our slaves go there, and remain there a certain time, they would by the present laws be entitled to their freedom, so that their masters could not get them again. This would be extremely prejudicial to the inhabitants of the Southern States, and to prevent it, this clause is

inserted in the constitution. To the same purpose, but with more emphasis, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney said to the people of South Carolina, in the convention of that State, We have obtained a right to recover our slaves, in whatever part of America they may take refuge, which is a right we had not before."

That the importance of this provision has not been overrated by Southern statesmen, the following extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered in January, 1812, in the case of Prigg v. The State of Pennsylvania, (16 Peters, p. 539.) will conclusively shew:
In delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Story, on page 611, uses the following language:

"Historically, it is well known that the object of this clause was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding States, the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves as property, in every State in the Union, into which they might escape from the State which they were held in servitude. The full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States, and indeed was so vital to the preservation of their domestic interests and institutions, that it cannot be doubted, that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed. Its true design was to guard against the doctrines and principles prevalen; in the nonslaveholding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with or obstructing or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves." To the same effect is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of PENNSYIVANIA, as delivered by

Chief Justice Tilghman, in the case of Wright v. Deacon, 5 S. & R. 63: "Whatever may be our opinions on the subject of adonted by the free consent of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and it is the duty of every man, whatever may be his office or station, to give it a fair and can-

did construction." William Rawle, another distinguished jurist of the State of Pennsylvania, in his admirable essay on the constitution of the United States, speaking of fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or

"To the two latter descriptions of persons no asylum can, by the constitution of the United States, be afforded. The States are considered as a common family, whose harmony would be endangered if they were to protect and detain such fugitives when demanded in one case by the executive authority of the State, or pursued in the other by the person claim-

ing an interest in their service." This solemn compact between the slaveholding and nonslaveholding States, was adopted by the unanimous votes of the States then present in the convention. The dissent of a single State might have marred the whole scheme of compromises so elaborately prepared as a basis of the new constitution, and remitted the States of the confederacy to a condition little shoft of anarchy.

That the constitution of 1788, was in truth founded on a deliberately formed scheme of compromises and equivalents, is an historical fact, denied by none in terms, but virtually and practically, by many who believe themselves to be statesmen, but who are nevertheless, politicians merely. But the vital importance of this historical fact justifies, if it does not demand, an exhibition of the evidence in part, at least, by which it is sustained. Amidst the affluence of material, selection is the only difficulty. None could be more conclusive than the following statement made by ALEXANDER HAMILTON to the New York convention, assembled at Ponghkeepsie in June, 1788, to pass on the new constitution submitted to the States by the general convention assem-

bled at Philadelphia. It is extracted from Elliot's Debates, p. 212: "In order that the committee may understand clearly the principles on which the general convention acted, I think it necessary to explain some preliminary circumstances. "Sir, the natural situation of this country seems

to divide its interests into different classes. There are navigating and non-navigating States-the northern are properly the navigating States: the southern appear to possess neither the means nor the spirit of navigation. This difference of situation naturally produces a dissimilarity of interests and views respecting foreign commerce. It was the interest of the northern States that there should be no restrainst on their navigation, and that they should have full power, by a majority in Congress, to make commercial regulations in favor of their own and in restraint of the navigation of foreigners. The Sathern States wished to impose a restraint on the northern, by requiring that two thirds in Congress should be requisite to pass an act in regulation of commerce: they were apprehensive that the restrainsts of a navigation law would discourage foreigners, and by obliging them to employ the shipping of the northern States, would probably enhance their freight. This being the case, they insisted strenuously on having this provision engrafted in

the constitution; and the northern States were as anxious in opposing it." Again: "Much has been said of the impropriety of representing men who have no will of their own: whether this be reasoning or declamation I will not presume to say. It is the unfortunate situation of the southern States to have a great part of their population as well as property in blacks. The regulation complained of, was one result of the spirit of accommodation which governed the convention; and without this indulgence no union could possibly have been formed. And, sir, considering some pecaliar advantages which we derive, it is entirely just possess certain staples, tobacco, rice, indigo, [and now, above all, cotton.] which must now be capital objects in treaties of commerce with foreign nations; and the advantages which they necessarily procure in these treaties, will be felt throughout all

the States." "It became necessary, therefore, to compromise, or the convention would have dissolved without effecting any thing. Would it have been wise and prudent in that body, in this critical situation, to have deserted their country ? No. Every man who hears me—every wise man in the United States would have condemned them. The convention were obliged to appoint a committee for accommodation. In this committee the arrangement was formed as it now stands, and their report was accept-

ed. It was a delicate point, and it was necessary that all parties should be indulged." So much for the testimony of a distinguished northern statesman, to the fact that the constitution was a deliberately concocted system of compromises -the work of "a committee for accommendation," specially appointed for the purpose, and in which committee the rights of the slaveholder were distinctly recognized and guarantied. And stronger still is his evidence, as the representative of a great navi-gating and commercial State, as to the value and importance of the equivalents given by the south for all the concessions made in convention, by the north connected with the subject of slavery.

Equally conclusive is the evidence of the eloquent and patriotic Figures Ames, whose fate it was, like Hamilton, to be cut off in the full bloom of his in-

NO. 11.

This provision was so obvious and indispensable have great advantages by it in respect of navigation. and it is the general interest of the States that wo should have them. But if we reject it, what security have we that we shall obtain them a second time, against the local interests and prejudices of the other States ?"

The fears of the eloquent Ames were groundless and the new constitution, with all its compromises and equivalents, was adopted by all the States.— Under the protection of that constitution, and of the great name and power of the Union, the navigating and commercial States (now become great manufacturing communities, also by the help of a free facturing communities, also by the market in the south,) have prospered in a manner, with a rapidity, and to an extent, unparalleled in the history of the human race. The New England States especially, notwithstanding the admitted, nay, boasted sterility of their soil, and the ungenial character of their climate, have, in view of the extent of their population, become the most prosperous and wealthy communities in the world. Whilst we of the South, as was foreseen by the sagacity of the farreaching men of that period, have witnessed our commerce and navigation transferred from our own harbors to enrich the commercial emporiums of the north-the disbursements of the national government yearly poured out in partial and reckless pro-fusion, to add to the advantages which they already possess in their overflowing capital and numerous and capacious harbors—and the profits of our agricultural toil and slave labor daily passing from ourselves to stimulate and reward the enterprise and industry of that section of the Union. Yet we have never for one moment repined at their prosperity, nor sought by any illegal or improper means to check their rapid and onward advancement. But is it not cause of just complaint on our part to find that the very power which they now enjoy-that power which results from those concessions made by us as an equivalent for full protection to our slave property-is now habitually perverted to the injury and

destruction of that interest which they then so solemnly covenanted to guaranty. It was not in human nature that our northern brethren of that generation, when the objects of this compromise were fresh before their eyes, should be forgetful of the abyss from which they had been resened by the great national compact of 1788, and should begin to cavil at the price they had agreed to give for the inappreciable benefits of the Union. Least of all was it to be expected that they would impede the execution of the clause, by which they had recognized the right of the slaveholder to seize his fugitive slave within their borders, and bound themselves to surrender him to the owner, when the violation of such solema compact on their part, would inflict on themselves a perpetual and incura ble evil. For it was to be expected that the enlightened and sagacious people of the north would see at a glance, that the violation of that compact would create, and continually recruit on their soil, a class of paupers like the Parias of Hindostan-of outcasts from society-of men who are neither slaves nor citizens-a wen on the body politic-an anomaly on their institutions, and a pestilent curse

to them and their posterity.
It cannot be doubted that prudential considerations like these, combined with others of a higher and nobler class, protected the people of the South, for nearly thirty years, in the enjoyment of the con-stitutional rights guarantied to them and their posterity by the clause under consideration. For it is historically known that the act of Congress, passed on the 12th of February, 1793, so far as it related to the recapture and removal of fugitive slaves, was not called for by any corprese wor prione sentiment at the period referred to, which is valuable not merely for its facts but for the high source from which they

"For many years the clause immediately under consideration had a self-sufficing efficacy, having all the incidents and advantages conceded to it of an extradition treaty. The common practice of the times was an honest and imposing commentary on the intention and object of the provision. A slave escaping into a nonslaveholding State could be pursued, and in general could be as easily apprehended there as in the State from which he had made his escape. It was not uncommon for judges to remand to a slave State, to be tried, a person of color, upon an issue involving his freedom; and State Courts and Judicial and Ministerial officers of nonslaveholding States were in the constant habit of using. as a matter of recognized obligation, their power and agency in bringing about the delivery of a fugitive slave to his pursuing master. The right of the owner to apprehend, where the slave could be identified as a fugitive, was not disputed, much less impeded by State laws or the violence of irresponsible mobs. The paramount authority of the constitution and its active energy were acknowledged by common consent. It executed its provisions by the active co-operation of State authority, in the fulfilment of what they then recognized as a constitutional duty. The duty to deliver up, seemed to be regarded as equal to the right of the owner to demand his escaping servant. The term "deliver up" had a meaning so pregnant and obvious, that it carried with it all the obligations by common consent, growing out of its use; as it imparted a conceded right, so it was regarded as containing a perfect obligation.— The dictate of good faith found in the nonslaveholding States has no disposition to evade or deny its obligations. The framers of the constitution were then the living and honest expounders of its meaning and active operation. The jealousy of political interest was not then strong enough for bostile and

unconstitutional legislation." It thus appears, that for many years after the idoption of the constitution, the guaranty of the right to recapture fugitive slaves was held sacred by the people of the North. And it is now painful to recur to the period, when under the influence of sectional jealousy and political fanaticism, those plighted engagements of public faith were ruthlessy cast aside, and those dormant elements of mischief roused into action, which now arrest the fears of every patriot heart, and even at that time caused our illustrious Jefferson to express the hope that he might not live to weep over their results. The period here alluded to, is that when the territory of Missouri asked for admission as an equal and sovereign member of this confederacy. The evil and pernicious passions to which that controversy gave rise; the elements of sectional strife and of unholy discord which it developed, have east, and still continue to east, their deepening shadows over the fate of this Union. The results of that stormy and exciting session of Congress are familiar to us all.— Missouri was admitted as a State, free from any condition that impaired her equality and sovereignty as a member of this confederacy. To that extent the constitution was saved from violence, and the Union preserved from the perils that threatened to engulf it. Yet from that day to the present, the feeling endangered in that sectional war of ambition against the South, has never slumbered. It may be traced in the laws passed by their State lagislatures-it may be seen in the judicial decisions of their courts, and it may be observed in all the results of their individual, social and political action. Then it was that the nonslaveholding States commenced a war of legislation against the owners of fugitive slaves, seeking to recapture them beyond the frontiers of the slaveholding States. A morbid. and in some cases it may be feared a feigned philanthropy, carried out, and kept in advance of the hostile enactments of the State legislatures. Fugitive slaves were harbored and protected; vexations, suits and prosecutions were instituted against the owner or his agent, res ment for want of bail; irresponsible mobs, composed of fanatics, ruffians and fugitive slaves, who had already found an asylum abroad, were permitted by the local authorities to rescue recaptured slaves in the lawful custody of their masters, and to imprison, beat, wound, and even put to death, eitizens of the United States, seeking to enforce by lawful proceedings, the rights guarantied to them by the constitution. But these irregular outbreaks of brutal violence

and ferocity were a part only of the machinery em-ployed by the nonslaveholders of the North against their brethren of the South. Abolition societies were formed for the avowed purpose amongst others, of protecting fugitive slaves against recapture by their owners. Nor was the activity of these societies confined by geographical limits. The fact is notorious and undeniable that their emissaries have penetrated into the very hearts of the slave olding penetrated into the very hearts of the slave olding States, and aided the escape of slaves whom they had seduced from the service of their owners.

It may well be believed, for it could not be otherwise, that the tenure of slave property is every day becoming more and more precarious by reason of these forays, and the impunity with which they are accomplished. Their frequency and success have in effect imposed a heavy tax on the frontier countries.

oppressive than an ordinary tax, as a ruinous inequality can make it. Equally conclusive is the evidence of the eloquent and patriotic Fisher Ames, whose fare it was, like Hamilton, to be cut off in the full bloom of his intellectual powers. Urging the acceptance of the new constitution in the convention of Massachusetts, he exclaims with the honest fervor of strong conviction:

"Shall we put every thing that we hold precious to the nonslaveholding Stafes will be invaded in sudden, and rapid incursions by those who have been robbed of their property by the nonstrians acts of the abolitionists, with the view to jts recapture

effect, imposed a heavy tax on the frontier counties of the commonwealth, which is just so much more

Virginia Free Press.

THURSDAY MORNING.

APRIL 5, 1819.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

Whig Candidate.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES J. FAULKNER,

OF RESIDENCE

Democratic Candidate.

FOR CONGRESS,

RICHARD PARKER,

OF CLIRKE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Whig Nominous.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

COL. EDMUND P. HUNTER.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

ROBERT B. SHERRARD.

OF HAMPSHIRE.

District-Berkeley, Hampshire and Morgan.

We are authorized to announce, that W. C.

VORTHINGTON, Esq., declines the nomination ten-

This course Mr. W. deemed proper, inasmuch as

13th instant, to nominate a candidate on the part of

the Whigs of the county, in the place of W. C.

Worthington, Esq., who declines the nomination

tendered to him by the Convention at its meeting.

White we comply with the above request, we

have our doubts, from the murmurings we have

heard, whether the people of the county will consent

to the Couvention system. The people, however,

We are requested to announce that John M.

JEWETT, Esq., will be recommended to the County

Convention, as a Candidate for a seat in the next

FAUQUIER.

We have already mentioned that the Whig can-

didates for this County are Wm. H. Hume and

Robert E. Scott. Esqs. The Democrats have nomi-

A discussion took place on the subject of the

Slavery Resolutions of the last Legislature, Mr.

Scott defending his own course and that of his as-

Mr. Jeremiah Morton and Mr. John S. Pendle-

ton also gave their views on the subject-Mr. M

denying the power of Congress on the subject out

and out. Mr. P. believed the weight of authority

was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, but he was

against it, and in every instance had so east his

the author of the Ordinance of 1787, the exact sub-

This shows that a Democrat may very patrioti-

cally believe in the power of Congress to prohibit

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

In this County both parties have out strong candi-

dates. The Democrats have nominated Capt.

William P. Stump and Robert M. Powell, 3d-and

Robert B. Sherrard, Esq., is the Whig Senatorial

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

Richmond, embracing delegates from all the Coun-

the disunion in the Whig ranks. The schism is

honey in the lips of the Locos, but we trust it will

THE LOUDOUN DISTRICT.

A discussion took place at Fauquier Court House

on the 26th ultimo. Jeremia. Morton and John S.

Pendleton, Esqs. the Congressional candidates, ad-

dressed the people-as did also, Robert E. Scott,

Esq., who is again a candidate for the House of

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Whig party of Frederick County, held a

which they nominated for the House of Delegates.

JOHN F. WALL, Esq., the old stager, and WM. L.

BERKELEY WHIG TICKET.

the Berkeley County Convention, that Col. EDMUND

P. HUNTER has accepted the nomination unani-

mously tendered him by that body. The Gazette

adds, "Our Whig Ticket is now complete for Con-

gress, Senate, and House of Delegates-Faulkner,

Sherrard, Colston, and Hunter, form a ticket which

for intellectual strength, and weight of character, is

unrivalled by any ticket of any party in this or any

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

The subject of the election of a Governor is be-

ginning to agitate the good people of Maryland .-

According to custom, the candidates are to be taken

from the Western Shore. We have seen the names

of William B. Clarke, Esq., of Washington Coun-

ty, David W. Naill, Esq., of Frederick, and Col.

GOVERNOR OF MINESOTA.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The National Intelligencer gives notice that all

buisness relating to the Pension and Indian Depart-

ments has been transferred to the Department of the

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

A Michigan correspondent of the Rochester Demo-

crat states that in the Michigan House of Repre-

sentatives on the 5th ult., Mr. Morton, a Demo-

cratic member, moved for the reading of the Whig

Platform. Thereupon the Hon, Mr. Coe com-

menced reading to the House the Constitution of the

that he should go on; that the document appeared

to be interesting, and he had never before heard it

discipline, however, shoked the reader down,

vorably for the office.

Joun J. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.

fore, be had of the latter department.

other State." We endorse those sentiments.

We see by the official report of the proceedings of

stance of the Wilmot Proviso itself.

Whig to entertain any suca belief!

Col. Joseph Frazier.

vet turn to wormwood.

CLARKE, Esq.

candidate.

nated Inman Horner and Samuel J. Tebbs, Esqs.

are the sovereigns, and must decide.

Legislature of Virginia.

dered him by the Convention of the 19th of March.

there were Independent Candidates before the people

of Jefferson, and harmony being desirable.

both withdrawing from the contest.

COL, EDWARD COLSTON,

WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

TALBOT S. DUKE.

JOHN F. WALL.

WM. L. CLARKE.

publican institutions similar to our own. But the evil and disgrace of a petty border warfare may not be the last or worst consequence of the conthe constitutional guaranties on the subject of stave-ry. This glorious Union itself, which for more half a century has held out the promise of liberty, peace and happiness to the white man, at least or an indefinite series of ages, in a territory capathe of sustaining in comost, the whole population of Europe, may be rent asunder by the feuds which are becoming daily more embittered on this exciting subject. The members of this coramittee, are not in any degree emulous of the character of alarmists. But they cannot forget that in one of the fables which the wisdom of antiquity has bequeathed to us, the cry of "the wolf," the wolf," was disregarded by the drowsy shepherd—once too often.

