Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press
And Farmers' Repository.

VOL. 43. NO. 30.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1850

WINDOW-SASH FASTENERS.

THE undersigned have obtained Letters Patent for a most valuable AIR-TIGHT SASH FASTENER, by which you are enabled to raise the window-sash to any required height and hold it fast, without cutting holes in the frame, and at the same time to let down the upper Sash so as to let the heated air escape at the top and admit the cool air at the bottom, and also make the Sash perfectly air-tight and keep it from rattling. Who is it that has not had his rest broken by the clattering of the window-sash in a stormy night, to say nothing of the amount of air admitted thereby? This Fastener has great advantages over any other sash stopper, giving you complete control of the sash; and will accommodate itself to any state of the weather, wet or dry—the back of the sash being grooved, and a strip inserted which is forced out against the frame, thus accommodating itself to the frame, and behind this strip is an eccentric or cam fixed on a lever which passes through the sash, and raising or depressing the lever fastens or loosens the sash and enables you to lock it fast at any point. Such is the estimate put on this discovery that we have applied them to several hundred windows, notwithstanding but a few weeks have elapsed since we got the fixtures and even before we obtained the patent, and many more have been engaged as soon as we can procure fastenings.

We would now say to the public that we have made arrangements for our castings with [illegible] Rodgers [illegible], Baltimore, Md., who, by the by, we would recommend to such as may want castings done—for the promptness and the manner in which it is done—and with Mr. Wernwag, of Harpers-Ferry, the most distinguished machinist of our country as any one will admit if he will call and see his shop, and the machinery he has on hand. He has undertaken to finish our fastenings by machinery so that they will require no assorting, but can be put together with the greatest despatch. Such as may wish to purchase State or County rights can apply (post-paid) to either of us, NATHANIEL MYERS, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. or F. C. SMITH, Harpers-Ferry, Va., *Patentees.* The fastenings can be forwarded from Harpers-Ferry to any point with the same facility as they could from any of our Atlantic Cities, it being immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, about 80 miles from Baltimore, and in telegraphic communication with the East and West, &c.

To such as may be acquainted with either of the gentlemen whose names are given, we would say write to them and satisfy yourselves that it is no humbug:—A. Hunter, I. N. Carter, G. W. Sappington, H. Keyes, N. S. White, John Yates, James L. Ranson, G. S. Gardener, (post-paid,) who have them in use and many others who are waiting to have them put in their windows.

NATHANIEL MYERS, F. G. SMITH, } *Patentees.*

July 5, 1850.

ATTENTION, FARMERS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Farmers of Jefferson, and the neighboring counties to his superior and

Improved Wheat Drills,

which he can safely recommend to the Farmers, as being the best Drills ever offered in this country.—It is so constructed that it has advantages over all others that have been introduced heretofore. It moves on only one wheel, which makes the draft very light for one horse, and the drill is manufactured entirely of wrought iron and wood which makes it still better. The seeding operation can be stopped or put in motion in an instant, without stopping the horse, and it so works that it is impossible for it to choke.

Farmers desiring to test the capacity and value of the machine, are requested to give the undersigned notice to that effect, and should it not "do the work as represented," the same may be returned *free of charge.*

☞ Models can be seen at the Black-Smith Shop of Mr. Joseph C. Rawlins.

DAVID E. ROHR.

Charlestown, May 24, 1850.—tf.—*Spirit.*

NEW TIN-PLATE WORKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Jefferson county and vicinity, that they have commenced the *TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER AND BRASS WORKING BUSINESS,* at Nos. 1 and 2 "Miller's Row," where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of their Wares, which they will sell at wholesale or retail at unprecedented low prices.

Roofing and Spouting.

Those wanting Roofing or Spouting done, will find it to their advantage to call at No. 2 Miller's Row.

JOB WORK done in a workmanlike manner and at short notice.

The subscribers wishing to avoid the credit system as much as possible, propose to take in exchange for ware and work, all kinds of country produce, old copper and iron, brass, cotton rags, pewter, lead, &c. T. PARKER & SONS.

Charlestown, April 18, 1850.—tf.

Purchasers, look to your Interests!
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE undersigned having lately returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of

SADDLERY, &C.,

is prepared to manufacture and furnish every article in his line of business, of the best material, and in the neatest and most substantial manner, at greatly reduced prices, and upon such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers. He is not forgetful of the past kindness and patronage which have been so liberally extended to him by his old customers, and would avail himself of this means of returning them his sincerest thanks for their support—whilst he hopes, by renewed energy and attention to their wants, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

He may at all times, in business hours, be found at his old stand, one door North of Wm. Dorsey's Drug Store, and opposite John W. Boyd's Store.

J. VINCENHELLER.

Martinsburg, April 18, 1850.—1y.

Kelsey's Alternating Bee-Hive.
Patented May 9th, 1846.

THE attention of the citizens of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, and particularly of those who are desirous of raising Bees and making Honey, for the use of their families or for sale, is called to the

IMPROVED ALTERNATING BEE-HIVE,

patented by WM. R. KELSEY, of Syracuse, New York, and which is now exhibiting at Martinsburg.

This Hive for simplicity and utility, is acknowledged to be the best ever presented to the public.

Ladies and Gentlemen, call and see for yourselves, and give us your patronage in bringing into general use this neat and ingenious

BEE-HIVE,

which is better adapted to the nature and habits of the Industrious Honey-Bee, than any ever before introduced. Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN HOKE.

Martinsburg, May 17, 1850—3m.

EXTRA FLOUR.

THE undersigned has always on hand EXTRA FLOUR, No. 1, for sale and in exchange for a good article of Wheat. The above Flour is kept on hand in Charlestown, by John K. Woods & Co. and Eby & Son; and by different merchants at Harpers-Ferry.

SAWING.

I have also my Saw-Mill in good repair, and bills will be furnished at the shortest notice.

MARTIN EICHELBERGER.

Rock Spring Mills, May 9, 1850.—tf.

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Constable for the Southern District, respectfully tenders his services to the public in that capacity.—He will give every attention possible to the collection of all claims placed in his hands, and pay over promptly when collected. All he asks is a trial, and he pledges fidelity to his patrons.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Charlestown, March 21, 1850.

To Farmers.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers that he has TWO WHEAT FANS, finished complete, which he will sell on accommodating terms. He is now making Circular Wheat Screens, for cleaning Seed Wheat, which he will be happy to furnish to any farmer wishing to purchase.

Wheat Fans and all kinds of Machinery repaired in the best manner. Turning, of all descriptions, in Wood and Iron, done to order.

July 26, 1849—tf. CHAS. BARRITT, Sr.

Notice to Passengers.

THE rates of fare on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, are as follows, viz:

From Winchester to Harpers-Ferry,			$2 00
Do do	do	and return	2 00
From Winchester to Halltown,			1 25
Do do	do	and return	1 25
From Winchester to Charlestown,			1 00
Do do	do	and return	1 00
From Winchester to Cameron's			87½
Do do	do	and return	87½
From Winchester to Thomson's			75
Do do	do	and return	75
From Winchester to Wadesville or Op. B.			50
Do do	do	and return	50
From Winchester to Stephenson's			25
Do do	do	and return	25
From Halltown to Harpers-Ferry			37½
Do do	do	and return	50
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry			50
Do do	do	and return	50
From Cameron's to Harpers-Ferry			75
Do do	do	and return	1 00
From Wadesville or O. Bridge to H. Ferry			1 00
Do do	do	and return	1 25
From Stephenson's to Harpers-Ferry			1 50
Do do	do	and return	1 50

The reduced charge for going and returning will be extended, only, when tickets are taken; and passengers who take such tickets will be allowed the privilege of one intervening day.

Persons who do not take tickets, will be charged six cents per mile, for whatever distance they may travel on the road. The same rate will be charged between any two depots on the line of the road.

By order, &c. J. GEO HEIST, *Agent.*

May 24, 1850.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that for the future he intends giving especial attention to the

Tailoring Business,

and he feels confident from long experience in the arts and science of cutting and fitting garments, as well as the success that has crowned his efforts in the trade, that the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity will still continue a small share of their patronage, as favors of this kind will be gratefully received.

There may be also found at his establishment, a fine assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he offers for sale on account of Wm. J. Stephens, and as he is restricted to cash and cash only for them, great bargains can be had in COATS of every grade and price. PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere, Linen, Alpacca, Sattinett, Cotton, &c.—VESTS—a fine assortment; SHIRTS—fine and coarse. Shams, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Socks, Drawers, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and indeed almost every article connected with gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Call soon and get the first choice before the weather sets in hot. JAMES CLOTHIER.

May 9, 1850.

Spring and Summer Clothing,
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES!

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

THE most superior stock of *READY-MADE CLOTHING* ever offered in Harpers-Ferry, has just been received by the subscribers, for the present Spring and Summer trade, at their *Clothing Emporium,* where purchasers can be [illegible] with the following assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, all qualities, Drawers, Boots, Hats, three qualities, Rough and Ready Hats, Caps a very large supply, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms and prices that cannot fail to please. Also, a superior lot of Silk, Cotton, and Gingham Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Pen Knives, Razor Strops, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, VALICES AND CARPET-BAGS.

☞ This being the largest stock of *Ready-Made Clothing* ever offered in Harpers-Ferry, they ask a call from all purchasers desirous of being served on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

N. B. Persons that cannot be accommodated with our present stock of Clothing, are informed that we are prepared to have Clothing made to order at short notice and a guarantied FIT at the same low prices.

⁂ We return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage we have received, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as we pledge ourselves there shall be nothing wanting on our part to render general satisfaction, both in *Goods and Prices.*

R. WALTER & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, April 11, 1850.

THE NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.
Wool Wanted.

JOHN K. WHITE and D. G. HENKLE have their NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY, in Shepherdstown nearly completed. The Machinery is all of the most approved kind, and the most skilful and experienced workmen have been engaged, so that those wool growers and merchants, who patronize *this establishment,* may rely upon getting the best materials, the best fabrics and *fast colors.* Rolls carded and other country work done at the shortest notice.

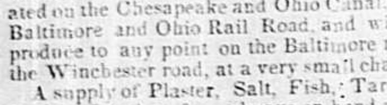
We will exchange for WOOL, on the most accommodating terms, our fabrics, viz: Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c. Also, any other kinds of merchandize, that may be preferred to our own make, at the Store of John K. White, where all the wool will be received.

Nothing that can be done on our part shall be left undone, to render entire satisfaction to those who trade with us, either by exchange of wool or purchase of our goods. WHITE & HENKLE.

Shepherdstown, May 24, 1849.

N. B. Hard Soap, Bees Wax, and Tallow wanted at the highest market price.

Spirit and Martinsburg Papers copy.



Boating and Commission Business.

THE subscribers having boats constantly running to Georgetown and Alexandria, do respectfully inform all persons having PRODUCE to send to either market, that they will boat it on reasonable 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, Fish, Tar, Shingles, Lathes, Lumber, &c., always on hand and for sale low. WM. H. ELGIN & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 11, 1849—tf.

To the Public!
LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has rented the Saw-Mill on the Island at Harpers-Ferry, called the Wernwag Mills, and has on hand **40** to **50,000** feet of PINE PLANK for sale, from Naked Creek, Page county. Said Lumber is fit for use, the greater share of it being Kiln-dried, and is of first-rate quality. Also, on hand, a large quantity of Timber unsawed, to fit bills of most any dimension, from one foot up to two in thickness, and from twenty to sixty feet in length. Persons wishing bills of Lumber, will have them attended to at short notice. Farmers wishing sawing done for their own use, will be accommodated as soon as they will bring their logs to the mill. A. S. RUDDOCK.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1850.—9m.

N. B. The subscriber will always be found at his office on the Island, to attend to calls. A. S.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED to purchase, for which the cash will be paid, a Negro Boy 18 or 20 years of age, who is a good dining room Servant. For one of good character, a good home is offered. Apply at the FREE PRESS OFFICE.

July 5, 1850.

VINEGAR, a prime article made of Crab Apple Cider, for sale by T. RAWLINS.

July 12, 1850.

COSTUME HALL,
CORNER OF PRATT ST., & CENTRE MARKET SPACE.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, that he has received from Europe, the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

Together with a rich assortment of Goods adapted to the coming season, consisting of

SUPERFINE FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASTOR BEAVERS, PILOTS, AND PELITOT COATINGS.

A new article for OVERSACKS AND BUSINESS COATS. Also, a splendid assortment of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,

of the most desirable styles imported this season.

RICH VESTINGS.

We have, and are constantly receiving, New Styles of VESTINGS, consisting of Plain and Figured *SILK AND WOOLLEN VELVETS, FIGURED AND STRIPED SILK[illegible] SILKS, SATINS AND [illegible]* WORK

Of all shades and [illegible] best manner—and as regards Style and Workmanship, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and at greatly reduced prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Persons in want of READY-MADE CLOTHING, are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we manufacture all qualities of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

And our assortment of that article is at all times large, which offers to purchasers a great inducement of procuring an article of a quality which cannot be obtained in any other Clothing Establishment in the City.

We have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

GARMENTS OF EVERY VARIETY,

FROM THE BEST MATERIALS, IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

Consisting of

SURTOUT, SACK AND PELITOT **OVERCOATS,**

Of all colors, qualities and sizes, from $2 50, 4 50 4 75, 5 50 and upwards,

BOYS' SACK AND OVERCOATS.

A large assortment of Boys' Sack and Overcoats, 20 per cent. less than the usual prices.

SUPERFINE FROCK AND DRESS COATS, MADE FROM

GERMAN AND FRENCH CLOTHS, IN THE LATEST FASHION.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TWEED COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

We have a large assortment of

TWEED FROCKS AND SACKS,

A NEW ARTICLE.

FOREST SACKS, FOR STORMY WEATHER.

PANTALOONS,

From Super French Doeskins.

BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,

Of every variety of Shade and Color, at $1, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 50, 3, 3 50 and upwards.

VESTS.

Made from rich Velvets, Satins, Cashmeres and Valencias, and at all prices.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE,

Corner of Pratt street and Centre Market Space.

H. H. COLE

Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1849.—1y.

J. L. McPHAIL & BRO.,
132 BALTIMORE STREET,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

HAVE introduced their style of *pure* WHITE BEAVER HATS, for spring and summer wear, which for neatness of style and lightness, will compare favorably with any Hat offered elsewhere.

June 14, 1850.

HAYWARD & DUKE,
PROPRIETORS OF THE

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, PARLOR GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, COOKING RANGES.	SHIP'S CABOOSES, of all sizes and patterns. SHIP PLUMBING, COPPER and TIN WARE.

Also, MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL BOILERS, of all sizes.

WAREHOUSE, No. 39 LIGHT-ST., BALTIMORE.

May 24, 1850.

D. E. Shipley & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 303 Baltimore street, third door west of Liberty st., BALTIMORE, MD.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING* of superior quality wholesale and retail.

September 13, 1849—1y.

Knabe & Gaehle,
Grand and Square Piano Forte Manufacturers

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Eutaw st., BALTIMORE, Md.

THE PIANOS made at this establishment are not surpassed by any in the country for beauty of style, delicacy of touch, and power and quality of tone.

☞ Wholesale dealers furnished on the most favorable terms. [Sept. 27, 1849.—1y.

SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, *No. 179 Baltimore st.,* where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen SHIRTS always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of *SHIRTS* that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

179 *Baltimore street, near Light.*

March 28, 1850—1y.

EXCHANGE BANK OF
R. W. LATHAM & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Deals in Checks, Drafts, Acceptance, Bank Notes and Coin,

BANK NOTES

ON all solvent Banks in the United States, bought and sold at the best rates.

Drafts, Notes, Acceptances and Bills

On all accessible points in the Union, collected, and remittances promptly made to any part of the country on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, and Bank Checks, on most of the principal Cities, bought and sold at the best rates.

November 22, 1849—1y

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chesnut St. above Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important public Institutions, the best and most fashionable places of business, and the attractive public Squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.—The Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

June 14, 1850. A. F. GLASS.

Cakes, Fruit, Confectionary, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of Fruit and Confectionary, consisting in part of

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and Prunes;
Dates, Raisins, Almonds, Palm Nuts;
Cocoa Nuts, Pecon Nuts, Jujube Paste, and in fact, every article pertaining to the Confectionary business. Also, a large and general assortment of

Toys and Fancy Notions.

All who wish to obtain the worth of their money, are requested to give me a call.

May 17. JOHN F. BLESSING.

POETRY.

[*From the Knickerbocker Magazine.*]

THE OLD MILL.

Don't you remember, Lily, dear,
The mill by the old hill side,
Where we used to go in summer time
And watch the foamy tide;
And toss the leaves of the fragrant beach,
On its breast so smooth and bright
Where they floated awhile emeralds,
In a flood of golden light?
Lily, dear.

And the miller, love, with his slouchy cap,
And eyes of mildest grey,
Plodding about his dusty work,
Singing old ditties all day;
[illegible] the string, and [illegible] the rusty nail,
[illegible]ch,
And the [illegible] with its broken still,
Dashing [illegible] Virginia [illegible]
And the door of the wooden latch?
Lily, dear.

[illegible] first day [illegible]
[illegible] giant arms
[illegible] away;
Like [illegible] with moss [illegible]
Breasting [illegible] there the chinks of time
Were [illegible] mill's side,
Lily, dear.

Lily, the mill [illegible] away,
And the factory [illegible]k and high,
Looms like a tower, and puffs its smoke
Over the clear blue sky;
And the stream is [illegible]ed away above,
And the bed of the river bare,
And the beach is [illegible]red, bough and trunk,
And stands like a sceptre there—
Lily, dear.

And the miller, Lily, is dead and gone!
He sleeps in the vale below:
I saw his stone in winter time,
Under a drift of snow;
But now the willow is green again,
And the wind is soft and still;
I send you a spring to remind you, love,
Of him and the dear old mill,
Lily, dear.

MISCELLANY.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

"I am going around to Broad street to enquire of Ross, the glover, about little Lucy Wendall."

"Lucy Wendall! Who is she?"

"She is a pretty little Dutch girl, who lived opposite to me in that bit of a little dwelling, that looks like a crack or a seam between the two houses on each side of it.—She lived there with her grand parents, natives of this city, and once proprietors of many a lot within it, but they have been out-bargained and out-witted till they were reduced to this little tenement some twenty feet by fifteen. Their only surviving descendant was my little friend Lucy, a pretty, fair-skinned, fair haired, blue-eyed girl, of a most modest, quiet, engaging demeanor.—For many months after we moved to State street, I knew nothing of the family; but from such observations as the eye could take, neatness was the ruling passion of the household. Their only servant Minerva (the goddess of wisdom should have known better) used to scrub the house weekly from garret to cellar; their only [illegible] pet was shook every Saturday; the steps were scoured daily, and I never, in my life, saw the old woman without a dusting-cloth in [illegible] she carry on against war of extermination did that my friend E. [illegible] the intruding particles, [illegible] hard to think of used to say, it must be "turning to dust."

Lucy had no visitors, no companions; and of the only indulgence of the old people, which was sitting on the stoop, every pleasant afternoon, according to the ancient Dutch custom, she never partook. She never went out, excepting on Sunday to church, and then she reminded me of one of those bright, pretty flowers, that hang on the cragged, bare stem of the cactus. I pitied her, her spring of life seemed passing away so drearily. My pity was misapplied; and I felt it to be so when I looked into her serene and sweet countenance, and saw there the impress of that happiness which certainly flows from duties religiously performed. It is a great matter, Grace, to have your desires bounded within your station; to be satisfied with the quiet, unnoticed performance of the duties Providence has allotted to you; and not to waste your efforts or strength in seeking to do good, or to obtain pleasure beyond your sphere. This is true wisdom; and this was Lucy Wendall's. At last there came to this obscure family, what comes to all, death and its changes. The old man and his wife died within a day of each other, of the influenza that then raged in the city. The hope of serving the pretty orphan induced me to go to the house. She received me gratefully and as an old friend; and though we had never exchanged a word together, there had been an interchange of kind looks and friendly nods – those little hunanities that bind even strangers together.

On inquiry into her affairs, I found that she was left almost penniless, but a discreet and kind female friend had secured a place for her in Ross' glove factory. Lucy was skilled in all the art and handicraft of the needle. Ross, it seems, is a very thriving tradesman; and to the warm recommendation of Lucy's friend he had promised to board her in his own family, and allow her sufficient compensation for her labor.

In a few days she removed to her new home. It is now fifteen months since she left our street. She came once to tell me that she was perfectly satisfied with her place, and since that I have heard nothing of her. Do not look so reproving, my lady Mentor. I have been intending for some time to call at Mr. Ross' to make inquiries about her. My story has brought us almost to the shop; "John Ross, glove manufacturer." This must be the place. Stop one moment, Grace, and look through the window; that man, no doubt, is Ross himself; what a fine head! You might know such a man would succeed in the world, let his lot be cast where it would. He would have made a resolute general, safe statesman; but here he is an honest, thriving glover, and that perhaps is just as well; nothing truer than the trite old couplet:-

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the glory lies."

"The old man looks as though he might be a little tyranical though. Heaven grant poor Lucy may not be suffered from that trait in his physiognomy.

"The only custom is coming out; now we have a clear field, let us go in."

"Mr. Ross, I believe?"

"The same, ma'am."

"I came, Mr. Ross, to inquire after a young woman who came to live with you last Christmas."

"I have had a great many young women living with me, ma'am."

The old man's humor requires me to be explicit. "Her name, Mr. Ross, was Lucy Wendall."

"Ay, Lucy Wendall did come into the factory about that time."

There was an expression on Ross' face at the mention of her name, that might betide good, and it might betide evil to Lucy. "I merely wished to know, Mr. Ross, whether she still remains with you."

"Were you a friend to Lucy Wendall madam?"

"I should think it an honor to call myself so, but I could hardly claim that name.—She was my neighbor and interested me by her correct deportment and uncommon dutifulness to her old parents." Ross made no reply, but fumbled over some gloves that were on the counter, then tied up the bundle and laid it on the shelf.

"You seem, Mr. Ross, not disposed to answer my inquiry. I'm afraid some accident has happened the poor girl."

"Would you like to know, ma'am, what has happened to her?" He leaned his elbow [illegible] about to begin a [illegible]

"Certainly, I would."

"Well, you know when Lucy Wendall came to me, she was a little demute thing—not a beauty, but so comely and so tidy, that she was a pretty resting place for the eye of old or young. She was as great a contrast to the other girls in the workshop, as white is to black. She just sat quiet in one corner, and minded her work, and took no part in their gabbling. You know what a parcel of girls are, ma'am, dinging away from morning till night, like forty thousand chimney swallows. Lucy was very different; she made herself neat and tidy in the morning, and did not lose half an hour at noon when the prentice boys were coming to dinner, twitching out curl-papers and furbelowing her hair. The boys and the girls used to have their jokes about her, and call her the little parson; but she only preached in her actions, and that is what I call practical preaching, ma'am. She was a little master-workman at her needle. I have never had a match for her since I began business; but (you know here's always a *but* in this life) she gave me great offence. She crossed me where I could least bear to be crossed."

"Not intentionally, I am sure, Mr. Ross."

"You shall hear, ma'am. I have an only son, John Ross—a fine, fresh-looking, good-natured lad. I set my heart on his marrying his cousin, Amy Bruce. She is the daughter of my youngest sister, and had a pretty fortune in hand, enough to set John up in any business he fancied. There is no reason in the world why he should not like Amy. I had kept my wishes to myself, because I knew that young folks' love is like an unbroken colt, that will not mind spur nor bit. I never mistrusted that anything was going wrong, till one day I heard the girls making a great wonderment about a canary bird that they found when they went in the morning into the work-shop, in a cage hanging over Lucy's seat; and then I remembered that John asked me for five dollars the day before, and when I asked him what he wanted it for, he looked sheepish and made no answer.