Nor does the note of alarm come first from them. It was sounded by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a northeru statesman, more than sixty years ago, when he told the people of New York, in convention, that the Union could not have been formed without the guaranties demanded by the South on the subject of slave property. It was sounded by Fisher Ames, a northern statesman, at the same period, when he made a similar statement to the people of Massachusetts in convention assembled. It was sounded by the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvahia, when it announced through one of its most venerable oracles of the law: That the South would not have consented to have become parties to the constitution, unless their property in slaves had been secured." It was sounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, when it announced to the North, through the lips of a northern judge :-"That the full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States, and was so vital to the preservation of their domestic interests and institutions, that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which, the Union could not have been formed."

Look well at these solemn warnings, and then look at the actual state of things in the sixtieth year of the constitution! It is simply and undeniably this: That the South is wholly without the benefit of that solemn constitutional guaranty which was se sacredly pledged to it at the formation of this Union. Our condition is precisely in effect, that which it was under the articles of the old confederation. No citizen of the South can pass the frontier of a nonsiaveholding State and there exercise his undoubted constitutional rights of seizing his fugitive slave, with a view to take him before a judicial officer, and there prove his right of ownership, without imminent danger of being prosecuted criminally as a kidnapper, or being sued in a civil action for false imprisonment—imprisoned himself for want of bail, and subjected in his defence to an expense exceeding the whole value of the property claimed, or finally of being mobbed or being put to death in a street fight by insane fanatics or brutal this day very few of the owners of fugitive slaves | that the same embittered feeling against the rights have the hardihood to pass the frontier of a non- of the slaveholder, with more or less of intensity, slaveholding State and exercise their undoubted, now marks, almost without exception, the legislation adjudicated constitutional right of seizing the fugi would be false to their duty-they would be false to co operation of State officers and State legislation, their country, if they did not give utterance to their deliberate conviction, that the continuance of this state of things cannot be, and ought not to be much

longer endured by the South-be the consequences what they may. In such a diseased state of opinion as prevails in the nonslaveholding States, on the subject of southern slavery, it may well be imagined what the character of their local legislation must be. Yet it is deemed by the committee their duly to present before the country the actual state of that legislation, that the people of this Commonwealth and of the entire South may see how rapid and complete has been its transition from a fraternal interest in our welfare, to a rank and embittered hostility to our institutions. The legislation to be found upon this subject, on the statute books of the nonslaveholding stave owner to conditions utterly mecompatible with

the recovery of his slaves. These laws, in the general provide, 1st. That the fact, whether the person claimed be a slave or not, shall be tried by a jury as in other

2d. That he shall be defended at the public cost. 3d. If the finding of the jury shall be in favor of the slave, that he shall be set at liberty, and shall never thereafter be molested on the same claim. 4th. That the claimant of the slave shall not be entitled to any process for the recovery of him until he shall give bond with securities, resident and freeholders of the State, in a heavy penalty, and with conditions to pay all costs legally chargeable against | she fled. him; to pay to the slave so much per week whilst the proceedings are pending; to pay not only costs, but the expenses of the slave, if the jury should find in his favor, and also to pay a heavy sum to the slave, and all damages which he may sustain in consequence of the proceeding.

5th. No judicial officer of the State shall issue

any process, except under said acts, and of course shall not execute the act of Congress, upon that subject, under pain of being held guilty of a mis-

It has already been well observed in regard to this class of laws, "that they aim an insidious blow et the institution of slavery, through the forms of honest legislation. That they are palpable frauds upon the South, calculated to excite at once her inintelligence to suppose, that she can see in it any purpose to do her justice. On the contrary, it is manifestly, plainly, and beyond all question, a contrivance to defeat justice; to get around the plain provisions of the constitution; to defeat by indirection, the rights of southern men, and to give liberty to the Southern slave under the specious and deceitful pretence of extending the right of trial by

But in the maddening progress which abolitionism has made in the Northern States, this class of laws has fallen far benind the spirit of the times, and has yielded to a new broad of statutes, marked by deeper venom and a more determined hostility. And in this class are embraced, Second. The laws of those States which affect no

concealment of their hatred to southern institutions, nor of their utter and open contempt and defiance of the obligations of the federal compact.

Of this class, which is now indeed the prevailing legislation of almost the whole nonslaveholding States, an act passed by the General Asssembly of the State of Vermont, on the 1st day of November, 1843, may be eded as a fair illustration. It is in

"AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY. "It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows :

"Sec. 1. No court of record in this State, nor any judge thereof, no justice of the peace nor other magistrate, acting under the authority of this State, shall hereafter take cognizance of, or grant any cortificate, warrant or other process, in any case arisis under section three of an act of Congress, passed February twelfth, seeenteen hundred and ninetythree, cutitled "an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," to any person claiming any other person as a fugitive slave in this State.

"Snc. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff, constable, jailor, or other officer or citizen of this State shall, hereafter, seize, arrest, or detain, or aid in the seizure, arrest, or detention, or imprisonment in any jail or other building belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city, or person therein, of any person for the reason that he is or may be claimed

"Sec. 3. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff. constable, or other officer or citizen of this State, shall transport, or remove, or aid of assist in the transportation or removal of any fugitive slave, or any person claimed as such, from any place in this State

to any other place within or without the same. "Sec. 4. If any such judge, justice of the peace magistrate, officer or citizen, shall offend against the two preceding sections, such gudge, justice of the peace, ungistrate, officer or citizen, shall be subject to the penedices provided in section five of this act. "Sec. 5. Ley judge of any court of record in this

State, any justice of the peace or other magistrate, any sheriff, deputy sheriff high bailiff, constable, or jailor, or any citizen of this State, who shall offend against the provisions of this act, by acting directly or indirectly under the provisions of section three of the act of Congress aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to the use of the State, to be recovered upon information or indictment, or be imprisoned in the State prison not exceeding five years."

Laws of similar character and in almost the same language are to be found on the statute books of usetts and Rhoce Island. But the State of Pennsylvania has gone a bow

shot beyond all the rest in this new legislative war against the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. An act was passed by the legislature of that State on the 3d of March, 1847, entitled "an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, pro-hibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exer-cised by judges, justices of the peace," &c.

The first section makes it highly penal to kidnap

any free negre or mulatus.

The second section makes it only a little less penal, knowingly to sell, transfer or assign any free negro-or inclatto, for the purpose of fraudulently removing, exportisg or carrying such free negro or mulatto out of the istale, with design of making him or her a slave or resvant for life.

whom all the remaining sections of the act are in

The third section is in accordance with the legis-lation of Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and forbids all of her judicial officers to execute the act of Congress of the 12th of February, 1793.

The fourth section is as follows: Sec. 4. That if any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto as fugitive from servitude or lator, shall, under any presence of authority whatsocarry away to any place, or attempt to seize and earry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so 2s to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulato within this Commonwealth either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any court of quarter sessions of this Common wealth, shall be sentenced by such court to pay 2 fine of not less than one hundred dollars, por more than one thousand dollars, with costs of prosecution; and further, to be confined in the county jail for any period; at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three months." It is impossible to wink so hard as not to see

through the transparent veil which covers this penal section. The pretended object of the section is to preserve the public peace; its real object is to make highly penal the exercise by the southern slaveholder the limits of Pennsylvania, of his undoubted and adjudicated constitutional rights. It points out to the fanatic and abolitionist an easy mode of defeating, by the use of a little wholesome violence, any attempt by a slave owner to reclaim his ingitive slave. The owner of the slave, under the authority of the constitution and the act of Congress, attempts to seize him or in fact has seized him in order to take him before a judge of one of the federal courts. In the actual state of public opinion in Pennsylvania, such an attempt cannot be made without producing an assemblage of abolitionists, fugitive slaves and others actuated by hostile feelings. Under such circumstances, nothing is easier than to produce a tumultuous and riotous movement. A breach of the peace ensues. The slave is rescued and conveyed to a place of safety, while the owner is arrested on the charge of having attempted to seize his slave, or of having actually seized him, "in a violent, riotous and tamultuous manner." The prosecution may possibly result in the acquittal of the slave owner

but in the meantime his slave has escaped, and the true object of the fourth section is attained. fifth section gives to the judges of that State the authority to award legal process to take the siave from the possession and custody of his master, whilst it denies to the same judges all authority to interpose on behalf of the owner in the recovery of his

The sixth section forbids, under heavy penalties, the use of the public jails of the State to preserve the property of the master from the violence of irresponsible mobs, whilst it opens these same jails as a secure refuge to the slave from the demand of the

But this disgusting and revolting exhibition of master faithless and unconstitutional legislation must now be brought to a close. It may be sufficient to remark, of every nonslaveholding State of the Union. So far, therefore, as our rights depend up

This committee was directed to enquire how far the existing legislation, under the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, fulfils the intent and object of that instrument, in affording an adequate remedy for the recapture of slaves absconding from this State to the nonslaveholding States of this confederacy.

The only provisions so far made by Congress to earry into effect this guaranty of the constitution, are to be found in the 3d and 4th sections of an act passed on the 12th of February, 1793. These sections are in the following language: "SECT. 3. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the terri-

tories on the Northwest or South of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom es, icomogracio may te due his agent or attorany magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof, to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit ta-ken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or territory from

which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof, to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or "Szer, 4. That any person who shall knowingly ard willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fu-

gitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars." It has already been remarked that this law did not

result from any complaint upon the part of the South; that at the period of its passage, the constitution itself found a self-sufficing efficacy in the good faith, the integrity and the patriotism of the northern people; and that its existence upon the dignation and her contempt. It is an insult to her | statute book is to be ascribed solely to its incidental connexion with a kingred provision in the constitution, on which remedial legislation was at that time deemed necessary. Passed under such eircumstances, it could scarcely be presumed to possess the requisite energy to reach the intensity and extent of that evil which now threatens such disastrous consequences to the Union. Besides, the founders of our government, many of whom were members of the second Congress, knowing how essential good faith was to the stability of their mighty structure, and believing that every consideration of self-interest, of sound policy and of constitutional obligation, would urge the northern States to a faithful execution of this clause in the compact, committed the most of its high functions to State officers and to State agents. It is superfluous to say, after the details which have been presented in this report, how groundless has proved the confidence that was reposed in the patriotism and good faith of the nonslaveholding States, and how worthless and inadequate has the remedy provided by the law of Congress proved. In the mild but expressive language of the Chief Justice of the United States, "the act of Congress of 1793 scarcely deserves the name of

a remedy. It is true that act does enable the owner of a slave, under certain circumstances, to apply to a district or circuit judge of the United States; but when it is recollected that in many of the States there is but one district judge, and that there are but nine States which have judges of the Supreme Court residing in them; and when we farther examine the other provisions of the law, we shall see, since the withdrawal of State support, in the language of Chief Justice Taney, "how ineffectual and

delusive is the remedy provided by Congress. This law does not authorize the judge to issue a warrant to arrest the fugitive; it does not authorize a demand by the slave owner upon the services of the marshal or, any other ministerial officer of the federal government. Before the law can operate at all, the master, always, of necessity, a stranger, must go into a free State, seize his slave without form or process of law, and unaccompanied by a single civil officer must carry that slave, in the face of a fanatical and infuriated population, perhaps from the centre or extremities of the State, a distance of two or three hundred miles, to the place where the judge may happen to reside, before he can have any legal or judicial action in his case; insuperable barriers incident to such an undertaking, and had succeeded in bringing his slave before the judge, and had obtained the certificate which the law prescribes, there is no provision in that law by which the judgment can be enforced, or the power of the national government be invoked, through its marshals and officers, to sustain the rights of

property thus adjudicated in his favor. Fortunately we are not without the highest judicial exposition of the extent and character of our rights, and of the solemn duties and obligations

which devolve upon Congress at the present mo-The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg rs. the State of Pennsylvania, thus

defines the rights of the slave owner under that article of the constitution. "The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way qualify, regulate, control or restrain. The slave is not to be discharged from service or labor in consequence of any State law or

egulation. The question can never be, how much the slave is discharged from, but, whether he is discharged from any, by the natural or necessary operation of State laws or State regulations. The question is not one of quantity or degree, but of withholding or controlling the incidents of a positive "If this be so, then all the incidents to the right at-

"If this be so, then all the incidents to the right attach also; the owner must therefore have the right to seize and repossess the slave which the local laws of his own State confer upon him as property.

"Upon this ground we have not the slightest hesitation in holding that, under and in virtue of the constitution, the numer of a slave is clothed with entire authority, in every State of the United to seize

and recapture his slave, whenever he can do it, with-out any breach of the peace, or any illegal violence. In this sense and to this extent this clause of the constitution may properly be sald to execute itself; and to require no aid from legislation, State or Na-

But the clause of the constitution does not stop here; nor indeed, consistently with its professed ob-jects, could it do so. Many cases must arise in which if the remedy of the owner were confined to the mere right of seizure and recaption, he would be utterly without any adequate redress. He may not be able to tay his hands upon the slave. He may not be able to enforce his rights against persons who either secrete or conceal, or withhold the slave .-He may be restricted by local legislation as to the modes of proof of his ownership, as to the courts in which he shall sue, and as to the actions which he may bring or the process he may use to compel the delivery of the slave. Nay, the local legislation may be utterly inadequate to furnish the appropriate redress, by authorizing no process in rem, or no specific mode of repossessing the slave, leaving the owner at best, not that right which the constitution designed to secure,-a specific delivery and reposssion of the slave, but a mere remedy in damages and that perhaps against persons utterly insolvent or worthless. The State legislation may be entirely silent on the whole subject, and its ordinary remedial process framed with different views and objects; and this may be innocently as well as designedly lone, since every State is perfectly competent and has the exclusive right to prescribe the remedies in its own judicial tribunals, to limit the time as well as the mode of redress, and to deny jurisdiction over cases, which its own policy and its own institutions

either promibit or discountenance. "If, therefore the clause of the constitution had topped at the mere recognition of the right, without providing or contemplating any means by which might be established and enforced, in eases where it did not execute itself, it is plain that it would have been, in a great variety of cases, a delusive and

empty annunciation. "And this leads us to the consideration of the other part of the clause, which implies at once a guaranty and duty. It says: "But he, (the slave,) shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service is due." By whom to be delivered up? In what mode to be delivered up?-How, if a refusal takes place, is the right of delivery to be enforced? Upon what proofs? When and under what circumstances shall the possession of the owner, after it is obtained, be conclusive of his right, so as to preclude any further enquiry and examination into it by local tribunals or otherwise. while the slave is in possession of the owner, or in transitu to the State from which he fled?

"These and many other questions will readily oc cur upon the slightest attention to the clause, and it is obvious that they can receive but one satisfactory answer. They require the AID OF LEGISLATION to pro tect the right to enforce the delivery, and to secure the subsequent possession of the slave."

Such is the clear and explicit annunciation by that court of the rights of the slave owner. No less clear and explicit is its opinion as to the powers

and duties of Congress,
"If indeed the constitution guaranties the right, and if it requires the delivery upon the claim of the owner (as cannot well be doubted,) the natural inference certainly is, that the national government is clothed with the appropriate authority and functions to enforce it. The fundamental principle applicable to all cases of this sort, would seem to be, that where the end is required, the means are given; and where the duty is enjoined, the ability to perform it is contemplated to exist on the part of the functionaries to whom it is entrusted. The clause is found in the national constitution and not in that of any State. It does not point out any functionaries, or any State action to carry its provisions into effect. On the contrary, the natural and necessary conclusion is, that the national government is bound, through its own proper departments. legislative, judicial and executive, to carry into far all the rights and duties imposed by the constitution. Having shown the defects existing in the present legislation of Congress, and the duty which pertains to that body to provide an effectual remedy for the security of the rights of the slave owners of the South, this committee has been farther required "to suggest such relief as the urgency of the case requires, and also the mode in which the rights of the citizens of this State and of the other slaveholding States of the Union shall be brought to the attention of the Congress of the United States," It is the opinion of this committee, that it will be

difficult for human wisdom to devise an act or system of legislation by Congress, by which the adoption of the rederal constitution. Two generations of men have been born, and the second has well nigh passed away, since the rights in question were bought and paid for. Our northern brethren of this generation, for the most part, have forgotten, or never knew, that their ancestors received, and that they are now enjoying, a full equivalent for conceding to us the rights in question. Not one in a thousand has ever fead, or will ever read the evidence contained in this paper, of the contract made w their fathers. Or, if they be ever so well versed the history of the compromises of 1788, it is to be feared they will still seek to embarrass the reapture of the slaves taking refuge within their borders, because of their misguided and perverted sentiments of philanthropy and public policy. Against such a current of popular feeling and

orejudice as now prevails on this subject in the nonslaveholding States, it will therefore be difficult to egislate, so as to accomplish the full and perfect enorcement of our rights, at all times and under all ircumstances. Still much of the evil that now threatens to disturb the relations between the two great divisions of this confederacy, and to endanger the future peace and tranquility of this nation, may be repressed by wise, energetic and judicious legislation upon the part of Congress. We at least shall have discharged our duty to our country by pointing out in an honest spirit to that tribunal aving cognizance of the subject, those remedies which may control and restrain the evil within the imits of a patient endurance. Upon Congress, if it shall refuse to adopt the suggestion herein set forth, or wiser or better remedies than those suggested, be the painful responsibility of the conse pences that must inevitably follow.