I thought it prudent before matters went any further to tell John my wishes about his cousin Amy. My wishes, ma'am, I have always made a law to my children. To be sure I have taken care, for the most part that they should be reasonable. I am a little wilful, I own it; and "children obey your parents" is the law both of scripture and of nature. So I told John. I did not hint my suspicions about Lucy, but told him this marriage with his cousin he could have no objections to and to set about without delay on peril of my displeasure. He was silent and down cast, but saw that I was determined, and I believed he would not disobey me. A few evenings after I saw a light in the work-shop after the usual time. I went to enquire into it. I had on my slippers, and my steps made little or no sound. The upper part of the door was set with glass.—I saw Lucy finishing off a pair of gloves—my son was standing by her. It appears they were for him; and he insisted upon her trying them upon his hand. Hers poor thing seemed to tremble. The glove would not go on, but it came off, and their hands met without gloves, and a nice fit they were. I burst in upon them. I asked John if this was his obedience to me, and I told Lucy to quit my service immediately. Now the whole matter is past, I must do John the justice to say he stood by her like a man. He had given his heart and promised his hand to Lucy, and she owned she loved him—him who was not worthy of her love. He said, too, something of my being a kind father, and a kind man; and he would not believe that the first case of my doing a wrong would be to the orphan girl whom Providence had placed under our roof. Ma'am, you will wonder that I hardened my heart to all this, but you know that anger is a short madness, and so it is; and besides, there is nothing makes us so deaf to reason and true feelings as the strong sense we are wilfully doing wrong. I was harsh and John lost his temper, and poor Lucy cried, and was too much frightened to speak; it ended by telling Lucy she could not stay another day in my house, and John, that if he did not obey me my curse should be upon him.

"The next morning, they had both cleared out, and everybody thought they had gone off to get married, and so I believed till night when John came in like a distracted man, and said he had been all day seeking Lucy, in vain—that the only friend she had in the city knew nothing of her—and when I answered "so much the better" accused me of cruelty, and then followed high words, such as never should pass between father and son; and it ended in turning him from my door. I do not wonder you turn away—but hear me. Saturday night, three days after, John came home an altered man. He was as humble as if he only had been in the wrong. He begged pardon, and promised to obey me in all things but marrying Ama Bruce. "I give up Lucy, father," said he, "but I cannot marry any one else." I forgave him, from the bottom of my heart I forgave him—and longed to ask him to forgive me—but I have not come to that yet. I asked him what had brought him back to duty. He put into my hands a letter he had received from Lucy; she had persevered in not seeing him—but such a letter, ladies? If ministers could speak so to the heart there would be no sin in the world. She said she had deserved to suffer for carrying matters so far without my knowledge. She spoke of me as the kindest of fathers, and the kindest of masters.—Then she spoke of the duty a child owed a parent—said she could never have any peace of mind till she heard we were reconciled; and told him it would be in vain for him to seek her, for she had solemnly resolved never to see him again.—The paper was blistered with tears from the top to the bottom; but saving and excepting nothing from which you could guess what it cost her to write the letter.

I could not stand it; my heart melted within me, I found her that very night, and without loss of time, brought her back to my house, and there," he added, walking hastily to the farther end of the shop and throwing open a door that led into the back parlor, "there madam, is the long and short of it." And there was one of the most touching scenes of human life. My pretty, dutiful friend became a wife and mother, her infant in her arms, and her husband sitting beside her, watching the first imitations of intelligence and love in its bright little eyes.—Such should be the summer of happiness when the spring is consecrated in virtue."

THE LAWRENCE AFFAIR.

The recent *expose* by the counsel of young Mr. Lawrence of Boston of the quarrels between himself and his spouse fills several columns of the Northern papers. The following comments of the [illegible] are as particularly just and true:

"Now for comments for general good. So far as the narrative enables us to judge, [illegible] young folks were badly educated and unfit for the solemn and responsible relation of marriage, at least with each other.—We should infer that the husband had been brought up at his mother's apron string, and never abroad unless she knew he was out; and that, like all young men so brought up, he was deficient of that manly, generous forbearance towards weakness, steadiness against wrong, encouragement to repentance, and admiration of good behaviour, which enable men of sound heads and loving hearts to tame a shrew, enlighten an *ignorama*, or elevate a noble nature. And we should infer that the wife was a vain, petulent belle of the ball-room, of violent passions, a warm, affectionate heart, a good, but uncultivated intellect, no stability, and very little moral instruction. And what else could we expect of a daughter, educated by such a feminine Metternich as the mother shows herself?—The fruit is known by the tree, as well as the tree by the fruit. Instead of making a fuss about the paint, he should have done his utmost to warm her heart, enlighten her head, and showed that he was too manly to meddle with his wife's toilette. Her good sense, good taste and affection would then have speedily come to his aid; and we infer this from the facility with which she yielded to the kind, considerate, affectionate, manly intercession of the husband's father, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, threw aside her follies, and exhibited her better nature. Had he been her husband, or had the husband been like his father she should have soon become a fine woman, instead of the wreck that she has made herself, the peace of three families would not have been disturbed, and the vile panders to scandal that are hatched in the corruptions of New York, would not have fattened upon their appropriate aliment.

"As general recommendations, we advise mothers to train up sons to be men, and not be girls; and to train up daughters with strict regard to truth, contempt for mere vanities, high estimate of wedded responsibilities, and of feminine dignity and duty.—As it is, the husband has acted like a [illegible] and the wife like a *she boy.* We advise him to study his father's character and become a man; and her to study exemplary women, of whom she will find many, and become a woman. And after they have thus reformed, and have fretted it out, to be married again and live together in rational happiness, he like a man, she like a woman.

A WOMAN OF A THOUSAND.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial instances a remarkable display of genuine patriotism by the wife of a gentleman who at one time kept a resteraunt in the city:

"If you would like to see a sight 'worth seeing,' go and take your lunch at 'Gosling's American and French Restaurant,' 17 Nassau street. You will there find behind the lunch table, waiting on the guests with modest dignity and cheerful assiduity a fine looking, rosy-cheeked, black haired female, a specimen of perfect health and cheerfulness, and younger in appearance than the vast majority of women at forty. This is the wife of the host—the mother of 24 children—the eldest of whom is 32, and the youngest 2 years old, 14 of whom, with 10 grand-children are still living; she rises every morning at five and does the marketing for this great establishment; and during several of the busiest hours of the day, sees that the guests are properly waited on and attended to. She confesses to 48 years, but without the confession she would not be deemed guilty of forty. Had she lived in the days of ancient Rome, she would have been entitled to, and would have received the honors of the Republic, and certainly it cannot now be misplaced to bestow this brief notice on one, who has contributed so many citizens to her country, and whose conduct in her daily walk in life, and modest demeanor, and cheerful efforts to aid the partner of her lot, present so useful an example for imitation."

TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.

At this season of the year when so many fatal accidents are occurring, the following advice by Dr. Valentine Mott, is particularly opportune.

Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue.—Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck (Adam's apple) and use bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate the natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, or until signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to imprat an artificial heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs.—Send for a medical gentleman immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.—*Atlas.*

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—The U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Clemens, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of conferring the Brevet rank of Lieut. General upon Major General Winfield Scott, for his eminent services.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S COFFIN.—The coffin which is to be used at the funeral of our late President on Saturday next at York, Pa., is the same that was used at Gen. Washington's funeral, in 1800.

HON. HENRY A. WISE.

This gentleman is a candidate in Accomac county, for the Reform Convention of Virginia, and according to the Snow Hill Shield, is bitterly opposed by some of the leading democrats of the county.—At a meeting at Temperanceville, on Saturday last an altercation occurred between him and Mr. David Wallop, an influential democrat. The Shield says:

"After some angry words between them, Mr. Wise is said to have made some reckless declaration in reference to Mr. Wallop, and the motives which prompted his course, which Mr. Wallop pronounced a "d—d lie," upon which Mr. Wise, though the aggressor, dealt him a blow, which would probably have cost Wise his life, but for the interference of bystanders, who prevented further difficulty.—Wallop, is still unredressed—and as both are men of high mettle "the end is not yet."

PROF. WEBSTER'S CASE.

NEW DEVELOPEMENTS.—The Boston Transcript, of Wednesday, says:

"We have just learned of some facts of which go far to show the utter falsity of Professor Webster's confession as to the disposition of Dr. Parkman's body, and by which he attempted to show his want of premeditation in the killing. A student at the Medical College has this morning, for the first time, disclosed that at the time of the murder, while he was in the dissecting room entry, he distinctly heard sounds of something being dragged over the stairs leading to Professor Webster's lower laboratory—which he has now no doubt were thus produced by the descent of Dr. Parkman's body. An examination of the sink in the upper laboratory described by Professor Webster as the one he used for the dismemberment of the body, demonstrates its positive incapacity for the purpose, it being of very small size. And furthermore, the hand-hose which Professor Webster speaks of in his letter of explanation to the Council, as used by him to convey water to said sink, was this morning measured by officer O. H. Spurr, and found to be a couple of feet too short for that object.

☞ Hon. John J. Crittendon has resigned the office of Governor of Kentucky, and gives a short notice of it in the Commonwealth, stating his reasons. He accepts the place in the cabinet tendered him by President Fillmore, and, after stating that the "good and the illustrious Gen. Taylor" offered him the first place in *his* cabinet, says:

"In the new station to which I am about to go, I hope that I may, in some humble degree, be serviceable to you and our common country. Of one thing you may be assured that in whatever small degree I may be able to effect any thing, my best exertions will always be directed to the quieting of the unhappy dissensions that now prevail, and above all things to the preservation of the Union."

FUGITIVE FROM VIRGINIA.—John Hays, charged with the murder of Andrew Maher, was arrested in Waterford, N. Y., on Tuesday on the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, from which State he had fled.—Hays was lodged in jail, where he awaits the requisition of the Governor of Virginia. He formerly resided in the vicinity of Troy.

☞ The last company of California emigrants for the present season passed Council Bluffs on the 18th June, bringing up the rear of nearly 4,000 wagons, 10,000 or 12,000 persons, and about 20,000 head of horses and cattle, and making the emigration six times as great as that of last year.

ALL ABOUT TOMATOES.

Tomato Sauce.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and stew them with apples, for sauce, and season with salt and pepper. If a due quantity of water be added, no salt will be necessary. Sauce thus prepared is not too acid to be eaten with meat; but when otherways used, the flavor is rendered more agreeable to the palate of most people by adding a small quantity of fine sugar, honey or molasses.

Tomato Dumplings.—Take the skin carefully from the tomato without rupturing the meat. The process of making, cooking, and saucing, is the same as that pursued in forming and preparing apple dumplings.

Tomato Jelly.—Having divested tomatoes of the rinds, squeeze them through a fine cloth, add to the mass its weight of dry sugar; boil to jelly and bottle it closely. It should be kept in a cool, but not freezing place. Jelly prepared in this manner, will retain its flavor unimpaired for a long time. It is an excellent article.

Broiled Tomatoes.—Select the largest, cut them in two and broil them over a moderate fire till done. Add a little butter, or salt and pepper, and you have an excellent dish.

Raw Tomatoes.—Take the ripest fruit, cut it into vinegar in thin slices, the same as cucumbers, add a little pepper and salt, if you like, or use the same as other fruit.—This is an excellent dish.

Tomato Omelet.—Procure two quarts of perfectly ripe and fresh tomatoes, cut them carefully and simmer for the space of two minutes over a tolerably quick fire. Cut a few onions fine, and mix with them a due quantity of crumbled bread and a small lump of butter. When nearly done beat up eight eggs, and mix them thoroughly with the mass by rapid stirring. In a few minutes the dish will be done.

Fried Tomatoes.—Slice, and fry in good sweet butter, or without if you prefer. The rind should be first carefully removed. Or take a piece of good pork, cut into small pieces, and add an onion, "of a size proportionate to the family; cut up fine, fry these brown; put in the tomatos, cover them up and fry till well done." This method is highly recommended, and many who cannot endure tomatoes prepared in any other way, admire them when fried thus.

Tomato Figs.—These are best prepared by first scalding them and removing the skin. To every peck of fruit, add six pounds of good sugar, cook them over the fire. No water or other liquid should be added until the sugar has dissolved and penetrated them, and they are clarified. They should then be placed on dishes to flatten and dry in the sun. If a little syrup be sprinkled over them occasionally as they are drying, they will be greatly improved. As soon as dry, they should be carefully packed in boxes, adding some powdered, sugar to each laying. Preserved according to the above directions, tomatoes will keep a long time. The syrup remaining after the process may be concentrated and bottled for use, the bottles being previously well cleansed, and filling, closely sealed with melted wax, to prevent the deteriorating effects of air.

[*Germantown Telegraph.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

THE CONVENTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BERKELEY.

The absorbing interest of the subject of the Representation, and the brief time allowed for its further consideration, induce me, at the risk of wearying you—not designing to communicate with you after the usual mode in Elections—to lay before you some additional facts and views.