This committee would therefore recommend, that an earnest effort be made through the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States, to procure such amendments to the law of the 12th of February 1793, as shall confer: 1st. Upon every commissioner, clerk and marshal of the federal courts, and every postmaster and col- Delegates. lector of the customs of the United States, the authority now granted to the judges of the circuit and disrict courts of the United States, to give to the claimant of a fugitive slave the certificate authorized by said act, and to make the duties herein prescribed

2d. To authorize, upon proper affidavit, the claimant, when deemed necessary by him, to apply to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and to every commissioner and clerk of the federal courts, and to every post-naster and collector of the customs of the United States, for a warrant directed to the marshal of the United States, for the seizure and arrest of his fugitive slave, and after certificate given, to require said marshal to aid in the removal of said slave beyond the limits of the state into which he has escaped.

3d. To authorize and require the marshal to employ as many assistants as he may find necessary to carry the judgment and process of the court into effect-the services of such assistants to be paid from the public treasury of the United States.

4th. To authorize all the officers clothed with judicial powers under such law, when distant from the residence of the regular marshals of the United States, to appoint one who shall, for all the purposes of carrying into effect the process of the court in such case, be invested with the power and authority conferred on the marshals of the United States. 5th. To increase the penalty now prescribed by law for obstructing and hindering a claimant in

seizing and arresting his slave, and to enlarge the provision so as to embrace all persons assisting him; to increase the penally for harbouring and concealing fugtive slaves, with a provision giving one half of the penalty to the informer. 6th. To declare all assemblies for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the process authorized by this act, unlawful assemblies, the parties concerned to be guilty of misdemeanors-all breaches of the

peace resulting from such assemblies, to be also misdemeanors-and all maybems and deaths resulting from such unlawful gatherings to be feloniesand that all such offences be cognizable and punishable by the courts of the United States. The committee accordingly conclude this report by recommending the adoption of the following

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the senators and representatives of this State in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their earnest and persevering efforts, to have the act passed on the 12th of February 1793, so amended more effectually to secure to the slave owners in the south, the rights guarantied to them by the 3d clause, 2d section and 4th article of the constitution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the governor of this common-

wealth be, and he is hereby requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in the con-gress of the United States, and also to the governors of the several states of the Union, a copy of this report and resolutions.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD .- The Nashville Whig speaks with gratification of the passage of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad bill, and thinks the fine outlet which will be afforded thereby, to the products of East Tennessee, will render it one of the wealthiest sections of the Union.

HEAVY Loss .- The destruction of Morehead & Painter's large cotton factory, a few days since, at he wanted to know what it was about. He had no Alleghany city, occasioned a loss of \$100,000, most of it covered by insurance,

GEN. TAYLOR AND FREE SOIL.

The free soilers at the North are finding fault with Gen. Taylor for expressing a desire, on the last night of the session of Congress, that some measure should be adopted before the adjournment to give a civil government of some kind to California and New Mexico. Their complaint has called forth a letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, which explains the course of Gen. Taylor on the subject, as

"On the morning of the 3d of March, (the last day of the late session of Congress.) Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clayton, the present Secretary of State, and Mr. Ewing, now Secretary of the Interior, severally called my attention to the necessity of having some form of civil government for California established before Congress should adjourn. Neither of those gentlemen indicated any plan whatever, or expressed any opinion on the question of the extension of slavery within the territory. What Gen. Taylor did say on the subject was, that he desired to substitute the rule of law and order for the Powie knife and revolvers."

ALEXANDRIA.

We refer our Valley friends to the advertisement of Messrs. Berkeley & Harper, of Alexandria .-These gentlemen have a fine establishment, as we can testify to. Mr. Harper is favorably known to many of our citizens as well worthy of their confidence. The difference of cost in transportation too, on the canal compared with the railroad charges, gives Alexandria decided advantages.

THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

Our gallant Volunteers will see, by the notice of the Adjutant General, in another column, that the Legislature has given another evidence of its appreciation of their services. It has provided for their payment from the date of their enrolment to the time of being mustered into the service of the United States.

We are also requested, by Capt. Joseph F. Abell, We had often assured some of the Volunteers that to say, that he is not a candidate for the House of such provision would be made, and we are glad Delegates-an agreement to that effect having been entered into between him and Mr. Worthingtonnow to be able to show that we were not mistaken in the sense of justice of our law-makers. We are requested to ask the members of the

HARPERS-FERRY & HILLSBOROUGH Convention which met in Charlestown, on the 19th ROAD. f March, to meet in Charlestown, on Friday, the

We have heretofore called attention to the act of the last Legislature, passed at the instance of Mr. White of Londoun, appropriating \$6,000 to the stock of this Road. We hope no time will be lost in the effort to raise the amount necessary to secure the State subscription. We are exceedingly anxious to secure a pleasant communication with our good neighbors of Loudoun, to whom the Harpers-Ferry market is every day becoming an object of

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL ROAD. The people of Cincinnati, by a very decided majority, have determined that the City should subscribe one million of dollars towards constructing

The citizens of St. Louis have also resolved to subscribe half a million of dollars. So the Read will be commenced without delay. Virginia will doubtless take measures at the next Legislature, to provide for a connection at no distant day

CONVENTION IN OHIO.

A joint resolution has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature, to provide for the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution. The people will pass upon it at the next election. The Cincinnati Gazette favors the election by the people of all Civil, Judicial and Financial officers.

.... CITEMENT INCREASING. the people as, (morally speaking,) up in a regard to the bill for paying rebellion losses. Numerous meetings still continue to be held in various parts of Upper Canada. In Bellville, the notorious Slavery in the territories, but it is rank treason in a Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, but for his speedy departure, would have been ridden on a rail. The Toronto papers are warmly engaged in discussing the question of annexation to the United States. At a grand concert of the Philharmonic Society, held at Donnegana's Hotel, at which about 800 persons were present, his excellency, the Governor General, the Whig candidates are Capt. David Pugh and was treated with marked signs of disrespect. The

ferment is far from subsiding. MR. FAULKNER'S REPORT.

We give place this week to the very able report of he Select Committee, of which Mr. Faulkner was Another Whig Convention is to be held to-day in chairman, appointed under a resolution of the House of Delegates, to inquire into the existing leties of the District. It appears that the Anti Botts gislation of Congress upon the subject of Fugitive men do not intend to take part in it. Mr. Botts will accordingly get the nomination, and we understand It is one of the ablest reports that has eminated on his friends are sanguine of success, notwithstanding

that subject in the South, and will be read with deep

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The steamboat Virginia, while on her way to Steubenville, last Friday, about twelve miles above Wheeling, burst her boiler. Eight or ten persons were instantly killed, and seventeen more wounded. Nearly all on board suffered more or less injury. It was a most fearful explosion. The boat is a perfect

FATHER MATHEW COMING.

It is now pretty well ascertained that Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance in Ireland, is to meeting at the Court House on Monday last, at arrive in the United States during the present month Great preparations for his reception are already in progress in New York and Cincinnati. We look forward to his sojourn in this country as among the The Democratic party also met, and nominated most striking incidents of the age. People of all ALGERNON R. WOOD and RICHARD M. SYDNOR, Esqs. ages and conditions, and of all creeds, will vie with each other in doing homage to the Great Reformer of the Age.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

On the evening of the 21th ult., during the performance at the American Theatre, in Cincinnati, a colored man fell from the gallery to the pit, whilst intoxicated. He was carried out insensible, and to the surprise of every one, walked off. He had not gone far, however, before he fell dead from internal injury received.

"MORE RUIN!"

The new Postmaster General has reduced the postage upon newspapers, dropped into the post office to their last resting place on Monday by a large conby individuals, to one cent to any part of the same State, and half cent additional for distances over 100 miles out of the State; the postage to be prepaid as formerly, except when sent from the office of

FIRE.

William Cost Johnson, of Frederick, presented fa-On the night of the 27th ult., the dwelling house, a very valuable one, together with the barn, stabling, &c., on the farm of Sam. Stoutsenberger, deceased, It is now said that Ex-Governor Pennington of near Hoysville, Loudoun county, were totally de-New Jersey has declined the appointment of Gostroyed by fire. Some furniture, belonging to the vernor of Minesota. If we had the ear of the Prewidow, and many other articles of value, were also sident, we would nominate that sterling Whig,

The Alexandria Gazette says that no information has yet been received going to identify the body of the man found murdered on the banks of the canal near Georgetown, in the early part of last month. It is strange that no "missing man" has been noticed any where of late. All the circum-Interior. Copies of the Pension Laws can therestances connected with this case have made it a mysterious one.

We are pleased to learn that Joseph S. Duck-WELL, Esq., has been hominated by the Whigs of Morgan as a candidate for the House of Delegates. The Whigs could not have made a better selection. Mr. Duckwell is a ripe scholar and eminently deserving of success-his election is certain. Mr. D. is a native of this county.

United States. An attempt was made to stop the reading, but "one of the Locos got up and insisted The Albany Evening Journal says; "Gov. Fish has received a letter from Washington, giving him the agreeable information that President Taylor will attend our next State Fair at Syracuse." read. He had sought for it in vain in his town, and Then were 296 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending 17th ult; of which 88 reported by doubt it would be new to the most of them." Party. cholera, and 101 by Asiatic cholera.

IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

Without undertaking to argue whether the Improvement Bills are "judicioes" or "proper"-whether Virginia has heretofore acted upon a narrow and contracted principle, or not,—this much we will say, that whatever "tankruptcy" or "ruin" this "reckless system" may bring upon the State, the Locofoco party are responsible. With their majority of upwards of thirty, in the Legislature, they certainly had it in their power to prevent the fearful and much apprehended repudiation. On their shoulders rest the responsibility.

Capt. J. Sype, of Page county, Va., brought lown the Shenandoah river, a few days since, to Harpers-Ferry, in one fleet, twelve gondolas, with 1200 barrels of flour on board of each, all in good order, where it was shipped on board of canal boats for Georgetown, D.C.

If It will be seen by the proceedings of the Lo cofoco County Convention, that, "under existing circumstances," they "deem it inexpedient to present candidates for a seat in the next Legislature of Virginia, at the ensuing election."

OFFICE HOLDERS .- The National Whig publishes a list of the politics of the subordinates in the departments at Washington, which stands thus:-Whigs 59, Democrats 286.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, -The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of April, we learn from the official report of the Register, in Tuesday's National Whig, was \$7,022,839 31. In St. Louis, on the 15th ult., a man named

Louis Barthelemy was detected in the act of firing a keg of powder, with which he was attempting to blow up a house in the city suburbs. The Rockville (Md.) Journal says that the Wheat fields present a very fine appearance in the

county of Montgomery. Mr. Clay arrived at Louisville from New Orleans, in the steamer Peytona, on the 23th ult-His health was good.

The N. Orleans papers announce the death ton did not sail from San Francisco for the United of Dr. John Harrison, Protessor of Physiology in the University of Louisiana.

ANTI-CONVENTION.

Messas. Epirons: I concur with the writers in your last paper, in condemning the Convention system, especially in a County with so decided a Whig majority as this has. If the authority of a body, constituted as Conventions usually are-(of the friends of particular aspirants)-is to have undisputed weight, what is the use of an election at all ! If there is to be no right to dispute the dictum of a Convention, what privilege is left to the citizen? Is he in the condition of a freeman, when obliged to abide the previous judgment of a few active partizans !-I humbly think not. And although I have no particular objection to the Whig nominees, if one or more Independents take the field, I shall certainly exercise the right of a free thinker, and decide for myself.

A PLAIN MAN.

MESSES. EDITORS: Permit me to call public attention to the school kept by Miss Helm in this place. It is an institution combining as many advantages as any other that has ever been established here—the lady by whom it is conducted, being in every way qualified to give to those entrusted to her benefit, not only of what is commonly called a finished education, but also of what is o much importance, but too often entirely overlooked. a high moral training fitting them to fill in after years, the same exalted position in society that the women of our own day occupy.

It is to be hoped that such an Instructress will continue to receive at the hands of our citizens, a due appreciation of her capacity and worth. A PATRON.

MESSES EDITORS: You will please announce LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, Esq., as a candidate for the next House of Delegates.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, a Convention of Delegates from the several Precincts of the County, Brung, -- Canet-House in Charlestown, on presenting Democratic candidates to represent Jefferson county in the next Legislature of Virginia. On metion, Dr. WM. H. D. HALL was chosen President, and John J. GRANTHAM, Se-

After a free interchange of opinion between the Delegates present, the following resolution was adopted, believed to be in accordance with the wishes of the party, generally, throughout

the county: Resolved, That this Convention, under existing circumstances, deem it inexpedient to present candidates from our own political party, for a seat in the next Legislature of Virginia, at the ensuing Spring election-believing that Domestic Reform is now the great desideratum to be sought for by the people of Virginia. Resolved. That the Spirit of Jefferson and Free Press be requested to copy.

W. H. D. HALL, Pres't. JOHN J. GRANTHAM, Sec'y

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. ST. Louis, March 29. More about Col. Fremont and his party. We have intelligence here from Santa Fe to

the 25th of February. Col. Fremont had arrived there, on his way to California, having taken Cook's route. He lost eleven men on the way over the mountains, but the names of only three are given, viz: Wise, of St. Louis, and Messrs. King and Preuss, of Washington city, D. C.

Col. Fremont did not reach the top of the mountains from which Col. Benton's last accounts left him. He was compelled to retire to the vallies, where the snow fell to the depth of forty feet, literally burying all his outfit and killing all his mules. He left the valley and made his way through the hills, when he sent out a party to obtain relief and return at stated periods. This party not returning as expected, Col. Fremont proceeded after and

overtook them. In six days they reached Toas, and finally the survivors were relieved. Col. Fremont was there furnished by the Quartermaster and Commissary with an ontfit to proceed on his journey. Lieut. Beall was last heard of in Soroco, and was progressing on his way without difficulty.-He expected to reach California in about thirty

days from the time he was last seen. MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

Mrs. Sarah Morris, an estimable widow lady residing in this town, was so severely burned on Thursday last, by falling in the fire, that she died on Sunday. She was subject, we understand, to spasms, but seemed to be in unusual good health, when the fatal accident occured. Her remains were attended course of relatives and friends .- Winchester Vir'n.

ANOTHER FIRE.

The stable of Dr. W. J. Stephenson, about five miles north of Winchester, was consumed on Saturday night last by fire. The Doctor's riding horse being in the stable at the time was burnt to-death. It took fire from the carelessness of a servant boy .--APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

OF VIRGINIA. Edward J. Read, of Cherryville, Haywood counv. Tenn., and James B. Wilson, of Georgetown,

D. C., to be Commissioners to take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c. One in the State of Tennessee, the other in the District of Columbia. SWORD FOR PRESIDENT TAYLOR .- The Ames Company at Chicopee, Mass., have ust completed a magnifiaent sword, by order of the Virginia Legislature, for Gen. Taylor.

It is the richest and most elaborately finished production of the kind yet brought out by that eminent company, and is a fit present to the General, whose prudence and abilities won for himself such high renown in the first campaign of the Mexican war. The bilt of the sword is of solid gold, richly chased; the scabbard is of silver, thickly plated with gold, and adorned with heavy gold mountings. The whole contains 300 pennyweights of gold. The value of the sword is \$1000,-The scabbard has the following engraved inscription :- "Presented by Virginia to her distinguished son, Major General Zachary Taylor, for his gallant and good conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de al Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista."

FORTY DAYS LATER FROM THE COLD

The New York Herald of April 2, contains advies from San Francisco to the 7th Feb. brought by

Edward A. Suwerkrop, Esq., Mr. S. had visited the mines with Governor Mason and Capt. Folsom, and had been over about three leagues of the diggins. He confirms all that those officers have written relative to the gold region. He met in his journey through Mexico about 1,000 Americans, Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, &c., &c., on their way to the coast, bound to California. The Mexican banditti levied black mail on all but the armed parties of Americans. With them they had seen the "elephant."

The mail stemaship California passed Mr. S.

about two hours sail from Mazatlan, on the night of the 15th of February. She was bound to Sas Free The price of gold had risen, in consequence of the large arrivals of specie from San Blas, Valparaiso, &c., and which has been placed in the hands of the merchants at San Francisco for investment. The whole of Lower California was deserted by the men, who had gene north to the placer. When Mr. Suwerkrop touched at Cape San Jose he found

scarcely any males there.

The latest letter states that, after a winter of the greatest severity, fine weather had set in, the spow or were on the eve of starting, for the mines, to 1ecommence operations, and that the sales of goods had, n consequence, begun to increase.

About seven hundred persons had arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and about four hundred from the Sandwich Islands. There were about seven

thousand in California, ready to commence opera-tions in the mines the moment the weather would The price of provisions had become more moderate. On the 30th of January, flour it, parcels was selling at \$10 per barrel; by the single barrel at \$16. Pork was dull at \$30 per barrel. Salt beef could scarcely be sold. No one would give \$11 per barrel

A large amount of goods was daily expected-four cargoes from China; two cargoes of English goods from Sydney, New South Wales; seventeen vessels from Valperaiso and the West coast of Mexico; and several vessels from Tahlti.

There had been no arrivals from the United States. The sloop of war St. Mary was the only national vessel at San Francisco.

It appears that, notwithstanding the many reports

The largest lump that Mr. S. has seen weighed in gold on board. fourteen ounces. He knew of a piece that weighed with the dirt about sixty ounces, which had been sold for thirty ounces, it containing about that much

Affairs in California were, taking everything inte None of the Oregon gold had been seen in California. There were still reports that gold had been discovered in that territory.