If any there be, who think lightly of it now, it will, ere long, vindicate its own importance, in their estimation. The speedy attainment of this result, alone, and not any earthly interest I feel, personally, in the Election, has prompted me to attempt an elucidation—"would it were worthier"—of the momentous subject. If any untoward circumstances here, shall combine, as I apprehend they may, to sacrifice the great question at the Polls, it will, I feel assured, vindicate its importance, also, in the Convention, in such action of the Delegates from this District, as will effectually guard the interests of their constituents.

I have constantly treated the present, as a *Mixed Basis* of Representation—that is to say, in substance, a combination of revenue and white population, although not in the *full ratio* of those elements.

So the *Federal* Basis is, in fact such a Mixed Basis—compounded, although by a determinate *ratio*, of white population and slave property.

In the last Convention they were not regarded as materially different in the *results*, as Basis of apportionment—that is to say, about an equal number of Delegates would have been assigned to the different Districts, under either Basis.

Judge Upshur, for example, said, in the debate:

"Population and taxation combined give nearly the same result with Federal numbers, and these two may be assumed as equal."

So Mr. Cooke said:

"It is conceded on all hands, that the Basis of Federal numbers, and the Basis of White population and taxation combined, are, practically and in results, the same."

Such would, doubtless, be substantially the case now.

As to the *combined principle*—whether that of the Mixed Basis or of Federal numbers—Mr. Madison* said in the Convention:

"*In Republics the great danger is, that the majority may not sufficiently respect the rights of the minority.* The only efficient safeguard to the rights of the minority must be laid in such *a structure of the Government* as will [give] a certain degree, directly, a defensive authority in behalf of a minority having right on its side."

Judge Coalter, discussing the same subject, and remarking, that the argument of Mr. Madison "*must* and *will* carry conviction to the mind of every *cool, reflecting* man," went on to say:

"We have *two Governments* [Federal and State] and *two Constitutions*; and we ought not to put them *at war* with each other. Virginia may again be called upon to stand in the *breach*. We will then want that *panoply and shield of justice*, which has always covered the breast of Virginia in her hour of need."

I quote again from Judge Coalter, when the proposition of *Compromise*—Gen. Gordon's among others—were under discussion—to show, that the present system of Representation, although not in the *full ratio* of revenue and population, is but a *modification* of it—rejecting the white population Basis, while it *yields*, at the same time, something merely upon the absolute Mixed Basis of revenue and population. He says:

"The lower country, then, in my opinion, is justly entitled to that Basis—[The *Federal Basis*, admitted to be the same in its results as the absolute Mixed Basis.] *We agree*, though *to yield it* so far as to give to the people West of the Alleghany three or four Members, and to the Valley District two or three Members more than they would be entitled to on that Basis."

The result of the struggle, was, that the Convention adopted an apportionment—substantially that of Gen. Gordon's,—which repudiated the White Basis, but which, as characterised by Judge Coalter, *yielded* a *few* of the Members, to which the East was entitled upon the absolute Mixed Basis of revenue and population—retaining at the same time, the *principle* of the Mixed Basis, as the heart's blood of the system.

So its true and only and very common designation is—*Mixed*. The Candidates of the East, particularly, and Newspapers so term it. The Richmond Whig, for example, says:

"[It should be remembered] that *the Mixed Basis*, that Basis which is indispensable to the protection of the East, and which is founded upon the doctrine that set us at war with the mother country and established our independence, *was preserved with the utmost difficulty in the Convention of* '29—'30. A departure from it would place it in the power of a Western majority, at all times, to tax *ad libitum* the slaves which form so large a portion of Eastern wealth. The establishment of the White Basis would make us, indeed, little more than hewers of wood and drawers of water to the West."

The facts, which I have thus presented to you and the statements exhibited in my previous communication, viz:

That, so far from any White Basis principle existing under the *old* Constitution, one *County alone*, in the West, which had twenty-three times as many whites as a County in the East, had yet no more Delegates—

That, if the White Basis had been recognised in 1829, the West would have had *sixty-two*, instead of *fifty-six* Members allotted to it—and, thus, a difference of *twelve, relatively*, in its favor, more than was secured to it, would have been produced—

That, so utterly was the White Basis condemned in 1829, that, while the West, upon that Basis, would be entitled, *now*, to 74, it has actually *eighteen* less—

That the present Representation approaches *within two* of the absolute Mixed Basis—

That Berkeley County (being, *then*, identified with the West) rejected the New Constitution, because it rejected the White Basis—

That the East was entitled to 72 Members, only, upon the White Basis, in 1829, but, yet, was allotted 78—

All ascertain, conclusively, not only that the mixed principle, when necessary for *protection*, is just and has been a distinctive feature of the Constitution of the State—*ab urbe condita*—since the hour it was a Commonwealth—*but that the White Basis would introduce an entirely new principle.*

I have omitted, heretofore, to notice a statement made to you, as to the value of Slaves West of the Blue Ridge—viz: that it amounts to *Twenty-Four Millions of Dollars*.

What are the facts? By the Census of 1840, there were in the entire State 448,987 Slaves—of which 53,737 were in Western Virginia.

A very full average value of Slaves would be, I imagine, $300 each—about two-fifths being under ten and over fifty-five years of age. The value of Slaves in Western Virginia, (including the Valley, of course) would be upon that estimate, about *Sixteen Millions of Dollars* only.

So it has been stated, that there are *six Counties* in the Trans-Alleghany District, that contain *Six Millions of Dollars* in value of slave property. This is a grievous mistake also. Of the 53,737 Slaves in Western Virginia, *twenty thousand* only were in the Trans-Alleghany District—of which number 9,301 were in the following six Counties, containing the largest number in that District, viz; Kanawha, Washington, Wythe, Montgomery, Pulaski and Mason. Their value would be *less than Three Millions*.

Slaves *decreased* in Virginia, between 1830 and 1840, and there has been perhaps, therefore, no increase since 1840.

The statement thus noticed, was made to justify the inference that there is an identity of interest between the two Divisions of the State, and, therefore, that the majority principle, upon my own theory, is right in its application to Virginia. This calls up the ghost of the departed word "*homogeneous*."

It so happens, that there is a small co-incidence between the employment of the word in my address of the 16th and the same application of it in a published letter, of the 22d of July, of John M. Patton, Esq.—whose reputation is as broad as the Commonwealth—which I beg leave to quote. He says:

"My impression is that I should not favor any material change in the present apportionment of the representation in the State Legislature. It seems to me to be proper, in view of all the appropriate and legitimate objects of government, that respect should be had to the interests both of persons and property in the distribution of political power.—Whether by a combination of population and taxation, or by a distribution on the Federal Basis, or by an arbitrary apportionment, the interests of persons and property should be alike protected in the arrangement of representation. If the proprietary interests of every part of the State were *homogeneous*, a representation arranged according to white population alone, would be the most natural, and would be unobjectionable because it would be safe for all.

"But it so happens that the proprietary interests of every part of the State are not similar. There is the slave interest in the State amounting in value to not less, probably, than fifteen hundred millions of dollars, located to a very great extent, in the Eastern part of the State—and found scarcely at all compu[...] *Allegha[ny]*."

A word [o]n that part of the State West of the [...] upon this Co[...]

The follow[ing] [...] to the effect of the White Basis [...] tion, that *Berkeley* [...] [Count]ies show, beyond all question, [*that Berkeley and Morgan Counties would to*]*gether have but two* [*Members*]. By the Auditor's estimate,

The White populat[ion of]	Berkeley is	8465
" "	[M]organ "	5212
		13,677

The entire White popu[lation of the State is] 887,717. The House is compo[sed of] 135 Members. The calculation is readily made.

AS TO THE GUARANTEES.—I ha[ve] [e]ndeavored to show how the dearest interests of th[is] District may be compromitted—that the guarant[ees] *may be secured*—and what the consequences [wo]uld b[e] if not made *conditions* of the White Basis. I have, also, endeavored to point out how, *if secured*, that the Delegation of the West can, if the White Basis be adopted, easily and would, probably, so[on] *call another Convention* to remove any restriction [on] their power to appropriate. The West—it is no[t] generally known among us—openly proclaims its purpose, upon pretexts satisfactory to itself, to appropriate largely. If such subsequent Convention can not—at least, until the Trans-Alleghany Country is entitled to it—be provided against by some Constitutional provision—[...] guarantee will, manifestly, avail but for a brief period. It may be found impracticable [...] to provide against another Convention. In that *event*, it would be equally hazardous to you to adopt the White Basis. Without such Constitutional provision, I regard the guarantees as *worse than defective*. They would be *fatal* to those rights, *which all agree should be guarded*.

EDMUND PENDLETON.

August 13, 1850.

*So, in the 54th No. of the Federalist, avowed by Mr. Madison in the Convention to have been written by him, he sustained the basis of Representation in the Federal Constitution, which includes in the apportionment three-fifths of all others than white persons. He said:

"Would it be reasonably expected, that the Southern States would concur in a system, which considered their slaves in some degree as men, *when burdens were to be imposed*, but refused to consider them in the same light when advantages were to be conferred. *Government is instituted not less for the protection of property* [including slaves as such] than of the persons of individuals. In one, therefore, as well as the other, may be considered as represented by those who are charged with the Government."

MR. COLSTON'S LETTER.

We lay before the District the views of Col. Colston, who has been brought before the people as a fit person to represent them in the approaching Convention to alter the Constitution of Virginia.—They are contained in a letter written on the 23d inst., since his return from the West; in which he leaves it to the [discretion of his friends] [to] publish them or not,—he [...] that his friends of Col. C. and the Colonel [...] their publi[cation].

HONEYWOOD, Tuesday Evening.

I can never consent to adapt my principles to the demands of others, and perhaps I may say to the necessities of the times. I have those old fashioned notions still clinging to me, which compel me to think that some stability is valuable in the fundamental institutions of a State, and that even the people themselves, should be careful to erect some barriers against their own undefined impulses.—The deliberate will of the people well considered and matured, I am prepared to reverence and bow to; but a democracy without any restraint, is in my opinion far from being the government of the people. It is in fact the rule of demagogues—the last class of men for whom I have any respect. Having no motive of ambition to adopt opinions merely for popularity, I should be obliged to adhere to my own, in spite of the storm which might rage around me. Those opinions I have no motive to conceal, and therefore shall express them freely whenever a proper opportunity or occasion presents itself. In the first place, I am decidedly in favor of the White Basis as the most Republican, the most obvious and easily understood, comprehended and arrived at of any other. The Census settles the proportion of representation. Another reason for preferring it, is, that I am convinced no improvement is to take place in our Constitution, from future Conventions, and I do not wish to leave in that instrument a great cause of future sectional discontent and strife, which will cause the question of another Convention to be agitated before twenty years have revolved. Whilst I have this preference for the White Basis, as a general principle, I should not be impracticable, as to some very slight modifications of it, in fractional surplusages of population, and should be anxious to secure the slave-holder against oppression by requiring all taxes to be levied on the ad valorem principle. I would also secure not only him, but the Commonwealth also, against all improvident or rather extravagant expenditures of money, by requiring the Legislature not only to provide immediately for the payment of the interest, and gradual discharge (in say 30 years) of the present debt of the Commonwealth by direct taxation, but would prohibit any future debt being created except on the same terms. These provisions, added to the great influence which the slave-holders would always have, and the natural sense of justice which would always have great weight in the Legislature, would, in my opinion, give ample provision to that species of property.

With regard to the Right of Suffrage, I would simplify it greatly by making the Commissioner's book and the Sheriff's receipt the sole test of qualification, except where the voter was possessed of real estate; still retaining the viva voce mode of polling; which are I think the best registry.

One of the most important ends to be attained [...] is the independence and competency of the Judiciary. If both cannot be attained, I prefer the first to the latter. The terms by which the tenure of the office is fixed, appears to me therefore the most important as most affecting this point. If the same tenure is preserved, I am willing to give the election of *District Judges* to the people. I prefer them even to the Legislature, because although theoretically one would suppose the Legislature more competent than the people to make a good selection, yet practically, experience has convinced me this is not so. Party spirit, caucussing, and party drill, overcomes every thing in the one body, but can never be so omnipotent with the other. I believe the chances of a good selection is better with the people than with the Legislature. The District Judges would have to be selected from comparatively small Districts, in which a large proportion of the people would be acquainted with candidates for the office, and be enabled to judge by personal observation, as well as general reputation, of the qualifications of the individuals. Here I am not afraid to trust the people. It is only when they have to rely entirely on the representations of others, and become liable to the impositions and misrepresentations: in other words, to the guidance and governance of demagogues, that I would endeavor to provide other securities than their free choice. This must be the case with Judges of the Court of Appeals. How they should be chosen, is a problem requiring more consideration than I have given the subject as yet.

One of the most important departments of government, for the happiness and character of a people, (perhaps I might with truth say the most important,) is the Magistracy. Whatever faults may be found with our present system, however susceptible it may be of improvement, I have no hesitation in saying that it is as a whole, the best, and produces more satisfaction amongst the people than any other in the United States. It costs the people nothing; it secures the most respectable body of men in each County, to do the business of the people. That business is better done in Virginia, and more to the satisfaction of the people, than in any State with which I am acquainted, and I should therefore endeavor to preserve as much of the system as I possibly could. The Magistracy I consider as distinct from the County Court system: although I consider it on the whole a good system, yet it certainly might be improved by many and great modifications of it. The Governor, I think, should be elected by the people, because he would generally be a politician not unknown to fame, of whose qualifications every one might be enabled in a great measure to judge. Besides, he would always be the embodiment of great political principles of which the people would judge; but with regard to the Auditor, Register, &c., they should be mere ministerial officers, if possible unknown in politics, and known only by their accuracy, steadiness and attention to business—qualities which can best be judged of by those who daily witness their patient endurance and faithfulness in office. This body is the Legislature, and to them I would entrust the selection of all such officers.

In reading over the last page, I find I have omitted to take one view concerning the tenure of office by the Judges, which has occupied my mind not a little. As I before said, my views would lean towards securing honesty even before competency in Judges—if therefore the tenure by good behavior, (accompanied by some direct and easy way of removing in case of incompetency or ill conduct,) can not be obtained, I should go for the next best provision to secure this object, and would therefore make the Judge ineligible to a second term. I know that many able lawyers would be deterred by this provision from accepting; but it would remove the objection I most fear, and *this* I would endeavor to obviate by a comfortable salary.

One thing is certain, I cannot consent to mingle in this canvass unless it be to express my views as an individual citizen. I do not believe my views could command favor enough with the people to secure my election, if I wished it, and my private affairs will require my undivided attention.

Your sincere friend,
EDWARD COLSTON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS DISTRICT OR ANY OTHER IN VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the Convention. Having no *partial friends* to urge my claims, I come before you on my own recommendation—not to advance my *personal views*, but to guard and further *yours*, as you will see from what follows. If I had the ambition to show off myself as a statesman, orator or politician, I of course should not seek this post as the proper one. My object is to carry out the great principles of freedom to their legitimate and necessary ends.

Government must be one of two things. Either a matter of *expediency*, or a matter of *principle*.—All others but myself contend for the first, I alone for the second.

All the candidates before you, pretend to go for certain immutable principles, and yet by stopping short in their reforms, they repudiate these very principles. I go for carrying out in practice what they [...] in theory. What [...] and correlative principles? They are primary [...] together like the links of a chain.

1. The first is, that the [people] are the source of all power.

2. That all power delegated is taken from the people, and it is to the extent that it is taken a wrong done to them.

3. That if you take away or delegate this power, it should be for as short periods as possible, that it may return to the fountain again.

4. That all inequalities in the condition of men, as to property, personal distinctions, [...] landed estate, or monied power, are the results of a departure from these principles.

The first enquiry is, Who are the People? I answer, *every living intelligent being in the community*. What right have we to say that the *young man from 16 to 21* shall not vote or fill office? We make him serve in the army—he is enrolled a citizen soldier—he works [on] the roads and pays taxes. Why should he not vote and fill office, if you must have officers? Has he no sense, no moral feeling, no will until he is 21 years of age? I say he is often better fitted than before—he is less apt to be corrupted by the world. What right have you to exclude *women* from all power in the State? Are they less virtuous, less pure, less able to judge of the fitness and worth of candidates? I deny the proposition—they are apt to be more so. If you go for the law of the strongest, you go for brute force. If you stand upon usage, you are unfit for reform—it is just what we want reform for, to abolish old usage.

What right have we to exclude *children*? They are members of the body politic and fill an important place. They are subject to all your laws. A child a month old often owns lands and slaves, and your laws regulate them. You say they can't judge for themselves. What is the parental relation for but to protect their rights, and why should not the father represent as well the *political* rights of the son until he is (say 14) as his property and personal rights. The ancient republicans awarded honors to those who brought most citizens into the world. We force the parent to support them, to be responsible for their conduct, and lastly, we count them in under the *White Basis* to vote; you exclude *more than half* of your *white citizens*. Let the father and guardian vote for the child.

Carry this principle further. If its true, *that all* [...] man, is not a *man*. Don't tell me that he is a slave, [...] a yellow, or a degraded freedman. Who made him so? I am not denying that these are *evils*. I am going to remedy them. Don't tell me that the slave will vote as his master tells him. I deny it. Give him the right and protect its exercise, and see how he will vote. Besides, understand fellow-citizens, I wish to repeat it and impress it on you, principle is one thing and expediency another. If you go for principles carry them out, for what is expediency but another name for the system, which has made *kings* by divine right. *Hereditary legislators*, born to sit in a House of Peers—*standing armies*, to keep down the *people*—laws giving all the land to the eldest son—judges who are to rule over us even to their dotage—salaries, sinecures, bishops and aristocrats. Don't tell me of expediency. I *go for principle*.

But I hear you say, come to details. We hear enough about abstract rights, and fundamental principles. Who do you go for, and what will you urge if we send you to the Convention? This you have a right to know, but let me premise that Rome was not built in a day. I can't expect to carry out all my views at *once*. I cannot reform the very foundation, at the first pull (for it is nothing but *pulling down*, all being wrong) and I must therefore begin by doing what I can upon my true plan, which I tell you is to *pull down*. When the work is once begun it will work on, because the first blow strikes at the foundation of a false superstructure. You may be surprised at my moderation after what I have said. Elect me! I know what I am about.

1. I go for the *White Basis*—not because it is any nearer my views than the Mixed Basis, for even by the White Basis and general suffrage, not more than one seventh of the human beings in Virginia *of that* can have political power, but between you and me it puts power into the hands of them who will one day soon try their hands at getting rid of this *peculiar institution*. Do you understand me? The west may do this some day. The slaveholders never will, if they can, prevent it. Do you take? Now, this is my only reason. I wish to be candid with you.

2. I go for *general suffrage* of course, and beyond it; but I should content myself for the present with insisting that every male between 18 and 21 should vote too—I mean free white male. I am afraid I can't have universal suffrage and get in the women and blacks yet, nor the children.

3. I go for securing every man's *homestead* from execution, trust deeds, liens and liabilities. Of course I do, because every man has a right to insist he must have a shelter from the weather. It is his natural right. But here's the pinch. If we go simply to preserve to every man his present homestead, don't you see that it is the most aristocratic doctrine that ever was broached? What is it but to protect [...] householder—the land-lord shall [...] fellow whose head rests [...] while the poor [...] of the benefits? It's going for the rich against the poor, though the advocates of the plan may not so intend it. No! fellow-citizens, this is like the other gropings after reform under the twilight produced in our minds, by a long course of undisputed abuses, only to be changed into a steady, onward march by a broader light. The truth is, you must first give *every man a homestead*. How is this to be done?—Nothing easier. All admit that to tax a man by a poll-tax is wrong. True, it has been urged that every man should pay this for the protection of the laws, his liberty, personal and relative. His right to the redress of the Courts of Justice and the thousand securities and advantages of making and keeping his earnings. *Nonsense!* the true plan is to tax property alone, visible property. Take off then, all taxation from the man who has *no* real estate and slaves, and put it on the slaveholder and landholder. The tax too should be increased *geometrically* in the ratio of his acres and negroes—that is, in proportion as he has more than he wants. Appropriate the excess over the economical wants of the government *to furnishing men with houses*—thus you increase the number of property holders, equalize the condition of the people, *suppress aristocracy*, and provide a constant check on inordinate wealth. They call this socialism. Never mind what they call it. Stick to your principles and to me, their exponent.

4. *The Judiciary*.—Here again my countrymen I outstrip all competitors—here again they "keep the promise to the ear and break it to the hope." I ask you to consider how much more important are the offices and duties of *grand juries, juries and lawyers*, than those of judges, so far as life, liberty and property are involved. If the judges *sometimes*, by the decision of a point of law, decide a case, how much oftener does the jury dispose of cases by their verdicts—they are the men at last who give the judgment. The grand juror is the instrument of the primitive justice (as they call it,) of the country. How much suffering of mind, body and estate do they create, by their senseless presentments. If we must have these inquisitors into men's conduct, why not *elect* them. In that case the people can choose men who will not harrass them. Why should the judge have his $2000 a year for sitting and deciding away men's property and liberty upon the musty antiquated dogmas of one thousand years date, when the hard-working juror has no salary? The answer they give is, that every man may in his turn need the services of his neighbor to sit on his case. Nonsense! again. What's the use of pestering a whole community with jury service?—Have a fixed company of triers of fact—pay them salaries—they will become wise in their duties, and it disseminates offices.

Then as to lawyers. I am afraid there will be too many of this tribe in the Convention, for me to effect any reform against their interests, but I would simply ask what is the use of the vast number of these gentry in every county. Would not *four* be enough to do all the business of each county? Why should they have *leisure* to plunder in such gangs? Suppose the people of each county should elect *four, not confining their choice to the profession*, but ranging over the whole community, fix their fees to one dollar for each case they try—pay them out of the public treasury—tax each man who brings a suit and don't win it, two dollars, and each defendant who loses, the same sum—and thus we would have no lawyer's fees to pay any more, for the business would be so large that the four selected advocates would live well on their pay. While on this head let me remind you that in the oldest and purest democratic government—Athens, they had informers instead of grand jurors and paid them for enforcing the laws, and they elected their *advocates*. I don't despise antiquity when its right; that is, on my side.

The Governor is now a cypher. What's the use of taking the trouble to elect him, if he is to do nothing? I would have him revise and *reverse* if necessary, every conviction for *felony*. He is a calm judge removed from the place of excitement and prejudice. The *Veto Power* belongs to this servant of the people, and I would elect him every year. If the legislature should pass the law vetoed by him the next year, why then, let it be law.

The Legislature.—I would not pay them unless jurors be paid, and as jurors, I would pay them, not by the day, but by the *piece*, that is, so much a law. These are a few brief hints of the great measures I go for. I go for more, but you must infer them from my principles—the same which I have derived from my illustrious ancestor in the days of Henry the VI of England—of whom the age was not worthy. As his lineal descendant, I rejoice to see the day which is now propitious to his lofty and enlarged views. I go as he did, against that power which appointed "*justices of the peace* to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to answer;" and my views point to the great consummation of *his* system, when "all things should be in common." In his words, I conclude,

"And you that love the commons follow me,
Now show yourselves men—'tis for liberty."

Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN VIRGINIUS CADE.

MR. JANNEY AND MIXED BASIS.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

Having laid his foundation, as by concession, that there is really, "as far as "equality and justice are concerned, no more reason why the majority should have [power] than the minority," Mr. J. proceeds to the question, *whether*, "in Virginia, taking her just as she is," we are in fact, at this time, fit for a republican government. He puts the question as soberly as possible, and argues it most smoothly and [...]ly, but, still that is the [question] he states [and] argues. He says:

"The two great objects of all human government are or ought to be, the protection of the rights of persons and the security of the rights of property, and the problem now to be solved is, can we best attain these objects in Virginia *taking her just as she is* by basing the representation in the Legislature on the white population exclusively, or upon a basis compounded in a fair and equitable ratio upon white population and taxation."