The gold that was in the hands of the merchants

at San Francisco, was held for the purpose of making remittances by the steamship California, or to take advantage of the market. There were many persons waiting for the California, to take passage The British ship of war Calypso, was at Mazatin her to Panama. lan, to leave soon for England. She would take away over \$2,000,000 in specie. Of this there were over 5,000 ounces of California gold, and of this 1,000 ounces belonged to Mr. Snwerkrop. The reason he put it on board the C. was, that he could not find a conveyance for it direct to the United States.

this country in larger quantities, should take this fact into consideration. While Mr. S. was at Mazatlan, California gold was sold at \$15 per ounce, and the proceeds put on board any vessel free of charge. The Herald, in concluding the summary of news brought by Mr. S., of which the above embraces the

These who think it strange that the gold does not

most interesting items, says-After going into a careful calculation with Mr. S., we were assured that about \$1,000 000 in gold had been obtained from the mines. Of this, \$1. 300,000 had passed through the Custom House at San Francisco valued at \$10 to \$13 ounce. \$700,-000 had gone off in dribblets, in trunks, botes and on the persons of its owners, to Oregon, Valparaiso, Sydney, N. S. W., Sandwich Islands, the United States, England, &c. &c., to save freight.
Several lots, of \$10,000 each, had gone off in this way. \$1,000,000 was in the hands of the merchants of San Francisco; about \$1,000,000 was seattered over California, in large and small parcels, in the possession of parties, miners, &c., that had not been sent down to San Francisco. This, Mr. assared us, was a very moderate calcunot to deceive the public.

Baltimore Market.

OFFICE OF THE "CLIPPER" BALTIMORS, April 3, 1849. 1 CATTLE.—Prices ranged from \$2 to \$1 per 100 lbs, on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$7 75 net, and averaging \$3 f0 gross, showing a slight decline. FLOUR .- The flour market to-day has been somewhat more active, but prices remain anchanged. Sales this morning of 500 bbls. Howard street brands at \$1 50, and subsequently some 800 bbla. more at \$4 43; more than which buyers were unwilling to give. Nothing done in City Mills .-There are sellers at \$1 621. Rye flour nominal at \$3 121 and Corn meal \$2 311a\$2 371 per bbl. GRAIN.-We quote good to prime red wheat at 95 cents a \$1. White \$1 a \$1 07. Sales of white corn at 43 a 44 cents, and vellow at 48 a 50. Oats 20 a 25 cents, and Rye 56 a 54. Cloverseed \$3 50

LOST VOICE, &c , RESTORED!

New Bedford, Aug. 10, 1848. Mr. S. W. Fowle: - Having seen many certifi-cates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opcortunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's Lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used is 1 purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her roice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully re-established.

Yours truly. HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the Dr. L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown;

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester; Dr. JOS. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry.

Local Notices. RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The Religious Services, in the Court-house, of the P. E. Church will be omitted on Sunday next. On the Sunday following. (Easter day.) April Sth., the Services will be held, Providence permitting, in the Methodist Church, and the Communion adminis-

March 29.

CHURCH NOTICE. Pew rents in the Presbyterian Church, will become due on the 1st of April. Payment can be made to either of the undersigned. R. HENDERSON.

T. RUTHERFORD. March 59, 1849. C. G. STEWART,

CHURCH NOTICE. The Rev. J. Poisal, Agent for the Virginia Bible Society, will preach in this place on Sunday morning, April 8th, in the Presbyterian church, and in Smith on the afternoon of the same day, at half

March 22, 1819. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, (Harpers-Ferry.) on Sunday next, April 8th—the unfavorable weather on the 25th ult., having caused a postponement. Preaching may be expected on the previous day, at 101 o'clock and at night.

AMERICAN & VIRGINIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

There are many Churches that have not taken up their annual collection for their Society, and it is very desirable that they should be excited to immediate action by the urgency of the case. The calls for the Word of God were never so many and prgent as at the present moment. A great demand is made for the Bible to be sent to various portions of our own state that yet remain tobe supplied. Much has been done in this noble cause during the last two years, but much yet remains to be done. The General Agent, assisted by others, will hold meeting in behalf of the cause in the following places: At Charlestown, on Sunday the 8th of April; at Winchester, on the 10th (Tuesday night,) the anniversary of the Winchester Bible Society will be held Thursday night, the 12th, the annual meeting of the Shepherdstown Bible Society will be held in that town. On Sabbath following, (the 14th,) at Harpers-Ferry, the cause will be presented morning and night; and on the following Tuesday night in Marinsburg (the 16th.)

The triends of the Bible cause in the places designated will please have the meetings published in the several churches. J. POISAL General Agent V. B. S.

March 22, 1819 .- Martinsburg papers please copy.

Microfilm Collectior

MARRIED. On the 95'h March, in Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. S. Brown, Mr. Asnon Cuantor to Mrs. Enter H. Conough, tormerly of Jefferson county, Va.
On the 27th March, at Linden, Westmoreland county, Vol., by the Ray, Mr. Ward, Dr. J. Putter SMITA, of Winchester, to SALLY BLAND, daughter of the Hon. Willoughby Newton.

On the 27th March, by Rev. L. F. Wilson, Mr. Was H. Rickhand to Miss Douly J., daughter of Alexander Robinson, Esq., all of Eetheley. . . On the 27th March, Mr. Wm. Henniso to Miss. Hannier, daughter of Henry Myers, Esq., all of On the 23th March, by Rev. Mr. Winter, Mr. B.

W. Strees, of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss Many E. LANDERKIN, of Martinsburg. On the Istine', in Martinsburg, Mr. Ropear STRIBON to Mrs. CATHARINE CONNELLY. On Weslinesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. THOMAS LOCKLIDER, merchant, of Leetown, to Miss Many A. Bernen, of this county.

DIED. On the 14th ultimo, in Shepherdstown, Mr. H. T. M. Baiscon, aged 44 years.
On the 20th ult., of starlet fever, Louisa Bassy, aged 30 months, daughter of G. W. and Mary J. Little, of this county. On the 23d ult., Mrs. - Wmonr, wife of Robert L. Wright, Esq., of Wheatland, Loudoun countya lasty greatly beloved in her family circle, and

highly esteemed by her friends.

On the 30th ult., William Smirm, third son of Dr. Dennis Murphy, of Martinsburg, in the 10th year On Wednesday evening last, after a protracted illness, Mr. MICHAEL WYSONG, in the Sid year of his age. Mr. Wysong was one of the first settlers in Charlestown, and one of its oldest citizens. Buring his whole course of life, he maintained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-chizens. He was for many years a consistent member of the Presby-

terian church. On Sunday morning last, in Martinsburge Rosa Horason, daughter of the late Dr. Jno. S. Harrison, in the 8th year of her age.
Suddenly, on Sunday morning last, believed of apoplexy, the Rev. Gronge Reed, Sr., in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Reed was a native of Ireland; he emigrated to this country soon after the Revolution, settled in Winchester, and at the time of his death, was one of the oldest citizens of the place .-Winchester Virginian.

Notice to Volunteers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.) RICHMOND, March 22, 1849. O enable the Governor to carry into effect the provisions of the accompanying act of March 10, 1849, the Captains who commanded the several companies of the Virginia Regiment, lately serving in the war with Mexico,-or, in cast of the death or removal of any of them, then the next remaining officer-are requested to transmit to the Adjutant General's office, as speedily as may be, an accurate roll of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of their respective companies, with the date of each man's enlistment, and the date when he was mustered into the service of the United States.

By command. WM. H. RICHARDSON, Adjt. Gen.

AN ACT concerning the Virginia Regiment of Vo lunteers-passed March 10th, 1819. Whereas no provision is made by the act entitled "an act providing for the pay and subsistence of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, called into the service of the United States under a requisition of the President of the United States, of the sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-six," passed December ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for paying said Volunteers from the date of their enlistment to the time of electing their company offi- I not self off in a short time at private sale, I shall

Be il, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly. That the soldiers of said regiment shall be considered as having been in the service of the State of Virginia from the date of their enlistment until mustered into the service of the United States, and shall be entitled to be paid according to the following rates-the prirates as privates, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers as privates until their respective organization into companies by the election of officers, and thereafter the officers so elected as officers, according to law: Provided, however, That all assignments or transfers made, og to be made, by any of the said volunteers, of the pay allowed by this act, of which it is amendatory, shall be null and void, and the disbursing officer, in paying the same, where it shall be paid to an agent or attorney, shall require an affidavit by such agent or attorney, that he hath an interest or claim by sale, mortgage or otherwise, in or to the said pay, and that he doth not believe that the same hath been thus sold or transferred to any other person, but that it is for the sole use and benefit of the said volunteer, his executor or admissrator. and dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, reo much be necessary, to enable the Governor of This Commonwealth to carry into execution this act: Provided, however, That the appropriations heretofore made in regard to the expenses of said volunteers

Perfumery, &c. THE following Extracts and Perfumery have been received, and are for sale at L. S. Eichel-EXEGER'S DRUG STORE Double Extract Hedyosmia;

do Verbena;

This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

shall be first exhausted.

do Patchouly; do Jasmine; do Mousseline; Extract Bouquet des Princes? Florida Water, (Laroque's:) Orange Flower; Toilet Water; Eau de Cologue; Bay Rum; Scent Bags; Jaynes Hair Tonic; Hauel's Eau Lustral Hair Restorative; Oldridge's Balm of Columbia; Genuine Bear's Oil at 121 and 25 cents. April 5, 1819.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. H. D. HALL AS removed his residence to the house recent-HAS removed his residence to the Alexander, and by occupied by Dr. Wm. F. Alexander, and will continue to practice medicine as heretofore.

DR. WH. F. ALEXANDER WILL continue the practice of his profession as heretofore. Residence, near Halltown.

REMOVAL. M ISS HELM has removed ther School (for a short time) to rooms at Dr. Alexander's, which are pleasant, commodious, and accessible. Terms as usual. No deduction for absence, and no pupil

received for less than a session. April 5, 1819. Genuine Havanna Cigars. HAVE just received a supply of Genuine Ha-L vanna Cigars of the following celebrated brand: La Rosa, Catheral, La Flora, Tasso and Regalia.

YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 5, 1819. MOTICE,

A LL persons are warned against shooting, hunting or passing over the farm, commonly known by the name of Frame's farm, which the subscriber has parebased from Mathew Frame's Executors, ad-joiring Charleste, an, Jefferson county. All persons trespassing oa said tract of land, will be pro-ecuted JAMES L. RANSON.

Sale of "DIXON'S HILL" at Public Auction

HAVING more Town property than I desire to retain, I will dispose of this eligible property at public auction, before the Court-house door in Charlestown, on Monday the 16th inst., being Court-day. The DWELLING, which is now in good repair, is one of the best in the village, and has attiful location will commend it to any one desiring a The Terms of Sale will be three months credit on . ne fifth of the purchase money—the residue to be divided into are equal annual, payments, the whole bearing interest from the date, and the whole to be received, the first payment by personal security, and the residue by a Deed of Trust on the premises.

Pessession given immedia elv. ANDREW HUNTER. April 5, 1849. Domestic Goods. WE are now receiving another supply of Twilled Osnaburgs, Striped Osuaburgs, Brown Jeans. -Plaid and striped Cours.

April 5, 1849. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Hoop Poles for Sale. HAVE or band a very large and fine lot HOOP POLES, which I will sell very low for cash. All who are in want shall have a bargain to F. DUNNINGTON. Dunnington's Depot, April 5, 1849.

Superior Garden Seed. I HAVE a superior lot of Fresh Seed, of English growth, which I can warrant for quality. Donnington's Depot, April 5, 1849.

SEED POTATOES. Corn Hoes. UST received, an assortment of Garden and Field Hoes, Four Prong Forks, Shovels, &c. April 5, 1819. F. DUNNINGTON.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherds-town, March 31, 1849. Miller, Jas T Myers, John Butt, Emily

Sennett W T

Byers, Mary E

Coontz Swarne

Calhoun, Wm

Cockus, Mortimer

Drenner, Nathaniel

Cooke R P

Earle, G W

Friddle, Thomas

Hoofman, Jno

Hawn, Mary V

Hayward, Sarah L

Lucas, Misses E & S

Lucas, Col. Robert 3

Burns, C

Moler, Hellen Moler, Charles Nipe, Jas W Peterman, Marion 3 Price, Jane & M Proctor, Rev. J O Richardson, Jno Roberson, Sarah A. Rice, James

Sloam, Elie Shortt Win Siglet, Mary Sniveley, Catharine Shepherd, W Shepherd, J H Snyder, Jno. Snyder Elisha S . Snyder, Miss Catharine Schlegelmick, Jacob Thompson, Ino E 2 Vansant, J J

Waters, H S

Lucas, Miss Sarah Worford, Thos C Whitson, Efiza Laidlaw. Walter Londen, Wm Wright, Jno Little, Mis Jane Yontz, Martin M'cIntire & Sibert, Zook, Jacob L Miller, N Persons calling for letters will please say they are 2dvertised. JOHN. K. WHITE, P. M.

April 5, 1849. JAMES GILLESPIE. R. MORRIS. R. MORRIS & CO. Collecting and Soliciting Agency.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT JACKSON, MISS., AND MONTGOMERY, ALA. Visil every Postofice in Mississippi and Alabama Fire Times a Year. Refer to—J D. B. DeBow,
W. C. Duncin, & Co. (New Orleans,
W. C. Duncin, & Co. (New Orleans,
Freman Hunt, Esq., Publisher Merchants
Magazine, New York
W. P. Mellen, Esq., Natchez,
Hon, Jacob Thompson, Washington
Hon, Jefferson Davis, & City,
Gen. W. Duncan, Philanelphia,
O. O. Woodman, Esq. Vicksburg O. O. Woodman, Esq., Vicksburg. Prof. B. Silliman, Yale College.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF, GOODS FOR SALE.

HE subscriber intending to retire from the A Mercantile business, will sell his entire STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries; Ha dware and Queensware; Glass and Chinaware, and every variety of GOODS generally kept in a Retail Store, at most reduced prices, for cash or on time; the time varying according to the amount of purchase. Persons wishing to commence the Mercantile business, would do well Rocking and other Chairs; to purchase the entire stock and secure the location. | One Sofa; Neighboring Merchants will please give him a call, as they can be supplied with many articles to their advantage. My customers and the public generally will do well to call and buy their supply for the summer. Great bargains will be had. Should sell at AUCTION from time to time, so that my entire stock may be sold by May Court, at which time my license will expire. Come all and come quickly. THOMAS LOCK. Smithfield, Jeff. co., Va., April 5, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE,

HAVING disposed of my farm, public sale, on Tuesday the 17th of April, at to Leetown, the following property, to wit: Horses, Colts, two fine brood mares, Several first rate Milch Cows and young

Cattle. Fifty head of stock hogs, among which are several fine brood soies, Thirty head of Sheep, One new narrow wheat us government of the court posts, thereby hewed Locust posts, on Staring of

Several house logs, 500 feet seasoned two inch Oak Plank, . 5 or 6 cords oak wood, 100 barrels Corn, Several tons of good Timothy Hay, Three ten plate Stores, and

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

of every description. A first rate farm hand to hire for the balance of Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.
WILLIAM ANNAN.

BERKLEY & HARPER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bry Goods, Corner of King and Fairfax sts., Alexandria, Va. EEP constantly on hand, a large and well se-A dected stock of DOMESTIC GOODS suitable for Negro clothing, such as heavy Osnaburgs, heavy Twills, of all kinds; bleached and brown Shirtings, Kerseys, &c., for Gentlemen's wear. A large assortment of Clotas, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c., with a general assortment of other seasonable Goods. They respectfully invite Farmers and other deal-

ers visiting their market, to give them a call, as they are prepared to offer great inducements in their line. Orders via Canal carefully and promptly at-April 5, 1819.-2m. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Halltown Company will parade in Halltown, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 11

At the Regimental Court of Enquiry held for the 55th Regiment on the 25th of November, 1848, it was ordered that a new Militia Company be organized to meet in North Bolivar, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 20'clock. All persons subject to militia duty residing east of the Old Furnace and Keyes' Switch, and crossing the Shenandoah River at Keyes' Switch, up to P. Coons' farm, to the Loudoun line, to form said Company. The Companies in the Shepherdstown District will parade : ineir usual parade

round on Sturday, the igth of April, at Il o'clock. The Company formerly commanded by Capt. Daniel Cockerell, will parade in front of Mrs. Holl's, ia Charlestown, on Saturday, the 21st of April, at 11 o'clock. The Leetown Company will parade in Leetown

on Saturday, the 28th of April, at 11 o'clock. The Smithfield Company will parade in Smithfield on Saturday, the 25th of April, at 2 o'clock, By order of the Colonel: J. W. ROWAN. Adjutant 55th Regiment, V. M.

Lamps for Etherial Oil. BEAUTIFUL article of Britannia and Glass Lamps for burning Etherial Oil, received by Harpers Ferry, April 5, 1849. A. YOUNG.

For Hire. April 5, 1849. Wanted

10 dispose of until Christmas, a Negro GIRL, L about 15 years old, accustomed to house work, &c. Enquire of the PRINTER. April 5, 1849 .-- 3t. NOTICE.

LI. persons indebted to E. M. Aisquith or Tho-A mas M. Flint, are requested to settle with the undersigned at an early day, otherwise their debts N. S. WHITE. will be collected by law. April 5. 1849 -3t.

FOR RENT, THE HOUSE and LOT, about one mile from Charlestown on the Winchester road, occupied for the past year by Mr. H. Anderson. Immediate possession given. THOS. B. WASHINGTON. Amil 5, 1849.—3L

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!! THE Members of the Charlestown Fire Company will meet at their Engine House on Saturrequired by law, all absentees will be reported to the Court Martial. day the 7th of April. This being a regular meeting An election of Officers will also take place for the coming year. By order of the Captain. GEO. L. STEWART, Sa'y.

April 5, 1849. N Store, an assortment of very large superior Snow Ball, Mercer and Blue Potatoes, for plant-F. DUNNINGTON.

THE subscriber will open, this week a large as-sortment of SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUME HALL. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia, which he will sell to his customers upon fair terms. Deing thankful for past favors, he hopes they will, as well as the citizens generally, call and examine his stock, consisting, in part, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassiments, &c., Tweeds, Ouegon Cords, Worsted Plaids, Alpaceas, Mousline de
Laines, Vestings, &c., Lawns, a variety of patterns; COATS. Coa's of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts, to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, \$10, and upwards Ginghams, a large assortment; Calicos, Cambries, White and Colored Furniture and Apron Checks, Tickings, White and Brown Cotton Goods of all PANTALOONS. kinds and prices; Sammer Goods for men and book, various colors and prices; Irish Linens, Burlaps, Diapers, &c., &c. In lact, all kinds of Dry Goods

usually kept in the place.

GROCERIES—a good assortment of all varieties.

HARDWARE—an assortment of Steel, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axes, Locks, Hinges, Latches, &c.; being a good selection of such articles as are gener-ally used in this neighborhood. HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES-a general as-

ortment. MICH. DORAN. Harpers-Ferry, April 5 1819--6t. MOUNTAINEER.

THIS fine young HORSE will stand the ensuing season at my farm, (Braddock) near Charlestown, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Sa-turday, of each week and on Wednesday and Thurs-day, at the farm of Dr. Alexander, near Halltown, at two dollars the single leap and five dollars the season. The money to be paid or a note given for the amount, when the mare is first sent to the Horse or first service rendered THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

IMPORTED SKYLARK WILL stand this season (to close July 1st) at my stable, at \$10 the season, for coarse Mares -\$20 insurance; part bred Mares, \$20 the season -\$40 insurance; thorough bred Mares, \$30 the season \$50 insurance. SKYLARK won 42 races, and 24 King's plates. was handicapped to carry the most extraordinary and unheard-of weight of 210 pounds. The altera-tion of the King's plates has been attributed to his unparalleled performances. At eight years old he challenged the world to run four miles under the very heaviest weights; not being accepted, he was

withdrawn from the turf unblemished. ALSO-Imported Norman Horse, NAPOLEON, will Stand the same time, at the same place, at \$5 the season, cash or note, payable 1st July next-to be sent with the mare. This breed of horses is the cross that has so perfected the English farm horse. and I put at this low price to induce all to try the cross-requiring prompt settlement.

JOSIAH W. WARE,

near Berryville, Clarke co., Va. April 5, 1849.—3t. AUCTION SALE. WILL sell, at my residence in Charlestown, on I Friday, the 6th day of April, the following prop-

One Mahogany Sideboard; Do. Dining Tubles; . Do. Pier do.; One large Mahogany Easy Chair; One Mahogany Bureau;

Lounges and Bedsteads: Wardrobes, Book Cases, Lamps; Stores, Screens, Andirons; Kitchen Furniture, Stair Carpets and Rods ; Water Coolers, Ice-tox: Some choice Hogs; a Fresh Cow; A lot of Corn; two Corn Crushers; Shoulders and Middlings, of Bucon; A good Farm Horse. TERMS.-6 months credit on sums over \$5 .-

Cash for less sums, GEORGE W. RANSON. J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE. ILL Le sold, on THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, at the residence of William S. Daniel, deceased, mid-way on the road leading from Charlestown to Leetown all .L. .. of said decicensus of every description, most of which are new; A Carriage and Buggy, both in good order;

Two good Wagons and Cart; Gearing, Sec.; A. quantity of CORN by the Barrel; WHEAT in the ground. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Of every description. ALSO.-For hire, several Men, Women and Boys, until Christmas next. TERMS .- A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases of Five Dollars and upwards .-Under that sum, cash. Terms to be complied with before the removal of property. Sale to commence early the in day. CATHARINE G. D. DANIEL, Exirx. March 22, 1819 .- Spirit copy.

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES. R. MOULTON, late from Baltimore, bas taken rooms in Charlestown, opposite the Courthouse, and will guarantee as striking a likeness as can be taken in Baltimore. Mr. Moulton has operated in his profession for the last two years in Baltimore, and has all the late improvements. His time is limited. Call soon. Instructions given in the art, together with the apparatus complete. March 29, 1849. *

ELECTION NOTICE. TETHE following named Superintendents of the L Election in Jefferson County, on the fourth Thursday in April, (Congressional and County,) were appointed by the Court at March term, 1849: At Charlestown-Nathan S. White, John C. Wiltshire, James Wysong, George B. Beall and

Wells J. Hawks, or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown—Benj. T. Towner, Henry
Berry, John H. McEndree, John Wysong and David Billmyer, or any two or more of them. At Harpers-Ferry-George B. Stephenson, John Moler, Nicholas Marmion, James B. Wager and Wm. J. Stephens, or any two or more of thera. At Smithfield-Robert W. Baylor, Thomas Wat son, Sen., James Grantham, Mann P. Nelson and John W. Grantham. or any two or more of them.

A Copy—Teste, T. A. MOORE, Clark. March 29, 1819 .- te.-Spirit copy.

For Whitewashing. TINCHESTER LIME for sale by March 29, 1859. J. J. MILLER.

Nails and Iron. 150 Kegs Baltimore Nails, Brads and Spikes, 100 Kegs Anti-Eatam do do. 20 Tons Hupps' and Forrers' ass't Hand Iron, 15 do Rolled Iron, embracing Horse Shoe, Rod, square and scolpt, of all sizes, 2 Tons American Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, 2 do do Strap do do do 1 do Blister, Cast and Sheer Steel, BAKERS & BROWN. For sale by Winchester, March 29, 1849.

FRESH FISH!! THE subscriber would most respectfully inform I the citizens of Jefferson, Loudoun and the adjacent counties, that he is prepared to furnish Shad & Herrings

FEMALE SERVANT for hire, either as a during the season, either by wholesale or retail, at nurse or house servant. Inquire of the a very small advance on Alexandria prices. As a very small advance on Alexandria prices. As my Boats are arriving daily, persons desirous of my Boats are arriving daily, persons desirous of putting up their fish for family use, will find this a cheap and safe way of obtaining a good article. JOSEPH DOWLING. Harpers-Ferry, March 29, 1849 .- 1m.

To Country Merchants. HAVING made an arrangement for the purpose of manufacturing CANDY, I shall be prepared at all times, to fill orders for any description of Candy at city prices. A. YOUNG, Jr., Agent. Harpers-Ferry, March 29, 1849.

FISH! SUPPLY of choice FISH always on hand at A my warehouse, or at my Store at Harpers-Ferry, consisting of Shad & Herring, which will be sold wholesale or retail. Let those in want, ap-JOHN GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, March 29, 1849. Whitewashing,

THE subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale the best WINCHESTER LIME. March 29, 1849. J. K. WOODS & CO. NOTICE. DERSONS having claims against the estate of I Jahr Myers, decid, are requested to present them for scalement in mediately to either of the un-SUSAN MYERS, Executar.

J. J. H. STRAITH, Executor. Corn. 30 BARRELS of Corn. on hand and for sale Marth 29, 1819.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ON hand and for sale, the largest and best assortiment of Spring and Swimmer Clothing, at prices very much reduced.

Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, \$1, and Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere. Marseilles, Valencia, from 50 cts., 75

cts., 1, 2, 2,50, 83, and upwards. BOY'S CLOTHING. Always on hand the largest and best assortment of Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of CLOTHS and CAS-SIMERES of the best make, together with a large and handsome variety of SIEK and MARSEILLES VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 per cent, less than the accustomer

prices, and in all cases a beautiful fit guarantied,
AT COSTUME HALL.

Corner of Pratt street and Centre Market Space.

H. H. COLE.

Baltimore, March 29, 1849.—1y. Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive SHIRT FACTORIES in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to

ONE PRICE ONLY!

J. IRWIN SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. No. 122 PRATT STREET WHARP, BALTIMORE, TAS constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnish. BRUSHES, 4.c.,

all of which he will sell at the lowest rates, and respectfully invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Physicians, Country Merchants, and Druggists, will find it to their interest to call and examine the quality and prices of our articles before laying in their stock. Baltimore, March 29, 1849 .- 1v.

Sugar, Molasses and Coffee. 45 HHDS. New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, part prime,
ba Sugar, part prime,
ba Bals. best pulverized and crushed Sugar,
do do new crop New Orleans Molasses,
Hhds. Porto Rico, New Orleans and Cuba do 8 do New Orleans Sugarhouse 1 do New York Syrup, for table use, 250 Bags Rio Coffee, part strong scented, 25 do Old Government Java Coffee, 25 do White Rio 20 do Green Laguayra In store and for sale at very low prices. A large proportion of the above Groceries were purchased last fall at much less prices than they

now command, and will be sold as low as they can be had from Baltimore. BAKERS & BROWN. Winchester, March 29, 1849. Cheese, Raisins, and Crackers. WE have just received— 30 fine "Warren County" Cheese, 25 Boxes Cased Cheese, expressly for family use, 40 Pags. Bunch Raisins, in cases, halves and quar-15 Bbls. Wafer, Soda and Sugar Crackers,

Which we offer at a small advance upon cost.

BAKERS & BROWN. Winchester, March 29, 1849. AUCTION! AUCTION!! T SHALL, on this day, (Thursday,) the 22d inst., L commence selling off my Stock of Goods

at Auction, and continue to sell from day to day, until all are sold, consisting of a general assortment of Hats, Caps. Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, China and Q Coxes, Looks, Paper, Looking Glasses, &c., together with almost every a ticle in use in this section of country. Sale to commence each day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 9 o'clock at night, until all are sold. Six months credit will be given upon all sums a bove \$10, the purchaser giving note and approved

security. No goods to be delivered until settled for. B. T. TOWNER. Shepherdstown, March 22, 1819. P. S. I shall continue to sell Goods at cost, at any time between this and May Court, the 21st, when my liceuse will expire. Merchants are particularly invited to call, as I would like to close out the whole stock.

B. T. T.

whole stock.

FOR RENT. THE subscriber offers for rent, for one year, to a I good tenant, the HOUSE on the Farm of the late Joseph Geantham, dec'd, at present occupied by Mr. Benj. B. Welch, to which is attached a good Garden. The House contains two good Rooms on the lower story, and three on the upper, four of which are plaistered. Also, a good Smoke House, stabling and good water on the premises and convenient to the House. Fire-wood will also be furnished to the tenant. The House is located in a pleasant neigh-borhood, convenient to the Railroad and Turnpike from Smithfield to Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry, making it a desirable residence for a private family. Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Any person desirous of renitng, can apply to Mr. Welch on the premises, or to the subscriber in Smith-March 20, 1819.

JOSEPH HARLEY.

PUBLIC RENTING. DURSUANT to an order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, at the October term, 1848, in the suit of J. F. Hamtramck, &c., vs. John Briscoe's Administrator, &c., I shall, before the Court-house of said County, on the 14th day of April next, offer to the highest bidder, for rent, for two years from the 1st

day of April next, The Picdmont Farm, late the property of Da John Briscoe, dec'd, except that part of said tract which was allowed as the dower of his widow. Bonds with good security will be required, payable on the 1st day of April, 1850 and 1851. March 22, 1849. E. E. COOKE, Com'r.

MACKEREL.—10 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, 10 Half Bbls. No. I and 2 do 8 Quarter Casks No. 1 do No. 2 8 Kitts BAKERS & BROWN. For sale by March 29, 1849.

Ethereal Gil, BARREL best quality of Ethereal Oil, for sale at YOUNG'S Agency. sale at Extra early May Peas, A ND a large and general assortment of fresh Garden Seed, for sale by J. P. BROWN.

For Sale or Barter, ROCKAWAY, entirely new and finished in A the best style; W. J. Hawks' make. J. J. MILLER. March 22, 1819. CHOCOLATE DROPS and Hance's Cough Candy, for sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER, Druggist.

GTEEL PURSE TRIMMINGS and Twish, for L. S. EICHELBERGER, Druggist. March 22, 1849. WOOD WANTED at the March 22, 1849. FREE PRESS OFFICE.

BACON HAMS. TUST receeived a nice lot of Bacon Hams, for family use, for sale by WM. ANDERSON & CO. TIMOTHY SEED for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

March 22, 1849. NANCY ENVELOPES, Note Paper and Motto Scals, for sale by
L. S. EICHELBERGER, Druggist. March 22, 1849. Genuine Bay Rum,

A N excellent article for removing dandruff, &c., from the hair, for sale by March 22, 1849. L. S. ÉICHELBERGER. FOR flavoring Custards, Pies, Jellies, &c., for sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER.
March 22, 1849.

Syrup of Caster Oil,

A CONVENIENT vehicle in which to admin-ister Castor Oil to children, for sale by March 22, 1819. L. S. EICHELBERGER. Patent Churns. WE have for sale, the celebrated Atmospheric Churns; also, Tub, Barrel and staff Churns, of various sizes. KEYES & KEARSLEY. March 23, 1819.

To Country Merchants and Dealers Generally.

W. M. BAYNE is now receiving per sehr. Ham-ilian, from New York, his Spring supply of GROCERIES. His purchases were made with an especial eye to the wants of country merchants. In opinion nothing is to be gained by them (all things considered) by going further north for arti-cles in his line, and under no circumstances can they be losers by examining this market as they pass through. W. B. considers it his interest to put his customers on the best fooring, otherwise he could never calculate on having a permanent trade. His stock consists mainly of the following articles, to which he invites attention: - SUGAR. - Porto Rico, Cuba, N. O. Clarified, Brown Havana, in boxes; Woolsey's, Loaf and Crushed and N. O. Loaf, very small size: Loving's

Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. MOLASSES .- N. O. and Cardinas, in hhds. and COFFEES .- Rio Green, Prime white, Maricabo, Super old Government Java, St. Domingu, &c. TEAS.—Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Llyson, Powchong, of almost all qualities and prices, in half

chests and 13 lb. boxes.

TOBACCO.—Superior Cavendish, medium, and very low priced. Also, 5's and 12's of various descriptions and prices, such as will suit the trade.
SUNDRIES.—Goshen Cheese, in boxes; genuine Principe Segars, very fine half Spanish and Common Segars, Soft Shell Almonds, Bunch Raisins, Rice Grass, and Hemp Coil Rope, Bed Cords and Leading Lines, Wrapping Twine, Cora Brooms Whisps, Sugar Boxes, Painted Buckets, Colgate's No. 1 Extra and Toilet Soap, Pearl Starch in Boxes, Chipped Logwood, Red Wood, Dutch Madder, Mould and Adamantine Candles, Foolscap, Blue and White ruled Letter and large and small size Wrapping Paper, Ground Pepper, Ground and Race Ginger, Allspice, and Pepper in Bags, first premium Mustard, Sanger's fine Mustard, Nutmegs, Mace Cioves, Masons Blacking Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, S. F. Indigo, Garrett's Rappee, Scotch and Masouha Sauff, in Jars, Bottles and Bladders, No. 1 Chocolate, Lewis's Extra and Pure White Lead, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, Putty, Powder and Shot assorted, Fine and Ground Alum Sait 10 to the ton, Saleratus superior Carb. of Soda, for making light bread, &c. WM. BAYNE, Lower end King St, near the whatf Alexan-dria, Va.—March 22, 1849.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE Shirt Establishment

In the United States is at No. 179 Baltimore Street, Baltimgre, Md., Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1,000 dozen of Shirts always on hand. MERCHANTS and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for MEN end BOYS, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON. been made to render the assortment complete and

Baltimore, March 8, 1819 .- 1y\$8. TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Price to the undersigned, dated the 15th of May to the undersigned, dated the 15th of May, will be offered at public vendue, for cash, at Daniel Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 28th day of April next,

A House and Lot. in said Town, being a part of Lot No. 130, which was conveyed to the said George Price by William. TERMS .- One third cash-the balance in two installments of one and two years-the deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust. R. H. LEE, Trustce.

TURNPINE NOTICE. T is ordered, by the Board of Directors in the Charlestown and Berryville Turnpike Company, that eight dollars per share be paid in at once, so that the road may be put under contract. S. W. LACKLAND.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS March 22, 1849. 0 THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best stock in his line, which he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, consisting of French & city dressed call skins, gentlemen's wear; Tampico and Cape Morocco skius, do Cordova and Seal do do Tampico, Kid and Seal do Ladies' Colored Morocco and Kid do Misses' Ready-made work for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and children, to wit:

Best English Kid Slippers, do French Morocco Buskins, do Walking Shoes, do Jefferson Ties, Seal do Leather do do Fancy Gaiters, Misses' colored Gaiters, do Kid and Morocco shoes, do Goat and Leather shoes,

Velvet and fancy Buttoned shoes. Colored Morocco shoes, Great variety of children's and boys' shoes, different qualities and prices; men's fine shoes, prices to suit purchasers; men's slippers, Monroe's and Jefferson's common shoes for women, a good assortment and prices low, together with a large assortment of our own manufacture, which comprise a very complete stock, and the best ever offered in this Also, a full assortment of latest style Lasts, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and children's.

Also, 3 to 400 pair Ladies', Misses' and children's shoes on hand, a good article, which will be sold at I would most respectfully solicit a call from the ladies, as I am induced to believe that I shall be enabled to suit them in work, both as to quality and I would here avail myself of the opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to a liberal public, for the patronage heretofore extended-and by strict attention and exertions to please, hope to merit a con-tinuance of the same. J. McDANIEL, Agent.

A CALL!! WM. ANDERSON & CO., will leave for Bal-timore soon after Pay Day, and would respecifully ask all who are indebted to them by Note or otherwise, to call and pay at least a portion of their indebtedness, as we shall need a large amount at that time in order to make our usual spring purchase. We hope our friends will give the above their attention at the approaching pay day.