Now I have [...], and in his own words, quoted Mr. J.'s statement of the question, and the next thing to be considered is, what is a republican government? The definition I have gathered from all I have ever read of the opinions of our great men, and in the universal sentiment of our people, is, that the rule of the majority is an essential element in a republican government. I have already stated Mr. Jefferson's language in relation to this great principle, that the "only appeal from the decision of the majority is to the sword." In our Bill of rights, as it was in our old State constitution [and] it is now, this cardinal principle of the [right of the] majority to alter, amend, or abolish the government, is, in the plainest and most [...] Mr. Upshur [...] nized and secured. [...] of white [...] not a majority made [...] Mr. J. now [...] people of Virginia [...] government. He is afraid to trust the [...] the people with the government, [...] of the great objects of government, [...] the security of the rights of property w[ould] [not] be safe in their hands. He admits that the other great objects, the security of personal rights could be attained under either basis of representation. He says, that even under the old county representation, unequal as it was, personal rights were safer, and that no instance has occurred for the last half century where any personal right of a citizen has been invaded by legislation. Mr. J. says, then, that he has that "safe guide experience" with him, that no personal right ever will be invaded by any act of legislation, and he defies the imagination to conceive a law in which all the personal rights of all the citizens would not be equally affected. Now, first, for this "safe guide experience." What, I pray you Mr. J., is the experience of "*fifty years*" in the lifetime of a nation? Just nothing! It is in the lapse of more time than "fifty years" that you must seek, in the page of history, for the effect of any wrong principle in a government. I deny, then, that the personal rights of men can ever be safe in the hands of a minority; and, when Mr J. quotes the poor momentary space of "fifty years"—momentary, certainly, in national existence—during which he says personal rights have not been invaded in Virginia by law—as proof that they never will be invaded, I point him to the history of mankind in past ages, and in the age in which he now lives, as affording a much larger and more reliable "experience," when we are making a constitution that may last for centuries.—Is there, in none of the Governments of Europe, or of other quarters of the Globe, no invasion by law of personal rights? Or rather, is there a single government in the world, with the exception of our own, where tyranny and oppression do not abound? And yet, Mr. J. thinks that "fifty years" experience is enough to induce us to trust to the same principle that has wrecked, in all time, the happiness and liberties of mankind! Mr. J. says, himself, that the love of "power is natural to man," and quotes the most holy authority to admonish us to beware of it, and yet he is willing, perfectly willing, to entrust to a minority the liberties and personal rights of men, with the experience of all time that the minority, invariably, have trampled them in the dust!

But again, Mr. J. s[ays] that a "general law" in relation to personal rights will "affect all alike." Well, suppose this should be the case—is this any reason why a minority should be entrusted with the [...] [The] argument is, that t[he] [...] of making laws to *affect* [...] and honest enough, the theory of republican government, and the majority is wise enough, and trust-worthy enough for self-government, and [...] republican government has been adopted by us in [...] repudiation of his minority principle. As I have [said], the minority has, in all time and every where, abused its power; and it is for that very reason that republicanism abhors and rejects its rule. It is my proposition that the majority is more likely to make proper laws for all, and laws that will "affect all alike," than the minority is. What consolation, then, will it be to me to know when bad laws shall be made, that they will "affect all alike," and that the minority will suffer also? I wish that power to make the laws, whatever the laws are that would be least likely to err, either through design or ignorance. Mr. J., manifestly, assumes that the minority can't err for the want of wisdom, and that they would not err through design, because they would be affected.

But Mr. J. also insists further that the minority has never abused power, and therefore it should be continued in their hands. I cannot agree with him. The majority is entitled to power, and should for that reason insist upon its rights. A master may say to a slave, I have never abused power, but, still he is master and the other a slave! I say, therefore, to the eastern minority, it is useless to use the argument to me that you have not abused your power—that you have been good and kind masters to us—as freemen we should scorn to stand in such relation to you. If you have any dominion over us, to which you are not entitled, whether you exercise it as good or bad masters, we are equally slaves. It is far more seemly, and honorable, and safe, for the majority to hold their own personal rights and liberies in their own hands and keeping, and not leave them to be doled out by our kind masters in the east, who are in a minority of *one hundred thousand!* It seems otherwise, however, to Mr. J. He thinks it more reasonable that the majority should trust their bodies and souls in the hands of the minority—aye, and all their property too—than that the minority should entrust the guardianship of their property to them. I shall, therefore, proceed to consider his reason for not trusting a majority of the people with the security of the rights of property.

Mr. J. brings into prominent view the present public debt of millions and the probability of its increase, originating in the spirit of internal improvement, as his main reason for refusing the political power of the State to the majority of the people, and of retaining it in the hands of the eastern minority. He is a friend to internal improvement, too, but thinks it can be judiciously carried on only when the east has entire control over the subject. I would here ask Mr. J., who are responsible for the present State debt? The west with only 56 delegates in the Legislature, or the east with 78? Surely the east with this majority in the Legislature is responsible. The east, too, with the mixed basis now practically in operation, may go on to swell that debt, and while she does so, will appropriate millions to her splendid railroads and upon the great central canal, until it reaches the blue ridge at least, while the Valley will get a few turnpikes, and the trans-Alleghany country a few dirt roads, costing a few thousands.

But, says Mr. J., it is monstrous that the west should have the power of raising and appropriating a million of dollars, when, she pays only one third of the revenue. Is it not equally monstrous that the east being a minority of the people, should raise the million of dollars, and then have the power of appropriating the whole of it, though raised in part from the west? With the former, she may appropriate not only what she pays but the third so paid by the west. The one or the other, however, must have the control of the public treasury, and my opinion is that the majority, representing the public will, should have the control of the public treasury. Trust must be reposed somewhere, and it is not to be presumed that the majority is less honest, and more likely to encroach on the rights of the minority, than the minority to encroach on the majority. It is true, Mr. J. says, that the "love of power is natural to man." That love of power, however, is not confined to majorities—it applies with equal force to minorities. If he will look to the facts, minorities, as well in government as in private life, have *always* contrived to get not only their share of power, but an over plus, for, "power is always stealing from the many to the few." In the very case we are now considering, we have an example of the past, for the eastern minority has thus far managed to control the majority of the western portion of the State. Let Mr. Janney, then, apply the Lord's prayer, to be delivered from temptation, to minorities, for they have been, all over the world, the abusers of power, and it will be more appropriate to them, for that reason.

But, upon what does Mr. J. found the right of the east to the political power of the State, when she is in a minority of one hundred thousand people? Why, he says, she is richer and pays $242,179 35 cts. more than the west into the treasury. If this principle is just and right, then a rich man in any county whatever, in your own Mr. J., should have more political power than his neighbor who is poor and does not pay as much as he does. Let Mr. J. attempt to carry out this principle, and my word for it, much loved as he is in his county and looked up to, he will soon find men enough to point out the fallacy of his logic, and resist the application of the principle in apportioning political power to individuals. And, now, what is the reasoning upon which Mr. J. proceeds? Why, he likens a government to a joint stock company for the accumulation of dollars, and says that the man who contributes one dollar ought not to have the control of that dollar and the two also paid by his neighbor. Here lies the foundation of Mr. J.'s error, and of all who rely upon this most erroneous comparison. There is no similarity, not the least, between a joint stock company with its "bye-laws," and a sovereign government. In the joint stock company nothing but dollars and cents are involved. No personal rights, as in a government, are at all involved. In a joint stock company the party who puts in one dollar, and the party who puts in two, agree to share the profits of the whole concern, in proportion to [their] [...]. Nothing of this kind occurs in a [...] all the individuals, in this great firm, apart from each other, their property and their [...] is no socialism, as there ought to be none. [...] each member of the government is to contribute a certain portion of his property to the public treasury; but why does he do so? He does it that he may be protected and defended in the remainder by the whole force moral and physical of the whole society. If one pays more than another, he does so because he has more to be protected and defended, and he is presumed to get the value in that shape of all he pays. He has no right, on that account, to demand a greater control than others over the public treasury. The smallest contributor should have equal rights with the largest, for he too has paid his fair share—his just and equal proportion. Carry out Mr. J.'s comparison of a government, in which personal rights are involved as well as money to a mere joint stock, dollar and cent concern, where no personal rights whatever are involved, into practical working and results, and the consequences would be monstrous. The east, though in a minority of one hundred thousand people, is to have the full political power of the State, as Mr. J. says, and because she pays some $242,179 35 more than the west into the public treasury—She will then have full power, in peace and in war, to control the men and money of the State. In peace she may appropriate every dollar of *public* money as she pleases, and in times of commotion, trouble and war, should they come, she may use all the resources of the State, both men and money, just when and where she pleases. I could never consent, for money, to give up the power of the majority over such momentous subjects. Nothing short of the public will should control here—certainly not the will of money.—Money is never to be put into competition with the priceless value of personal rights. If the east pays more money into the public treasury, the west can furnish more men for the defence of the State—a full offset to the money.

Mr. J. has said much about guarantees promised by some white basis men, and the admission, thereby made, that the east should be secured against oppressive taxation. Now he says, if it can be shown that the only guarantee is to be found in the "basis of representation itself" there is "nothing further to be debated about and the question is at an end." As I should never make the admission that the minority of the *people* had a right to bind over the *majority* to be of good behavior, I shall not trouble myself about the difficulties in which Mr. J. involves such doughfaces, nor do I care how closely he winds them up. They will find it somewhat perplexing to be white basis and mixed basis at the same time. I surrender them up cheerfully to Mr. J.'s tomahawk and scalping knife. The white basis will lose nothing in the scalping of scores of them.

In my opinion, however, there may be found a way of protecting all the people both from the levying of too much money, and from any unfair distribution of it. And this may all be done without violating principle in the least degree. No portion of the people will have to give guarantees to another; but a majority of the people, when the constitution is formed, may give or withhold powers, as they think fit, from their servants. A constitution is nothing more, in homely phrase, than a power of attorney from the people to their servants or trustees to act for them.

I would say, then, adopt the system of levying taxes equally on all property, or the ad valorem system as it is called. This will make people and representatives careful about taxation, for they will then feel it.

The next thing would be to guard against the extraction of too much money from the pockets of the people. A provision in the Constitution that the public debt should not, for internal improvement, exceed a certain amount, and that the Legislature should not appropriate more than two fifths to any work of internal improvement, would effectually prevent the servants and agents of the people from running head over heels in debt.

And now as to the distribution of the money.—The very geography of the State, under the white basis, will compel all to a fair distribution. The Valley, a strong tax-paying section of the State will hold the balance power between the east and extreme west. If the east is inclined to take too much from the treasury, the Valley will unite with the trans-Alleghany section, and the east will be foiled. If the trans-Alleghany country wants more than her fair share, the Valley will join the east, and the west will be checked. And, so too, if the Valley should attempt to get what she was not entitled to, the east and west would unite and the Valley, too, would be kept in order.

I am, as Mr. J. is, in favor of judicious improvement, and I think such provisions in the Constitution would bring the whole State to the judicious standard. They would cut up, root and branch, those corrupt schemes of log-rolling, in which members engage to make personal capital at the expense of the people.

I deem it unnecessary to say much in regard to the "prejudices" which Mr. J. says have been raised against the mixed basis by the impression that the division of power was to be exactly in proportion to the taxes. He says it would not be quite that bad. But, if it is bad enough to give to a minority of the people more power than to the majority, that is bad enough, and too bad for me. A miss is as good as a mile, and if property and taxation is so mixed up with people as to give power to the minority, why a little more or less power is not worth disputing about.

Upon another subject, too, Mr. J. thinks we should avoid all "prejudices." He says the mixed basis, while it will divide power unequally among sections, will effect perfect equality among rich and poor in the same section. That is not exactly the question, however. It is true that neither the rich nor the poor voter, west of the Blue Ridge, would have any fair representation, when under the operation of mixed basis the east would have the power; but still there would be this difference between the rich and poor voter west of the mountains, that the rich voter would feel his interest safe in the hands of the rich east, and there would be fellow feeling between them. The rich voter will vote here, but he will look upon the representatives of the east as his real representatives, and the guardians of his interests.—Lastly Mr. J. intimates that, however, at another time, the east might be inclined to sacrifice some part of her "just right," that now when the "battlements of the Constitution and union are rocking in the fearful contest," &c., they will not "yield to the demand." I would suggest to him that if there be really danger without, there is the greater need for harmony within, and that if the east will take it upon them to deny our "just rights," when an enemy is "thundering at the gates of the capitol," the responsibility will be with them, and not us. I must say, however, in good sober earnest, that I regard all these big words, such as "rocking battlements" and "fearful contest" as mere gammon—"sound and fury signifying nothing." This Union will stand, God willing, many years yet, and when many a Northern abolitionist and Southern disunionist too, has had the benefit of a hempen collar, that both most richly merit. I regard the two characters as a par nobile fratrum, and what I wish to both is, that as they are united in their lives, they may not be divided in their deaths.

OBSERVER.