New Groceries. Hhds. new crop N. O. Sugar, 3 5 Barrels do do do 3 Hhds. new crop Molasses, 10 sacks best Rio Coffee, 500 pounds No. 1 Loaf Sugar, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, just received, and for sale low, by WM. ANDERSON & CO. March 22, 1849.

10 PIECES 7-8 heavy Drilling, Domestics. 7-8 Cotton Osnaburgs, 4-4 do Plaid Cottons, Bleached Cottons " 34, 7-8, 4-1 and 5-4 Brown Cotton, at all prices, for sale upon pleasing terms, by W.M. ANDERSON & CO. March 22, 1849.

New Bacon. 300 LBS. Hams, Shoulders, and Sides. for YOUNG'S. March 15, 1849. Soda and Water Crackers. 6 BBLS Soda and Water Crackers for sale at March 15, 1849. YOUNG'S. New Crop N. O. Molasses. 10 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses for sale

March 15, 1849. DOMESTICS, UST received 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings, with an additional Stock of Heavy Twills, for Pants. 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Osnaburgs, together with a large stock of every description of Bleached and Brown WM. S. LUCK. March 15, 1849.

Molley. WE have recently gone to considerable trouble and expense to procure two of the finest JACKS in the State of Tennessee, as to stock, character and size. One will stand this season, in the vicinity of Charlestown, the other near Berryville, Clarke Co. Terms will be made known in next

March 15, 1849. California Cords. TAOR Sale-California and General Taylor Cords March 15, 158. WM. S. LOOK.

week's paper. THOS. H. & WM. B. WILLIS.

Glory enough for a Lifetime! FIRE THE BIG GEN! And let the winds waft to the North, to the East, the South and to the West, the report that heralds the TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of those who wisely sought to multiply the comforts and luxuries of life during the month of March, by "courting Fortune" at the old established house of the fartamed and truly lucky

Exchange & Lottery Brokers PYFER & CO, No. 1 Light street, Bultimore, Maryland. EVERY DRAWING WE SELL HANDSOME

PRIZES! Put this in the Paper! All the prines sold by Pyfer & Co. are mentioned in the Managers' official report, and promptly paid in GOLD. SEE THIS GLORIOUS SUCCESS! \$30 000, quarter ticket, sent to Buffalo, N. Y. 10 000, whole ticket, sent to N. C. 8,000, quarter ticket, sent to Berks co., Pa. 4 000, half ticket, sent to Virginia.

3,000, whole ticket, sent to Virginia. 3 000, half ticket, sent to North Carolina. 3 000, whole ticket, sent to Indiana. Every prize positively sold and paid by Pyfer & Names of Correspondents never divulged Beautiful Schemes for April, 1819. Pyfer & Co. always sell the good prizes,

4,000, package whole tickets, sent to Ohio.

Persons who want money, have only to buy a ticket at Pyfer & Co's. Letters to us by the mails never misearry. Date, Capital No. of Price Price Ballots. Tickets. Phys. April. Prizes. 2, 25,000 Dolls 75 Nos 15 Drawn \$8 3, 18,000 Dolls 75 Nos 13 Drawn \$5 35.000 Dolls 78 Nos 16 Drawn 25 000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$5 37 500 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$10 26 000 Dolls 78 Nos 15 Drawn 58 20,000 Dolls 75 Nos 15 Drawn \$5 315 30 000 Dolls 75 Nos 14 Drawn \$10 835 24 000 Dolls 78 Nos 13 Drawn \$5 \$18 20 000 Dolls 75 Nes 14 Drawn \$5 \$18 45,000 Dolls 78 Nos 23 Drawn \$10 \$35 25,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$8 \$28 25,000 Dolls 78 Nos 13 Drawn 185 of 20,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn 19, 22,500 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn 30 000 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn 25,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$8 20,000 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn \$5 37,000 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn \$10 \$35 24,000 Dolls 75 Nos 13 Drawn \$5 \$18 18,000 Dolls 78 Nos 13 Drawn \$5 \$18 100,000 Dolls 75 Nos 15 Drawn \$100 \$250 30, 30,000 Dolls 74 Nos 12 Drawn \$10 \$35 Please order a few days before the Lotteries lraw. All orders punctually answered by the re-

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets v, is advertised above. The Manager's printed drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents. Letters always strongly and carefully sealed. The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one 1848, and recorded in the Courty Court of Jefferson, | Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Twothirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets. Prizes promptly paid in Gold, upon presentation, at our office, or by bank drafts, remitted to any part of the Union. Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who want "Fortune buckled on their backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in

the above schedule,) for a Package or single Ticket,

to the truly fortunate, far-famed and old established

house of PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light st., Baltimore, Md. March 29, 1849. BRILLIANT LOTTERIES For April, 1849.

Virginia State Lottery, For the Benefit of Monongolia Accdemy, CLASS NO. 48, FOR 1819. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 7th, 1849. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Splendid Prize of \$40.000 4,000 1.693 1,200 &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$21 Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes \$140 00 25 Halves

25 Quarters \$35,000! \$13,000! \$10,000! Virginia State Lottery, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, CLASS NO. 51, FOR 1849. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,

April 14, 1819. GRAND SCHEME. 1 Prize of do 10.000 5,000 do 3,000 do 2.089 do 2.000 do 1,000 20 Prizes of &c. &c. &c. 78 No. Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes \$130 00 of 26 Halves

of 26 Quarters Capital \$72,500! \$35,000. \$25,000. Lowest 3 No. Prizes 1,000. Virginia State Lottery, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, CLASS D. FOR 1819, To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,

April 21st, 1849 BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Splendid Prize of \$72,000 do 25,000 do 15.000 do 10,000 5.545 do (lowest 3 No. prizes) 1,000 (1st & 2d Nos.) 500 (2d & 3d Nos.) 250 det. &c. Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5 Eighths \$2 50. Certificates of a package of 25 wholes 25 halves do 25 quarters

do 25 eighths 50.000 Dollars. \$30,000! \$20,000! \$10,000! Virginia State Lottery, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, CLASS NO. 56. FOR 1849, To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 28th of April, 1849. SPLENDID SCHEME.

859.000 1 Prize of 30,000 do 20.000 10,000 do 4,000 do 2,200 do 1.000 do dominist nes ent 500 40 dec. dec. dec. Tickeis \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Wholes \$140 00 do 26 Halves 70 00 do 26 Quarters 35 00 ORDERS for Tickets and Shares and Certifi cates of Packages in the above SPLENDID LOT-TERIES will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. Maury 4 Co., Managers.
Alexandria, Va. March 29, 1819. New Crop N. O. Sugar.

5 HOGSHEADS Prime New Orleans Sugar, just received and for sale at YOUNG'S. March 15, 1849. CLOVER SEED, raised in the County, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. March 1, 1819.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Postage dec. Letters and Transient Newspapers, Pamphles. &c., will be required on delivery on, and after the 1st of April, 1819. The postage on regular papers must be paid one quarter in advance, as the law requires. The above laws will not be departed from in any case.

Middleway, March 22, 1849.

GROCERIES. JUST received 10 Bags prime Rio Codee; 10 do. Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo; White Rio do.

1 Chest Superior Gunpowder Imperial Tea;
Prime Orieans Molasses;
West India, do.;
Superior Sugar House, do.; Brown Sugar, from 6 to 8 cts.;

Extra Refined Sugar;
Crushed do.;
Also, many other articles in the Grocery line, all of which I will sell as cheap for Casn, as they can be which I will sell as cheap to.
bought in this town, or in the county.
W. S. LOCK.

Loaf and Lump do.

Gondolas for Sale. AM always supplied with GONDOLAS, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN GIBSON. Harpers Ferry, March 15, 1849.

Potatoes. 50 Bushels Prime POTATOES, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER.
March 15, 1849.

NEW STRAW GOODS.

T the old established Bonnet Store, 193, Balti-A more Street, near Light, the most complete stock of STRAW BONNETS, HATS and FLATS in the city, the stock being entirely new and fresh. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining the best goods, in the latest style and fashion. China Pearls, French Lace, Rice do Tulio Braid. English Straws, Luton do Florence Braids, Devous, Coourg do Jenny Linds, Brilliants.

Lamartine, White Lace, Coarse Straws, NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, No. 1 and 2; every variety of colored Rough and Coarse Straws; also, Misses' and Children's Bonnets, Hats and Flats, in Braid and Leghorn. LEGHORN AND BRAID HATS, Men's, Youths' and Children's, in every shape and form.

Panama, Leghorn, Florence, Guvaquil, Palm, Braid, d.c., d.c. Country and city buyers desirous of selecting from the best and most fashionable stock, are invi-No. 193 Baltimore st., near Light.

Baltimore, March 15, 1849.—4: VARIETY.

10 Boxes Rosin Soap, 10 " Mould Candles, Sperm Candles. " Poland Starch, for sale at Harpers-Ferry, March 15, 1849. YOUNG'S. Oranges and Lemons. 40 15 Boxes Sicily Lemons, just received at March 15, 1849.

WE invite the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our stock of Domestic Cottons, which embraces every variety, at the lowest prices. KEYES & KEARSLEY. March 1, 1849. Vinegar.

Domestic Cottons.

Bbls. strong Cider Vinegar, just received, and for sale by WM. ANDERSON & CO. of for sale by March 1, 1849. ail Owers WE have just received a let of Flax Linen; W which we will sell low.
March 1, 1819. J. K. WOODS & CO.

Attention, Farmers! HE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that he keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of ground PLAISTER, which he will sell at \$6 50 per ton, cash, or in exchange for produce at the highest cash price. He respectfully solicits a call from all in want of the article, before purchasg elsewhere. GEO. W. FOX. Shepherdstown, March 8 1849.—3m. ing elsewhere.

For Sale. NEW FAMILY CARRIAGE, of first rate A NEW FAMILY CARRIAGE, of first rate finish, and the most approved fashion, made to order, for a gentleman who has since deceased, will be sold a bargain, and on such terms as cannot fail

to please. Apply to N. W. RICHARDSON, Coach Maker. Winchester, March 1, 1849-6t. Iron, Iron: TUST received another lot of Hughes' Iron, consisting of Plough Iron, H. S. bars, Crowbars, Nail rods, Tire Iron, small round and square Iron, &c., which, together with the large assortment on hand, we can offer as the best selection of fron of all

T. G. RAWLINS & CO. March 1, 1848. SAFETY FUSE and Fuse Matches just received by T. G. RAWLINS & CO. T. G. RAWLINS & CO. March 1, 1819.

For Sale,

kinds that has ever been seen in Charlestown, at re-

HIRTY bushels prime CLOVERSEED—three L good Work Horses. W. F. TURNER. March 1, 1849. For Sale, SERVANT Woman who is highly recom-A mended by those with whom she has lived, as cook, washer, &c. She can be seen at the residence

of Mr. Isaac Henkle, near Halltown. Enquire of J. J. Miller. March 1, 1849-tf. HO, FOR CALIFORNIA! Bargains! Bargains!!

Selling off at great Sacrifice! THE subscribers having determined to close their business in Shepherdstown, Va., take this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that they will dispose of the stock of Goods on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, &c., at cost, and many articles much under their real value, for cash, good paper, produce, &c.

To persons wishing to purchase the entire stock, a liberal discount will be made, and long time given for approved endorsed paper. Call early, as the business must be closed. HENRY CULLER, Jr.,

Shepherdstown, Feb. 22, 1849.

Ground Plaster for Sale. WE have made an arrangement with Mr. A. H. Herr, by which we can furnish Ground Plaster at the Charlestown Depot for 7 dollars per ton. Any person baying of us will have to send their bags some two or three days before they want the Plaster, as we will have to send them to the mill after it. M. H. & V. W. MOORE. Feb. 22, 1849-Spirit. TRUSTED'S SALE.

Agent of the late firm of Culler & Buckey."

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Geo. Backhouse, on the 21th day of December, 1839. ty Court of Jefferson, the undersigned, as the surviving Trustee therein mentioned, will proceed to seil, at public auction, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Friday the 20th day of next April. so much of a certain tract of land, situated in the County of Jefferson, on the South-east side of the Shenandoah river, adjoining the lands of James Roper, E. J. Smith and others, as will satisfy the sum of 3372 78, with legal interest from the 11th day of February, 1818, until paid, and costs of executing said trust. Terms of sale-Cash.

Sale to take place about 12 o'clock, M. ANDREW HUNTER, March 8, 1849. Domestics. TUST received, 20 pieces heavy twills for negroes

pants: 20 pieces 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Osnaburgs, for shirts; 10 pieces penitentiary and other striped cottons; a large stock of bleached and brown cottons, every width and quality. 100 pounds carpet chain;
1 bale large cotton bats for quiits and comforts; I hale best candle-wick; Hardsome white and Black Calicoes; Very superior silk warp black Alpacca, for sale very

WM. S. LOCK. At Cost for Cash. WE have on hand several fine Coal Grates and Stoves, which we will sell at cost, to close T. G. RAWLINS. Jan. 12.

A HANDSOME one-horse SLEIGH for BEYES & KEARSLEY.

ADVERTISING. The terms of advertising are, for a square or less \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance, 25 cents per square.

All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Mr. V. B. Palmer. American Newspaper and Advertising agent in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in those cities respectively, viz: PHILADELPHIA, N. W. Corner of Third and Ches-

New York, No. 30, Ann Street. BOSTON, No. 14, State Street.

BALTIMORE AGENCY. Mr. William Thomson, S. E. Corner of Balti-more and South streets, is an authorized Agent in the city of Baltimore, to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the "Free Press," and a copy of the paper, terms, &c., can be found on file at his

VARIETY.

The Louisville Journal says that R. H. Weed, a shoe maker, formerly living in Knoxville, was in Nashville on the 27th December last on business; and had placed in his care, by the cashier of the Union Bank, about nine thousand dollars in the bills of that Bank, to be delivered to the cashier of the branch at Knoxville. Instead of returning to Knoxville, as he ought, he pocketted the money, took the stage and railroad for Charleston, purchased goods with the momey and shipped for California. A whole month elapsed before his villainy was discovered, and it was then in reply to inquiries from the Bank at Knoxville.

A SETTER.-A raw. boy, coming into a Printing office to learn the business, the foreman asked the question: "Have you ever set any?" meaning type

of course. "Set! reckon I kin; haven't I set all our old hens, and didn't every one on 'em hatch out every egg put 'nunder 'em, except old Speckle, that went off and left her nest-consarn her picter ! 11

"You'll do," said the foreman. "I don't want you to set hens, but to set at that stand." "Waal, that's quare; you want me to set at a stand, like them set of fellers pickin' them little jigamarees, do you? Waal, here

John went to work, and "learnt his letters" at case, until he could compose and punctuate correctly-so that he is now a first setter and pointer.

PHILOSOPHY .- A love-smitten Professor in one of our colleges, after conversing a while with his Dulcinea on the interesting topic of matrimony, concluded at last with a declaramust answer-No." "Wen, well question do, madame," said her philosophical loyer, "and now, suppose we change the subject."

At a negro camp meeting near Flushing, the preacher in his discourse, said, "I tell you, my blubbed bredren, dat de debble is a big hog, an' one of dese days he'll come along here and root you all out." An old negro in one of the anxious pews, hearing this, raised himself from the straw, and clasping his hands, exclaimed in the agony of his fear, "Ring him, Lord! Ring him."

A gentleman crossing the Severn. asked the waterman if accidents did not sometimes happen by boats being upset; "and, in such cases," said he, "persons must be often lost." "Oh, no," said one of the watermen, "they are seldom lost. To be sure, my brother was drowned here, not long ago, but we found him again a day or two after.

THE SAME FIX .- A domestic, newly engaged presented to his master, a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it; you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?"-"I really don't know. sir, -but what bothers ane the most is, that the pair down stairs are

A Tough Customer -A Canadian bought a patriarch of a turkey, that had frightened every other purchaser from the idea of making a janeful feast off him; he said, afterwards-"I took him home-my wife bile him tree hours, and den he crow. My wife put him in de pot wid de taters, and he kick

How beautiful are the smiles of innocence-how endearing the sympathies of love-how sweet the solace of friendshiphow lovely the tears of affection! These, combined, are all characteristic of woman. They are the true poetry of humanity-rich pearls clustering around the altar of domestic felicity.

An old bachelor being ill, his sister presented him a cup of medicine. "What is it?" asked he. She answered, "it is elixir asthmatic, it is very aromatic and will make you feel very eestatic." "Nancy," he replied with a smile, "you are very sister-matic."

A mother admonishing her son, a lad about 7 years of age, told him he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do no-day. The little urchin replied, "Then, mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum pudding to-night."

A young lady who was rebaked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage-"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on a tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

I A boy was lately asked by the cateenist of the school, "who first bit the apple?" to which he replied, "Don't know-but guess

it was our Betz, for she eats green apples like snakes." A GOOD SPECULATION .- A Yankee transported a couple of hogs to the "diggins" in California to root for "the precious ore,"

and obtained every night from six to eight ounces of gold from their snouts!—Bos. Post. There is a man under sentence of

death in South Carolina, so sick that all the doctors are at work to cure him before the day of execution arrives.

Economy.—The man who chews \$14 worth of tobacco annually, and stops his newspaper because he cannot afford to take it.

Haorsestown Man.—This Journal has sen purchased by Mr. John Robinson, a series printer of Preferent, Md. It was all at public austice, and brought 00,200.

T. H. TOWNER, Attorney at Law,

Shepherasloven, Jefferson Co., Vieginia OFFICE one door West of his tather's residence.
Aug. 31, 1848.

GEORGE W. RANSON, HAS removed his Office to the building recentity occupied by John R. Flagg as a Sheriff's Office, two doors East of the Bank.

He will attend the various Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Morgan Counties. Charlestown, April 8, 1848-tf.

JAMES MCSHERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HARPERS-FEHRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, DRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Frederick

Feb 5, 1818-tf THE WILLOW HILL BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONE mile from Kerneysville, is in successful operation, and presents to parents and guardians a healthful and pleasant location for their sons and wards. Young gentlemen preparing for Col-lege, or the learned professions, and particularly those in delicate health, will find few places more favorable for pursuing their studies.

Terms \$60 per session, for boarding, tuition, &c.

Tuition from \$6 to \$12 per session. The 2d Term will commence on Monday, August

J. L. FRARY, Proprietor. April 28, 1848-1v

GOODS AT COST! AVING determined to retire from the Mercantile Business, I have rented my store-house to John H. McEndree, Esq., who is to have possession on the 1st day of April next. Consequently, 1 must dispose of my remaining stock of goods, con

Dry Goods, Hardware, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Wooden Ware, Castings and Groceries.

All of which were purchased on the best termsmany articles bought at auction for much less than their regular value. They will be positively sold AT COST, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, good paper, country produce, or on a liberal credit, to good persons. B. T. TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Feb. 8, 1819. N. B. Those persons indebted to me are re-

uested to call and make payment as early as possi-

ble, as I am desirous of making a speedy close of Parson's Universal Plough Cultivator and Seeder.

For Corn, Sugar Cane, Pstatoes and Tobacco. THE undersigned begs leave to inform the agri-L cultural community generally, that he has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Plough, which can be metamorphosed into a great variety of shapes, by the transposition of its shares, which consists of a right and lett hand share. It finishes a row by once going shrough, by throwing the dirt to or from the rows or plants, and can be arranged to suit any desirable width.

Thus, any man and horse can plough eight or ten acres in a day, and perform the work in the most admirable manner. This Celebrated Plough and Cultivator Combines the qualifications of performing double work in all branches of Agriculture for which it is recommended, with ease to the horse, and almost without any effort to the operator, by the adaptation of the shafts and the application of two or

three shares at a time, thus giving it the self-sustaining principle, which greatly recommend it to an enlightened public, seeking the advancement of the Its different modes of application are thus described: In furrowing, the ploughs can be applied for making two rows at a time. Then, in cross-furrow-The proprietor count to conserous row and fur-cure a host of the most indubitable evidences from the most prominent Farmers of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania. Illi-

nois, lowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. But of what

avail are such testimonials to practical demonstra-Farmers and Mechanics: to satisfy vourselves that it is no humbug, but practical reality, as demonstrative as the many advantages derived from the aid of steam power, the power loom, or the press, come and examine with your own eyes, and handle with your own hands, and you will most assuredly give it that meed of praise which thousands before you have bestowed upon it, as being the cheapest, simplest, and most general agricultural implement

in its various application now extant The aforesaid Plough will hereafter be manufactured and sold by James M. Hessey, in the following counties: Jefferson, Berkeley. Frederick and Shenandoah, He is engaged in making them at Shepherdstown, where he will be prompt in filling all orders, either by forwarding or delivering the Plough. JAMES M. HESSEY. Shepherdstown, Feb. 15, 1849.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. Wm. Stabler & Bro.,

AVE just received a part of their Spring sup-HAVE just received a part of their ply of the above SEEDS, which, with the fresh

Twelve Thousand Papers. They expect in a few days a large supply, further, of Seeds in bulk. These Seeds are so well known that little need be said now in their favor. Suffice it to say that arrangements are made to secure to customers, as far as practicable, the articles they purchase, fresh and genuine. Among the Seeds

are the following, viz Asparagus-Large Green, Purple Top. Beet Extra Early, Long Blood, Early Turnip, Mangel Wurzel, French Sugar. Beans-Large Windsor, Long Pod, Six Weeks, Red Speckled Valentine, Brown do. do. China, Lima, Royal Dwarf, Case Knife.

Cabbage-Early York, Large York, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Battersea, Philadelphia, Red Dutch, Green Glazed. Carrot-Long Orange, Early Horn, Altringham

Cauliflower-Early Asiatic, (imported) late Celeru-White and Red. solid. Cress-Curled. Cueumbers-Early Frame, Long Green, Gherkin,

for pickling.) Egg Plant-Large Purple. Leck-Large Flag Leaved.

Letiuce-Early Cabbage, Early Curled, Brown Dutch, Royal Cabbage, Large India, White Cos, Philadelphia.

Melon-Water, Mountain Sweet, (new) Water Mountain Sprout, Citron, Nutmeg. Nasturtium. Otra.

Onion-Silver Skin, Large Yellow Strasburg. Wethersfield Red. (annual.) Parsicy-Curled. Parsnip-Sugar, (extra.) Peas-Extra Early, Early Frame, Early Carlton, Large Marrowfoot, Royal Dwarf do., Blue Prus-

sian, Bishops, Dwarf Prolific Pepper-Large Sweet, Bell shaped. Radish-Long Salmon, Long Scarlet, White

Purnip, Red Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Span ish, Black Spanish, Summer White. Rhubarb-Victoria. Salsahe

Spinach-Round, Savoy Leaved, Prickly. Squash-Early Bush, Long Green, Lima or Co-

Turnip-Early White, Flat Dutch, Red Top, Large Globe, Ruta Bega, Dale's Hybrid, Early Catalogues containing directions, furnished gratis. February 15, 1849.—if.

Plaistering, White Washing, Painting and Staining.

THE undersigned offers his services to the pub-lic in the above business, in all of its depart-He will execute any work in his line with skill and despatch.

Orders for him may be left at Carter's Hotel.

GEORGE W. REINTZELL.

Another Let. TUST received another lot of that superior Chewing Tobacco, at 50 cents per pound, also two of ditto 25 cents, good.

WM. ANDERSON & CO. Harpers-Ferry, March 1, 1849.

TURNER & MUDGE. Wholesale Dealers IN PAPER of all descriptions, Printing and Writing Inles, Bleaching Powders. Russia Skins, Sc. Gash paid for Rags.
No. 3 South Charles Street, Baltimore.
April 30, 1817—19.

UNITED STATES Wholesale Clothing Warehouse.

LEWIS & HANFORD, Nos. 252 4 256 Pearl Street, (Between Fulton street and Burling Slip.) NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

DILETOID

UNITED STATES, Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets! ! IN THE ARTICLE OF Shirts and Drawers

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO—THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF Oil Clothing & Covered Hats In the World. Plain and Fashionable Clothing LEWIS & HANFORD. No. 252 4-255 Pearl Street New York, Jan. 18, 1819. -6m. 85.

THE "GREEN HOUSE."

THE undersigned looking to the comfort of the L citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and those visiting the place, has fitted up an EATING HOUSE in the most comfortable and genteel style, on High Street, next door to Mr. G. W. Cutshaw's, where he will serve to order,

Oysters in every variety, Either fried, roasted, or stewed-together with every other article in season: His Bar is supplied with the choicest kinds of LIQUORS. Those wishing to enjoy themselves in his line, can do so in great comfort, as every effort will be used to make the Green House" an agreeable resort. JOHN GIBSON. Nov. 23, 1818.

BUILDERS, THIS WAY!

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Jeffer son, Clarke and the surrounding counties, that be still continues the CARPENTERING BUSI-NESS in all its branches and varieties. Having paid some attention to the study of Architecture, he is prepared to furnish models and drafts for any kind of work pertaining to his line, feeling confident that by his long attention to the pursuit he can please the taste and gratify the eye of the most fastidious. He will undertake the erection of all kinds of buildings-from the country-seat to that of the most humble, and upon terms such as must prove satisfactory to all concerned. Persons who may have work in his line are re-spectfully desired to give him a call before closing contracts in other quarters.

Letters addressed to him at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will be promptly attended to, from any part of the country. WM. A. SUDDITH. Feb. 1, 1819-1v.

J. S. TOUGH, Manufacturer and Dealer in the Celchrated Etherial Oil and Lamps. Also, PINE and CAMPHINE OIL, with a com-

picte assortment of LAMPS for burning the same. H AVING taken the large and convenient store, No. 187 BALTIMORE ST., (Baltimore,) extending through to Light Street, nearly opposite the Fonntain Hotel, he is now prepared to supply Dealers in the above line, on the best terms, both as to quality and price. He respectfully asks a trial from punctual dealers, believing it will be to their

J. S. T. is sole agent for the celebrated SAFETY REGULATING GENERATOR, a new and valuable invention by which Etherial Oil is rendered perfectly harmless, and the light of the generating lamp as controlable as the common gas. Baltimore, February 22, 1843.

To Farmers and others. WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public generally, to my stock of Domestics, which are as follows: 50 Breached, at the Py price,

Cotton Bags and Bagging; Knitting Cottons, &c., Together with a large and general stock of Goods. suitable for the season, which will be sold on pleasing terms to good men. JEREMIAH HARRIS.

BACON! SMALL lot of new Bacon just received, and WM. ANDERSON & CO.

March 1, 1819. Flour, &c. WE have on hand-Winchester extra brands; Eichelberger's

Smith's Also-Cornmeal: Dried Apples, Dried Peaches and Dried Cherries all of which will be sold low by
March 1, 1849.

J. K. WOODS & CO March 1, 1849.

T. W. & K. C. SMIII. FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. Alexandria, Virginia, EXECUTE orders for high and low pressure STEAM ENGINES, Steam Boilers and Sheet Irou work, Machinery of all kinds, Mill Work both wrought and east, Soap Boilers, and all other Kettles and Pans, Bells of all sizes, Ornamental Rail-

ing both wrought and cast.

They keep on hand, and for sale, McCormick Stewart, Freeborne and Davis PLOUGH CAST-INGS, Spout Shoes and Sash Weights for builders; Fire Brick of superior quality, English refined bar and American Bar Iron, best quality. The valuable assortment of Gearing Patterns, owned by them, offers a great inducement to persons about erecting or repairing Mills to give them a call, as they pledge themselves to furnish Castings, &c. for Mills and other purposes, of as good a quality and on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any section of the country. Printed lists of their Gearing patterns will be furnished on application

N. B. The great saving in transportation via Canal, adds to the many indecements which we are offering to those disposed to patronize our establishment.

T. W. & R. C. S.
Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1848.

Caution is the Parent of Safety, HOW often do we see persons afflicted with a slight Cough and Cole, who go on neglecting it until it settles on their lungs, and brings on AN AT-TACK of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which may eventually cause their death; when, if they had

procured a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound,

in the beginning, they never would have experienced any ill results from their cough; but have been cured of it immediately Therefore, all those who are troubled with a slight cough, will recollect that delays are dangerous; for what may appear trivial in the beginning, may lead to the most dreadful consequences. Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound may be used by persons in the most delicate state of health, with perfect safety, as its effect on the system, although certain, is very mild. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore : and by 1 L. S. EICHELB RGER, Charlestown

JOSEPH G HAYS, marpers-Ferry H S FORNE K, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester. November 9, 1848-1y

BLACKSMITHING. THE undersigned respectfully informs the pub-lic that he has just count renced the Blacksmithing Business in a Shop near the Railroad Depot, Charlestown, where he designs executing every description of work belonging to that branch of business. Plougles, Wagons, Carryalls, Carts. &c., will be newly ironed or repaired in a style equal to that of any other Shop in the county. All descriptions of REPAIRING will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. As he will use none but the best quality of Iron, and employ only good hands, he feels cor ident of rendering saisfaction to all who may facor him with their cus

HORSE-SHOEING will be particularly atended to, and those in town or country who may give him a trial, shall have the most entire satisfac-A portion of the public's patronage is most re spectfully solicited.

Jan. 25, 1819. GEORGE, W. SPOTTS.

Knives. VERY superior Pocket and Pen Knives; also 2 full setts Ivory Handle Knives and Forks for the by JNO. R. WOODS & CO.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling and Store House on the Main.
Street, in Charlestown, heretofore occupied by
Joshua Riley, and adjacent to the residence of Dr.
Wm. F. Alexander. Possession given on the first of April, 1849.

I have for sale, two Work Horses, and 2 Barouches, with Harness, complete. Country Produce will be taken in exchange therefor. G. W. SAPPINGTON. Carlestown, Jeff. Co. Va., Feb. 15, 1849-14. | Jan. 25, 1849.

Cash Store and Cash Only! BAT SAINS, BARGAINS,

NEED rot tell you what I have on hand, all o-Lyon, eitizens and countrymen. Here is the place to obtain all kinds of merchandize. My stock is entirely too large to enumerate; come one, come all, and see before buying elsewhere, as I intend to sell to every customer who will favor me with a call left. call. If I don't get my price, we will meet half way, in all cases; if that won't do, I will sell any how, if I can, so that I get the cash. I can do more than a credit store, as you all can judge for your-selves, for I am enabled to sell at one, one half, or less profit for cash, as I expect to lose nothing by crediting goods out to pay day, six and eighteen months, and then lose it. So here goes, citizens, for a cash system, at one-half the usual profit, or else at cost. Come! come one and all, and buy, citizens, and save money to buy more goods with. This store is found on Hotel Square, near the Potomac Bridge, Harpers-Ferry. I have an entire new stock, just received and opened.

**ACOB NISSWANER.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 21, 1847.—tf.

THE FAIR SEX

SHOULD pay attention to the following: Hince's Vegetable Pills, for Purifying the Blood. For females these pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. bloom to the complexion. Price 25 cents per box.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, &c., is now so well established that it is only ne-Cessary to state where it can be obtained.

The above are for sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Biltimore. Also, by

T M FLINT, Charlestown;

JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry;

H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown,

DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester.

November 9, 1848—19 essary to state where it can be obtained.

November 9, 1848-1y

Hance's Sarsaparilla, 'egetable or Blood Pills for Purifying the Blood, DEMOVING bile, correcting all disorders of the REMOVING bile, correcting an disorders of the storage and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

Magnas est veritas, et Prevalebit. THE astonishing virtue of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, in relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption, need only to be tested to be fully established. A trial of a single botle will convince the sufferer mote of its good effect than all that could be written in a month. Price 3) cts.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street,

Also, by L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown; JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry; H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Win chester.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the I public, that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, (late in the occupancy of Capt. Joseph F. ABELL.) known as the United States Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate passengers by the Rail Road, or travellers, in the most comfortable manner. Those travelling in the Cars will find this a most agreeable Dining place, where every fruit of the season, and luxury that can be had will be served up in the most choice style.

To the people of this and the neighboring Counties he would say, that his House shall always be open for their reception and accommodation, as he is determined to make their calls agreeable. His Bar shall contain the choicest Liquors—his Table the pest the market affords—his Chambers well furnished-and his Stabling, which is commodious, shall contain the best provender and attended by attentive

Give the House a call, and judge of its merits for vourselves. JAMES BATE WAGER. Harpers-Ferry, April 8, 1818.

It is a settled creed in an correprudence, that unless the blood is kept free from impurities, the whole system must inevitably become liseased. When the blood becomes clogged, thick, and moves through the veins and arteries with a singgish motion, we may rest assured that sickness, with its concomitant train of evils, is about to ensue. The utmost care and greatest precaution are therefore necessary, and the system should be closely watched. Those who generally provide themselves with mild and aperient physic, should give a preserence to such as are of a strictly vegetable nature. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills appear to be the universal favorite, as they are composed entirely of Vegetables and co-operate so effeetually-cleansing the system-purifying the

blood and removing all undue biliary secretions. For sale by John N. Bell, Winchester. S mith & Brother,

Gibson & Harris, Charlestown. A. M. Cridler, (Druggist,) Harpers-Ferry. H. S. Forney, (Druggist,) John W. Granthum,

Middleway. Feb. 8, 1819-2m.

The Charlestown Depot. THE subscribers having taken possession of the Depot in Charlestown, are anxious to purchase

any number of bushels of WHEAT AND CORN. for which they will pay the highest market price in cash, on delivery. They also have possession of the Warehouse at the Old Furnace until the first of April next, where they will purchase any number of bushels of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered on or before that time. Arso-On hand and for sale, 100 TONS OF PLASTER, at the Old Furnace. They are also anxious to purchase any number o bushels of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at their Warehouse in Shepherdstown, where they have a large quantity of Plaster for sale.

CITY HOTEL,

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. THIS commodious and well known House has been newly furnished and put in thorough repair, and from the subscriber's experience in the business, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He is now prepared for the reception of TRAVELLERS and BOARD-Large and commodious STABLES are attached to the House, and careful and attentive Ostlers are employed, where horses will be received at all

times, and attended to. D. B. WINCH, Proprietor. Alexandria, May 5, 1848. For the Ladies. WE respectfully, ask a visit from the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, to examine our

selected with such care that we can please the taste | which he offers at prices less than ever before offerof all. In our stock will be found Beautiful high colored Mouslines, Neat figured Cashmeres, Sattin-striped do, Chameleon Silks, Visitte Silk. Saitin deChene, " Fringes, French Merinos, " Gimp and Cords, Gala Plaids, Black and col'd Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, French Ginghams, And many other articles which we will take plea-

sure in showing. J. K. WOODS & CO. OGATLY HOUSE. 22

THE undersigned having taken possession of the "Gault House," near the Rail Road Depot, and renovated the same, are prepared to give their friends and the public generally, a cordial welcome. They have fitted up their Oyster Room in the most comfortable manner, and are ready to serve OYSTERS in any manner suited to the tastes of their customers. Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquers, so that the most fastidious can be catered to, either in eating or drinking. They respectfully ask a call from the thirsty or hungry.—
The public's humble servants.

BRITTAIN & HARTSHORN. Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 25, 1849.