☞ Free Press is requested to copy.

TO THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON, CLARKE AND BERKELEY.

Having entered into a contract for a steamboat to be run on the Shenandoah river, and being the President of said steamboat company, and it being necessary for me to be with the boat when it goes up the river, and the prevailing sickness at Harpers-Ferry having stopped the work on the Shenandoah Locks which has to be done before the boat can ascend the river, no one can tell when the work will be completed. The work was to be finished by the 20th instant, and I know the stockholders expect me to attend to this matter, the work might be done at a time, and I might be required to attend to bringing the boat up, if I was elected to the Convention I could not attend to both, therefore I decline being a candidate for the Convention. But I will propose to the voters of this district to reflect well before they cast their votes, and vote for no man accept he be a business man—a man who you would trust to make any contract for you and spend your money—a man who takes care of his own interest at home—and he will take of his interest in amending the Constitution, and he cannot help but take care of the people's interest. I would like to be in the Convention if it would suit for me to be there, and the people would elect me—because I feel as much interest in that Convention as any man in the district, and have as much interest as any man that is a candidate, in family and property will make a man have interest in such matters. I have nine children and some grand children, and as much property as any man that is a candidate, and a great deal more than nine-tenths of them, to be controlled by the action of the Convention. I would not wish to be there for the [sake] of making money, as my experience has [...] made if a man lives as there are some that wish to be elected for the four dollars per day and the honor of holding a seat. There are some of the candidates running about the country preaching up a doctrine, which I think is all wrong, making two parties, a rich party and a poor party—such men ought not to be elected to any office whatever, for how can the rich farmer live without the poor mechanic, and how can the poor mechanic support himself and family without the farmer? I say that one cannot do without the other. But the men who are doing this are merely doing it to be elected, knowing there are more men that are poor who are voters than there are rich voters. The men who are doing this are good for nothing at home nor abroad—so I say do not vote for such candidates for they are of no account any where.

JAS. CASTLEMAN.

August 10, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: As the time of the election of Delegates to represent this District in the approaching State Convention has drawn nigh, and as I have been named in the public journals as a Candidate for that post, it is due to my friends who have done me this honor, to inform them whether I accept or decline. However I might desire to gratify those whose partiality placed my name before the voters of the District, the attention that my private affairs demands imposes upon me the obligation to withdraw from the canvass. In doing this I cannot omit to express my thanks to those who have noticed me in this flattering way.

Yours, very respectly,
JAMES M. NEWKIRK.

Berkeley county, August 2, 1850.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.]

THE BERKELEY, JEFFERSON AND Clarke Convention Sweep Stakes.

BY WM. B. JOHNSON, JR.

Ho! trot out the horses, let's see how they show,
Fling open the stables and let them all go.
The time is at hand, and the track is all ready,
Ho! bring them up soberly steady boys, steady!
Thats gallant old Berry, so jolly and merry,
A noble old courser, huzza for old Berry!
And there's the bold Hunter, he plunges and prances,
And fiercely and wildly his rolling eye glances.
And Faulkner comes on full of mettle and life,
Well shod for the turf and well girt for the strife,
His limbs are as keen as the red deer's, I ween,
And gallant and graceful his bearing and mien.
And next we have Lucas, as keen as a brier,
His dam Perseverance, Industry his sire,
A stock which no time and no distance can tire.
And following close on the haunches of him—
Clarke's favorite stallion—comes big Col. Jim;
Good horse in the traces, good horse on the track,
Nor lacks he for bottom, nor speed does he lack.
[...] Colonel Brack
And look at gay Thomson, [...] white basis,
Stands up in his stirrups and smiles in your faces.
And Cyrus and Province, two more from old Clarke,
And Turner as sprightly and gay as a lark.
And Murphy, of Martinsburg, trusty and true,
And Worthington, Pendleton, Sappington,* too,
They carry no weight, though they each have a ton,
And few of the horses will better their run.
Then Butcher comes bounding and dashing along,
Close followed by Beall who is active and strong.
And wiry and tough as a hickory withe
Who brings up the rear, but the brave Capt. Smith.
"The last shall be first," as the scripturs inform you,
Look out gallant nags, for the Captain will warm you!
Now bring them up quietly, gird up the drum;
The crowd stands expectant, the Judges have come—
Draw tight every girth, let each rider be fixed,
Hurrah for white basis! hurrah for the mixed!
Ho! softly there, softly, come up all abreast,
No rider must get any start of the rest.
No jockeying boys, but the fair thing you know—
Are ye ready? "all ready"—then off with ye—Go!!

*The author is aware that this excellent nag has been withdrawn, but knowing well his many admirable points he does not despair of seeing him re-entered yet.

CAN CLARKE COUNTY VOTE THE WHITE BASIS PRINCIPLE?

The law creating her a county, gave her jointly with Warren a Representative "until a future apportionment of Representation shall take place."—The population of Clarke, and the immense amount she pays of State tax, would have long since entitled her to Representation under a new apportionment.

Under a new assessment her State tax will amount to from $6000 to $7000. What can then keep her from having a Representative under the Mixed Basis principle? She must be entitled to and must have it. Adopt the White Basis and she must be forever disfranchised. Other counties, some of whom pay not enough to support their Representative, will have the power to lay taxes and distribute the funds raised in Clarke, whilst her voice in the matter will be silenced forever. Is this just? Is it proper? Our republican forefathers in the Declaration of Independence gives England's "imposing taxes on us without our consent" as one of the causes of our separation—as one of the causes of their legislating with "halters around their necks" in the times that tried men's souls," and buckled on their armor in the nation's infancy to measure swords with the most powerful nation in the world. Deprive Clarke of Representation, and we so far abandon the principles of our revolution. The records will show to future generations the son who is so unnaturally recreant to her dearest interests and rights as to vote to deprive her of a voice in laying and distributing the tax she so largely pays, and give that power to others, even to repudiation—and who doubts that must be the result? I care not for any guarantee. Indeed I am inclined to prefer the White Basis *without* a guarantee, to the White Basis with the guarantee. It would only induce the west, then having the power, to subject us to the expense of another Convention to do away with the guarantee.

Will Jefferson and Berkeley vote the White Basis? It seems to me hardly possible, having such a population and such an immense revenue yielding property as they must have, it would be making too great a sacrifice of political power.

See to it! You are warned. Bear in mind, when our taxes are doubled, and our immese accumulation of debt forces us to repudiation, whose votes brought it about.

A CITIZEN OF CLARKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS:

The people of Jefferson, Berkeley and Clarke should distinctly understand what will be the effect upon them, in the number of their Representatives, if the White Basis be adopted.

The Auditor furnishes the following statement:

White population in	Jefferson,	9,724
" "	Berkeley,	8,465
" "	Clarke,	3,719
" "	Morgan,	5,212
		27,120

The whole number of white inhabitants in the State is 887,717. The House being composed of 135 members, he assigns (and the calculation is easily made) *four* members only to the *four* above counties—*two* of them having that number now.—In other words, the inevitable result will be that Jefferson and Clarke will, *together*, send two only, and Berkeley and Morgan the same. Upon the *Mixed Basis, Jefferson, Berkeley* and *Clarke, alone*, will send their present number—viz: *four* and a fraction, as appers by the statistics.

The *loss*, upon the *White Basis*, to these three counties, will be one and a half—a *loss* to the heaviest tax-paying counties in the State in proportion to their size and white population—and a *gain* to the Trans-Alleghany country, which pays so small a part of the Revenue. The loss of a member is not merely the loss of his *vote*, but of his *influence*, which may be worth many votes in local and other questions.

August 16, 1850. A.

THE EDITORS OF THE FREE PRESS, JOHN JANNEY, AND MIXED BASIS.

The editors of the Free Press appear very much gravelled at the reply to Mr. Jno. Janney's argument in favor of the mixed basis—or, in other words, in favor of the rule of about *one-third of the people* who own the wealth of the State over *two-thirds* who are not so rich. For this is about the result of the *mixed basis* of representation, when, fairly figured out. Hear what one of the mixed basis candidates, (Mr. George Beall) who is above all equivocation, and comes out like an honest man, says:

"I am opposed to the white basis, and prefer that the members of the Legislature should be apportioned according to the ratio of white population and taxation combined, for the reason that I believe one-third of the citizens of the Commonwealth will pay two-thirds of the revenue, the other remaining third will be but barely paid by the other two-thirds. It appears to me to be but fair that the one-third that pay the greater proportion of taxes, should have a representation in the Legislature equal to the two-thirds that only pay one-third part of them."

Now, this is the anti-republican doctrine, equally held by all mixed basis men, but candidly avowed by Mr. Beall—and he deserves credit for his fairness and candor—for opposing which the editor is pleased to denounce me as a demagogue, and to charge that I aim to array the poor class against the rich. Yes, this is the charge the editors of the Free Press and their co-adjutors and co-workers make against me. When they, at the same time, urge the people, in cool blood, and deliberately, to write it down in their organic law—to put it on the front of their constitution, in blazing characters, that *two-thirds* of the people are not equal to *one-third* who pay *two-thirds* of the taxes, and, that the broad-line of distinction is to be made between this *rich class of one-third* and the *poor class of two-thirds* of the people. Yes, these mixed basis men divide the people into *classes*—give to the rich the *political power*, according to their dollars and cents, their land and negroes, oxen and asses, cattle and sheep, and, when they have done so, then have the cool assurance to talk about "demagogues arraying rich against poor!" I retort the charge, and advise them to take the "beam out of their own eye" before they presume to censure "the mote in their brothers eye." I charge that he who wishes to give the power of the State to *one-third* of the people, because they are [...] and, who would deprive *two-thirds* [...] of equal political rights, is, the *man* who *arrays* classes, not I. I merely *warn* the people not to suffer themselves to be *divided* into any *such classes*; And, woe be to that man who does so divide them.

The editor of the Free Press thinks he has been aggrieved by me, and speaks of the fair and honest course of his paper to all parties, in this contest, "Whigs, Democrats and Conservatives." Well, his course has been fair and liberal, and, I have never said or insinuated to the contrary. I attacked neither the editors of the Free Press, nor their favorite mix basis statesman, Mr. John Janney, personally, but, merely their doctrine, and this was fair and legitimate. All this belongs to the freedom of the press, and to all who write for it. I can't perceive, then, any ground of complaint against me.

Now, I have just grounds of complaint against the editors of the Free Press, and I am willing to leave it to all their readers. He says, I have "sneered at Mr. J. as a mill-boy" and goes into a long list of illustrious persons, Franklin, Putnam, Shelley, &c., who, he says, were of "humble parentage."—Now, I have never sneered, or meant to sneer at Mr. Janney's being a mill-boy, nor have I ever used or do I mean to use, or recognise the words "humble parentage" in relation to any one. Such sons prove, indeed, that they come from the noblest stock—and I would not, as the editors of the Free Press have done, connect the words "humble parentage" with them. I would say, with my views, that such men were of "lofty parentage," and prove it by their merit: For, surely, they are the noblest horses that sire the best colts. Acknowledging no distinctions among men, but those made by personal qualities, the qualities of head and heart, I was not looking out, or prepared for the hook, upon which those persons would be disposed to hang me, in whose vocabulary you find the definitions and distinctions between lofty, and, in the exact words of the Free Press, "humble parentage." We are all descended from Adam, I believe, and no man who comes from an honest father, can be said, with any propriety of language, to be of "humble parentage." It is not the food a man eats or the clothes he wears, or his father before him, that makes a man of high or "humble parentage." Oh, no! Messrs. Editors!

"The honest man tho' ne'er so poor
Is king of men for a' that!"

These are my sentiments, Messrs. Editors, and, therefore, it did not enter into my head, when, I denied your argument, to wit, that Mr. Jno. Janney, because he was a "mill boy," was entitled to cram his mix basis offal down the throats of white men and freemen—I say it did not enter into my head, that I was sneering at a condition that I dont admit as true of any honest man, that he was, in your words of "humble parentage." I don't think Mr. J. will thank you for his defence, and, I will venture to tell you he is as he ought to be proud of his [parentage].

I am perfectly willing, therefore, that your readers shall judge between [...] advanced the sentiment, in any thing I have wrote, in reply to your own allusion to the "mill boy," that "because John Janney had risen from a poor mill boy to be the pride of his County and an ornament to the State, his opinions are not worthy to be regarded."