Town Property for Sale. I WISH to sell my HOUSE AND LOT, situ-ated on the Main street in Charlestown. This property is in good condition, and may be conve-niently occupied as two distinct Dwellings, each having its own Kitchen and yard. It has an excellent garden, cistera, corn-house, stable and meathouse, and is near the best water in town. The terms will be made easy—no part wanted in hand. Application may be made to myself, or Dr. J. J. H. Straats.

E. J. STRAITH.

Harness Manufactory. JOHN BROOK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Saderes, Briders Harness and Trunks,

Together with every other article in his line of business, which have been manufactured out of the choicest material, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. His work is all made up by experienced hands, and he feels assured cannot be surpassed in point of beauty and durability, by any establishment in this region of country.

He has on hand a lot of COLLARS, warranted to be of as good a quality as ever offered in this

He refers those who have never patronised him and who may be really desirous of procuring dura-ble and beautiful work to his host of customers in this and the surrounding counties, and on their award he is willing to risk his mechanical reputa-Orders from a distance will be punctually fill-

ed, and on as good terms as though the purchaser His grateful thanks are rendered to those who have stood by and given him their generous patron-age under every circumstance. If increased exer-tion to please be a merit at all, then will be confidently calculate on their favors hereafter, as no effort will be spared on his part. La Call around and see me, immediately in the rear of the Court House, in one of the buildings connected with Mr. W. J. Hawks' Coach Factory. Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1848.

JEFFERSON FARM

FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale THE FARM on which he resides, situated seven miles West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson County, Va.,) within one and a-half miles of Smithfield, and near the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, bounded on the East and West by public roads, Containing 215 Acres Limestone Land,

about one hulf cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with abundant resources for its further improvement, available at very little expense. The greater part of the WOODLAND. (about 108 Acres,) is enclosed for pasturage; the timber consists principally of oak and hickory, with a sufficiency of ceust, cedar and wild cherry. The improvements consist of a substantial and Commodious Dwelling. good Barn, with stabling sufficient for 20 head of

orses, and all other buildings necessary to have on a farm; a large Cistern at the door, and a neverfailing Well of water. Also, Pools which supply all the stock on the farm, at all seasons of the year. There are also TWO ORCHARDS of choice Fruit, in full bearing, of all kinds. In every respect this property combines the requirements of a comfortable residence, with a well improved and productive farm. It is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms, both as to price and time of payment, For further particulars ei ther apply to the subscriber, (personally,) or by let-ter, addressed to him near Middleway, Jefferson

Nov. 2, 1848-tf.

GEORGE HIETT.

Valuable FARM for Sale. THE undersigned, Trustees of the estate of William C. Walton, deceased, offer, at private sale, the very valuable FARM known by the name of "BETHANY," seven miles south of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, joining the farms of H. L. Opie and Mrs. Lewis, and lying immediately on the west bank of the Shenandoah river. There are two good springs of never-failing water, a good brick Dwelling House and Out-buildings. This farm is remarkable for its adaptation to the growth of wheat, corn, clover, &c., and is one of the most beautiful on the river. There are two hundred and eightwacres of clear-

ed Land, and one hundred and forty seven well Timbered, making in all 127 acres. A good title can be given. Application for purchasing may be made to Mr. Robert Jamieson of Alexandria, Va., and to John T. Hargrave, Shepherdstown Jefferson, county,

Va., either personally or by letter, post paid. ROBERT JAMIESON, JOHN T. HARGRAVE, June 15, 1818 .- tf.

FOR SALE. Deanarty THE undersigned will sell at private sale, TWO HOUSES & LOTS on the Main Street, in the town of Shepherdstown, now in the occupancy of James Shepherd. The two loss are adjoining, and upon one is A Comfortable Dwelling. With all Out-buildings, and a number of the choiest Fruit Trees. And on the other is a large CABI-

NET SHOP, which can be used for that purpose or converted into a fine store or school-room. The terms, which will be easy, will be made known by application to either of the undersigned. Possession given on the first day of April, 1848. WM. SHORTT,

WM. B. THOMPSON. Oct. 27, 1847-tf. For Californians! WE have received a supply of VELVETEENS and COARSE CLOTHS, suitable for those

going to California. CRANE & BROWN. For Rent. THE house at present in the occupancy of R. H. L Butcher, Esq. Possession given on the 1s

of April. For terms apply at the office of Jan. 11, 1849. ANDREW KENNEDY. To Close Out! THE subscriber has still on hand a few Coal and Wood Stoves, of the most choice patterns and highest finish. To close out for the season, he will sell them at cost, for the cash. Those in wan

will please give him a call. Jan. 11, 1819. F. W. RAWLINS.

Ready-made Clothing. 10 carry out the object in view, viz: to reduce my stock, I will dispose of my entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. Consisting of Cloaks, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Sack and Sack Frock Coats, various fcolors and qualities: Roundabouts. Monkey Jackets. Waistcoats. Pantaloons, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves and Socks, which I will sell at prices that will have to be seen to be believed. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and we pledge ourselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. WM. J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 11, 1849. Coal for Sale. WE have just received a large quantity of Lump and Fine Coal, for sale at the Charles-

M. H. & V. W. MOORE. COAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Tin & Sheet Iron Manufactory. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a large and carefully selected assortment of the various styles and descriptions of

Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves.

Ten Plate & Cooking do., stock of Dress and Fancy Goods, which have beer All complete, and of the most approved patterns, ed in this town. Also, on hand, a lot of COAL GRATES with summer-pieces and brick complete. Those in want would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as my arrangements are such that I can procure, in a few days notice, any description of Stoves not found among my present as-

> Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. On hand, a fine assortment of Tin and Sheet Iron work, which is offered at the lowest possible prices. Also, just received, a superior lot of Russia Iron and other kinds of material, which can be worked up at any time on more favorable terms han heretofore.
>
> ROOFING and SPOUTING done as usual, and on as good terms as can be procured any where in the Valley. Old Brass, Copper and Pewter taken in exchange

or work. F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Oct. 5, 1848—y.

for work.

Cash for Negroes. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selfing, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

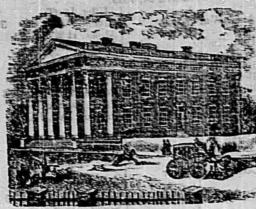
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

Charlestown. Feb. 12, 1848—tf.

DOMESTICS.—Twilled Osnaburgs; plain do; plain cottons; 4.4 brown sheeting; knitting cottons, dec. just received and for sale by CRANE & BROWN.

THE EXERCISES



Frederick Female Seminary WILL be resumed on MONDAY, September the 4th.

This Institution, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, was never in a more pros-The course of instruction embraces all the branches, useful and ornamental, of a thorough and extensive Female education, and no pains has been spared in procuring an able and efficient faculty, and competent Tutors. Ample arrangements have been made in the Seminary for the accommodation of from forty to fafty

Boarding scholars. The dormitories consist of separate rooms, twelve feet by eighteen, handsomely fitted up with entirely new Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c.

The price of Board and Tuition in all the branches required for a Diploma, including furnished rooms, fuel, lights, washing, &c., \$200 per scholastic year, pavable half yearly in odvance.

GIDEON BANTZ, DAVID BOYD, CHRISTIAN STEINER,

G. M. EICHELBERGER, August 17, 1848. REFERENCES. H. N. GALLAHER, Charlestown. Dr. B. E. McMurraie, Potomac Furnace. Maj. Benj. Moon, Harpers-Ferry. Circulars may be had at the "Free Press" Office.

THE undersigned having erected a large Ware-House, is now prepared to forward Flour and other Produce at the shortest notice to Georgetown and Alexandria. His Boats are constantly running between Harpers-Ferry and Alexandria, and persons having Produce or Merchandize to boat, would do well to give him a call. Having been engaged in this business for the last 10 or 12 years, he offers his past conduct as a guarantee for future fidelity.

Forwarding & Commission Business.

JOHN GIESON. Harpers-Ferry, May 11, 1848 v Another Miraculous Cure.

He respectfully invites a call from the public

PEAD the following letter, and then, if you i with any disease of the lungs, go and get a bottle of DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA ST. JOHNSVILLE, New York, Feb. 5. 1848. Mr. Harrison: Sir—I will trouble your patience a few minutes by informing you of the great triumph which your Naptha Syrup has obtained in the case of my brother. He increased the dose as you directed, and the result was that he began to raise very freely, and it scented so badly that it was impossible to stay in the room where he was, on the fifth day after the increase of the dose. In a day or so after, he began to get better, and at this present time is quite revived, has a good appetite, and don't cough a quarter as much as he did previously. A severe cough and immense ex-pectoration were the prominent symptoms of the disease. I think his case was a singular one: none of the physicians here had ever heard or seen any thing of the kind before. I mention all these particulars, as I am firm in the belief that, had it not been for the Naptha Syrup, he could have expected nothing but a speedy grave, as there was an immense number of tubercles formed on his longs, which the medicine took immediate hold of, and in a few days he threw them up by the quantity , some of them were as large as a bean. If he improves as fast as he has done, I do not think tha he will need any more than the six bottles I now send for. Enclosed are five dollars. Direct the box as before to Jonas Snell. Care of Charles Kingsland, Railroad Depot. Yours respectfully, JONAS SNELL. ed for rereading the above, who can doubt that Hast-JOHN P. BRellthe virtue that is claim-

JOS. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry. October 12, 1818-1y

For Coughs and Colds SE Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood, tsveness, or Singing in the Ears, use his Sarsaparilla or Blond Pills, and for Hoarseness, Sore Throat, or slight cold, try Hance's Hoarhound Candy.

J. W. GRANTHAM, Middleway;

Proclaim it to the World, THAT Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound is, without exception or exaggeration, the most safe and speedy cure for all diseases arising from Coughs and Colds, which, unfortunately neglected, too OFTEN END IN CONSUMPTION. . If Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound is taken on the first appearance of a Cough, it will immediately cure it, and save the sufferer from an untimely grave. Price 50 cents per bottle, or \$2,50 for six bottles.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills FOR Purifying the Blood and curing Dyspepsia. A few doses of these Pills, taken to evacuate the bowels freely, and then regulated so as to keep the bowels slightly open, will cure the worst cases of Dys-pepsia. Price 25 cents per box. The above are for sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt Streets, and 108 Baltimore street, Bal-

L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown; JOSEPH G HAYS, Harpers-Ferry; H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchesta r.

FRUIT STORE,

November 9, 1848-1y

No. 20 Light street, (opposite Mercer,) BALTIMORE, MD.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above es-

tablishment, begs leave to call the attention of

the public to his large assortment of CANDIES. numbering three hundred different patterns and flavors. The extensive arrangements which I have lately introduced into my manufacturing

department enables me to afford every article in the CANDY LINE at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article manufactured is WARRANTED to be of the BEST QUALITY, and guaranteed to KEEP in any climate, and PACKED in the most CAREFUL MANNER. My Fruit Department comprises every article in season of IMPORTED and DOMES-TIC, GREEN, DRIED or PRESERVED, with a great variety of Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles, Preserves, Wines, Oils, Ju-jube Paste, Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Stick, Rock Candy, red, white and yellow, imported and domestic, together with every kind of NUTS, &c. Every attention paid to persons desirous of examining my stock and prices.

All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

JOS. R. MANN. March 15, 1849. Virginia, Jefferson County, Set, IN THE COUNTY COURT,) MARCH TERM, 1849.

Wm. Anderson 4- Co., PLAIN
AGAINST

All goods shipped free of charge.

DEPENDANTS, THE Defendant, Louisa Apsey, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that she is not an inhabitant of this Common wealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintins, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months suc-cessively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county. A Copy-Teste,

T. A. MOORE, Clerk,

Louisa Apsey and Thomas T. Earnstow,

CLOVERSEED, for sale by March I. J. K. WOODS & CO. March 1. DOMESTICS -14 Brown Cottons;
7-8 Osnaburgs
7-8 Twiller
Bleached Muslins, Apron Checks, &c., just March 1, 1849, E. P. MILLER.

March 29, 1849.

A very important Communication TO ALL PERSONS IN ALL PLACES,

AT ALL TIMES, AND Under all Circumstances. IF you are sick, get cured; if well, employ mea-sures to continue so. Every individual indulges

in habits, which must, to a greater or lesser extent. disin habits, which inust, to a greater of lesser extent, dis-arrange the admirable and intricate combinations which form the system, and consequently EVERY INDI-VIDUAL should possess some mild, yet efficacious, simple and accredited agent for preserving all the functions of the body in good order. Dr. Sweetser's Panacea

will achieve this result, and should be in every family, and in the hands of every person, who by business, profession or general course of life, is predisposed to the very many little ailments that render life a curse, instead of a blessing, and finally result, in their aggregated condition, in the cause of Death.

For Eruptions of the Skin, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Tumors, Scrotula or King's Evil. White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Cancers, Running Sores, Scaba and Biles, time and a determined perseverance in Dr. Sweetser's Panacca, will effect a cure.

For Indigestion, Rejection of Food, Nausea, Vomitings, Nervous Affections, Bilious complaints, Head

For Indigestion, Rejection of Food, Nausea, Vomitings, Nervous Affections, Bilious complaints, Head ache, Paleness or Female Irregularities, Dr. Sweetser's Panacea will soon effect a cure; but if obstinate, or attended with griping, flying pains, the dose should be increased, and the cure will soon be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that taey are too weak to take much medicine; but bear in mind that the wildle operating medicine muts not weakness, into this mildly operation medicine; but bear in mind that this mildly operation medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but me to certainly draws weakness out, leaves strength in a place, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appet to to relish any food, re-animates the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the wind and improvious he sight. the mind and improving the sight

In cases of Jaundice, Asthma, Liver Complaints, TicDoloreux, Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout, Dr. Swesters's Panacea cannot be too highly extoller; it searches out the very root of the disease, and by removing it es out the very root of the disease, and by removing it from the Blood makes a cure certain and permanent.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Piles, Fistula, Urinary Obstructions and Extreme Costiveness, Dr. Sweetser's Panacva is the best remody ever tried; it removes all those acrimonious humors from the blood, which give rise to the above diseases and by beening the blood in a pure condition diseases, and by keeping the blood in a pure condition For Dropsy, Falling of the Bowels, Impurities of the asures health.

Noise in the Head and Ears, Dr. Sweetser's Panacca will give certain relief; in all severe and chronic cases the patient cannot be too often reminded that LARGER DOSES and PERSEVERANCE will effect a cure. In chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Affections of the Eyes and Ears, Spongy and Bleeding Gums, Broachitis and recent Coughs and Colds, Dr. Sweetser's Pauace will be found perfectly sure and certain in its effects. DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA. Being composed only of vegetable matter, or medi cal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substan ces, is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age or the weakest frame, under any stage of humas suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its opera-

Blood, Mercurial Taint, Weakness of the Spine, Flow

of Blood to the Head, Gidliness, Singing or Buzzing

time the most certain in searching out the root of any ermplaint, however deep, and of performing a cure. For sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown; JOSEPH G HAYS, Harpers-Ferry; H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown;

DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester. November 9, 1848-1y. Virginia, to wit: AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the 1st Monday in March,

PLAINTIFF, AGAINST Perry G. Thomas, William T. Daugherty and Hezekian H. Holmes, DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE Defend at Perry G. Thomas, not having I entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country; It is ordered. That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and post-

ed at the front door of the Court-house in the said. town of Charlestown. A Copy-Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Virginia, to wit: Ar Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the 1st Monday in March,

PLAINTIFF, James Roper, AGAINST The President, Directors and Company of the Hagers-IN UMANUERI. DEPENDANTS, THE Defendants, not having entered their appearance and given security according to Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country; It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of

the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown, A Copy-Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clark. March 15, 1819.

Virginia, to wit: Ar Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the 1st Monday in March, Joseph McMurran,

AGAINST Henry, John, William L., James, Joseph, Alice and Frances Toole, heirs of Elizabeth Toole, dec'd, and Ann S. M. Murran, widow, and John William. Charles Henry, Robert L., Edwis Marshall, Joseph, Samuel, Ann Gertrude and Mary Virginia. Mc Marran, children of Samuel M. Murran, dec'd, and William McMurran. DEFENDANTS. IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Henry Toole John Toole William L. Toole, James Toole, Joseph Toole, Alice Toole, Francis Toole and John William

McMurran, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and he rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, It is ordered, That the said deendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the

Court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Cir-

March 15, 1849.

Virginia, to wit:

cuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the 1st Monday in March, Remington B. Knonslar PLAINTIPE. AGAINST Samuel Cameron and Joseph Shewalter, DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE Deferdant, Joseph Shewalter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; It is ordered. That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Term of this Court, and

paper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk. March 15, 1849.

answer the Bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy

of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-

Virginia, to wit: AT Rules haiden in the Clerk's Office of the Cir. cuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the first Monday in March, Philip Barnhart, William M. Sheets and Julia Ann, his wife, Gunnell Darnes and Sarah, his wife, Andrive Ronemous and Nancy, his wife, Margaret

Hout and Catharine Burnhart, PLAINTIFFS, AGAINST Daniel Barnhart, Catharine Needy, Mary Needy, George Needy and Franklin Needy, infant children of George and Mary Needy, late Mary Barnhart,

DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Daniel Barnhari. Catharine Needy, Mary Needy, George Needy, and Franklin Needy, (infant children of George Needy and Mary Needy, late Mary Barnhart,) not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country; it is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here ordered. That the said defendants do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown A Copy-Teste,

R. T. BROWN, c. c. March 23, 1849. A LARGE stock of hammered and rolled Iron, of all sizes, for Tire, &c., for sale by WM. ANDERSON & CO.