Oh, no! Messrs. Editors, I have never said or insinuated any thing of the sort, and you ought to know I have not. It would not be in keeping with a white basis man to do so. I am perfectly willing then that you shall make the most of this attempt of yours to make a martyr of Mr. J. in the mixed basis cause. I hardly think the people will withdraw their eyes from the close watching of this vile mix basis conspiracy to any such mock-crucifiction of Mr. J. as you would now solicit their tears and sympathies for. I have as high an opinion of Mr. J. as you have, but I abhor his doctrine of mixed basis, and hope to hear the people of his own county say, Amen.

As you have named the illustrious Franklin, perhaps, you can tell us, whether he was a mixed basis man.

OBSERVER.

☞ Spirit is requested to copy.

WESTERN VIRGINIA ON STATE REFORM.

The following extract of a private letter is from a friend in Brooke, the most distant of the counties situated in North Western Virginia. It is from a subscriber who is a native of the East and has lived in lower Virginia until with in the last three years. He speaks what we have all along said was the feeling of Western Virginia—a feeling of unappeasible hostility to the institution of slavery. It will be seen from the outgivings of our correspondent, that such is the feeling which they are resolved to carry out if possible. Yet with these facts before them Henry A. Wise, and some few others in the East, have resolved to aid this spirit of outlawry, by placing this whole power under Western control.

The letter is from a highly responsible source and speaks for itself. It tells a tale which should open the eyes of Eastern Virginia.

"The candidates for the Convention in this district, held a meeting here on Tuesday last, *there being only seventeen in the field*, and such a kettle of fish you never saw, all completely made upon the subject of reform, and not a man of them with the single exception of Professor Pendleton, has the requisite qualifications for such an office. They denounced the people of the East in unmeasured terms. One fellow went so far as to say in his speech that unless the people of the East would consent to frame a Constitution on the White Basis alone, that the Trans-Alleghany people would separate, and form a free soil government; in which event there would not be a slave in Eastern Virginia, in five years. He made no bones to declare that this thing would be held as a rod over the Eastern delegation in the coming contest.

"The people here are for abolishing the present constitution in toto. The truth is the whole people of this North Western country are at heart opposed to slavery, which is the true cause of the opposition to the present state of things.

"I had no conception that such unfriendly feeling existed here towards the people of the East."

[*Fredericksburg News*.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The Constitution of Virginia provides that "the whole number of members to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the U States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be amongst the several counties, cities, boroughs and towns of the State, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed) three-fifths of all other persons."

This is in exact conformity with the Constitution of the *United States*; under this provision the representation the representation which Virginia has (in the House of Representatives of the United States) on account of her slaves, enures (as it is just it should) to the counties and towns in which the slaves are. A proposition to leave this provision out of the Constitution, we were not prepared to expect thus early—even from the advocates of the white basis. It is therefore with some surprise that we see Mr. Green B. Samuels, of Shenandoah, in his address to the voters of Shenandoah, Hardy and Warren, proposing to leave "the apportionment of representation in the House of Representatives of the United States to be regulated by *law*"—the effect of which would be to enable the legislature, if it saw fit, to apportion according to *white* population the whole number of members of the House of Representatives to which this State is entitled. Can it be possible that Mr. Samuels has any such object in view? He is an intelligent man, and has not used the language just quoted without a meaning. What his meaning is we should be glad to know.

[*Richmond Whig*.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

Virginia Free Press.

BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING.

AUGUST 16, 1850.

CONVENTIONAL REFORM.

Our columns for the last few weeks have been almost exclusively occupied upon the subject of the Reform Convention, and we congratulate our readers upon the close of the subject. Before another issue of our paper, the people of the District will have decided upon whom the responsible task of representing them shall be conferred. We trust, however, the honor will be placed upon those having the best interests of the District at heart, instead of those who look only to their own personal aggrandizement. The people have more at stake than the mere promotion of Demagogues; and it will be well for them to be on their guard. If evils be fastened upon, they may never be able to remedy them.

In the termination of the Convention subject, we are not without our misgivings. We fear that in the sudden checking of the effervescence of one "*Observer*," the collapse may prove fatal. We hope, however, his friends will have an eye to the safety valves. This can be done by gathering together and affording him an opportunity of discharging a part of the accumulating gas which has been generating for the last sixty days. This precaution will be necessary *before* the meeting of the Convention. Should he be elected, our community will be safe. Upon the members of the Convention will devolve the task of taking care of themselves. They will have our prayers for their safe deliverance.

CHOLERA--MR. KINNINGHAM.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of Mr. JAMES H. KINNINGHAM, formerly a citizen of this town. He had been residing at Harpers Ferry for the last four years, but came here on Friday last to visit his family who were boarding at Carter's Hotel. Soon after his arrival he complained of being weak and debilitated, and whilst in the Barber shop, he displayed all the symptoms of a person about to faint. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and a physician being called in, his case was pronounced to be Cholera. He died on Saturday morning. Every thing that could be done for any man, was done for him. Drs. Straith and Hall deserve the thanks, which have been awarded them, for their diligence and attention.—Mr. Carter's course has excited the admiration of all lovers of charity and philanthropy. He not only gave his personal attention to the deceased until his spirit had fled, but insisted that his family should remain at his house without compensation as long as they thought proper. He concluded it would be better for them not to return to the infectious atmosphere of Harpers-Ferry.

THE CHOLERA.

Although a number of deaths occurred at Harpers-Ferry during the early part of the week, we are pleased to learn that no new cases of cholera have occurred for the last two days. This is gratifying, and we hope no new cases will be heard of.—When it is recollected that there is a population of 4 or 5000 in Harpers-Ferry and Bolivar, no surprise need be expressed—the number of deaths have been few.

We were misinformed in stating last week that Mr. George Anger died with cholera. We are pleased to state that he is in the land of the living—having recovered from the disease.

In Charlestown we have had three cases—Mr. Kinningham, of Harpers-Ferry—Jim Parks, a waiter in Carroll's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry—and a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Willis. The disease of the two former was contracted at Harpers-Ferry, and of the latter in town. No other cases.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

Since our last issue, the seeds of the pestilence, brought from Harpers-Ferry by one of our citizens, have proved fatal to him. Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY, an old and faithful employe on the railroad, was, on his return from the North, ten days ago, taken sick at that place, and after lying there for two days, was brought home, where he died on Monday last. He had been laboring under diarrhea for some time previously.

His remains were followed to the grave by the Odd Fellows and Red men, of which Orders he was a member.

There are no other cases, nor are any feared, unless among those who are daily exposed to the miasma of Harpers-Ferry.—*Winchester Virginian.*

In the death of Mr. Langley the Rail Road Company will lose an efficient and valuable manager. To his energy of character, in aiding the President of the Company in carrying on the business of the Road, much is due. His place will not be easily filled.

CHOLERA.

We received the following note from a friend at Hillsborough, Loudoun county, dated the 13th inst:

"We have the cholera in our neighborhood. On Friday morning last Jonathan Conard fell a victim to it. On Sunday morning his widow, and yesterday morning one of their Sons, a young man."

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

The next session of this Academy, will commence on the 2d day of September next. Mr. SANBORN, the very efficient and competent principal, has not been as much encouraged by our community as he deserved. He has been laboring amongst us for the last 12 years with barely scholars sufficient to pay his very economical expenses. This should not be. At no period has the Academy had at its head a teacher better qualified for its ardurous duties. One of his graduates—quite a youth—now stands A. No. 1, at West Point. We state this fact to show that if the scholar has the capacity to learn, Mr. S. has the ability to impart. We trust parents and others will give him such encouragement as will enable him to remain amongst us. His place would not be easily supplied.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

We have examined the "Official Register" of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, and are gratified to observe the onward progress of Cadet WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, son of WM. N. CRAIGHILL, Esq., of this county. He is in the fourth class of 74 members, and stands head of his class. He entered the Academy one year ago, and is only 17 years of age—being the youngest in the class. This his parents and friends upon his success. Cadet Craighill was a pupil of Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN, from whom he received his education previous to entering West Point.

MAGAZINES.

We acknowledge the receipt of Graham's Magazine for September. Its pages are graced with the productions of the best writers of the day.

Among the contributions from the Ladies, we notice an excellent article from the pen of Mrs. Alice B. Neal.

The Engravings are in the best style of the Art, particularly, the one entitled, "He comes not." He ought to come, if he is not insensible to the charms of beauty.

We have also received the September No. of Godey's Lady's Book. It contains 23 engravings and 31 contributors. The "Family Party" and "The Rose" are splendidly executed. This No. is decidedly a very superior one. Success to Graham and Godey! May they have the patronage they so eminently deserve.

POST OFFICE AT WADESVILLE.

We understand the Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Wadesville, Clarke County, and appointed Mr. J. H. Stone, Postmaster.

This is a matter of great convenience to the people of the neighborhood of Wadesville, and we are glad, for the sake of the worthy proprietors, that the application was so promptly granted. The mail will be daily, except Sundays.

JORDAN'S SPRINGS.

The Winchester Virginian states that "JORDAN'S quiet and long popular retreat, has about 160 guests, with daily accessions."

TOURNAMENT, &C. AT SHANNONDALE.

We are requested to give notice that a *Tournament* will come off at Shannondale on Wednesday, 28th of the present month, (August,) to be followed on the night of the 29th by a Masquerade or Fancy Ball, and on the 30th or 31st by a grand exhibition of Fireworks.

We feel confident that the mere announcement of the above, will be sufficient to attract to Shannondale one among the largest companies that have ever visited that most favored spot, yet in justice to the liberality and good taste of its Proprietors, we deem it our duty to say, that the most ample preparations and the most kind and hospitable treatment will be extended to every visitor. Never before has Shannondale offered more attractions from the din and bustle of city or town, than during the present season. Every thing in and about the Hotel has been put in the most cleanly and comfortable condition; the table isladened with every delicacy of the season, and its Proprietors, no less than their worthy and gentlemanly assistant, Mr. HUGHES, leave no efforts undone to render every satisfaction and comfort to their guests. The virtues of its waters and the beauty of its location, are matters so familiar that it is unnecessary here to speak of them.—And in addition to the agreeable company already there (numbering some 70 or more,) we hope a general convocation of the citizens of our own and distant neighborhoods will be had, as the agreeable sports of the Tournament, and its other additions, approach. The occasion will be one of interest and pleasure to all who may be fortunate enough to be present.—*Spirit.*

B. & O. RAILROAD.—For several months Martinsburg has been the dining point for passengers by the westward train of Cars. On Friday (yesterday) the eastward train likewise stopped here for the same purpose. This change has been made on account of the prevalence of the cholera at Harpers Ferry. It is generally thought however that the arrangement is to be permanent.

[*Martinsburg Republican.*

[We are sure that at no point on the route can the passengers get better fare than Mr. STAUB, the keeper of the Dining House, gives. Every thing that the appetite craves, can be had, and served up in superior style. This establishment is also fitted up for the accommodation of those desiring to remain in Martinsburg—and as every thing is new, every comfort can be found.]

MARYLAND REFORM.

We extract the following item of Reform contemplated in Maryland, from the "Maryland Reformer" a paper published in Baltimore for the campaign. It will be seen that "Biennial" sessions of the Legislature do not answer the purpose anticipated by its friends:—

"We are in favor of abolishing biennial and substituting annual sessions of the Legislature, and the best reason for this, is the omission of the first biennial session to dispose of any important business that was before it."

WILLIARD P. HALL.

This gentleman, at present a Representative in Congress from the fourth Congressional District in Missouri, has been defeated. The vote stood—Willard P. Hall (anti-Benton) 2,427 votes; J. B. Gardenshire (Benton) 2,241 votes; and Charles E. Bowman (Whig) 3,225 votes.

RAILROAD GUIDE.

G. R. Holbrook & Co., New York, publish every month the "United States Railroad Guide," a very essential work for the traveller, containing, as it does, the situation, length and fare of every Railroad in the Union.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.*]

THE PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1850.

The passage of the bill establishing the boundary between Texas and the U. States at a late hour last evening, by a majority of ten of the Senators present and voting, has been hailed with enthusiastic joy throughout the whole city. It is the first administration measure brought to the notice of Congress, and against be otherwise than gratifying to the President, that the recommendations contained in his message in regard to this boundary question, should so soon have been adopted by the Senate irrespective of sectional or party considerations. The vote by which the President's recommendations were carried, is as National as were the propositions contained in his message, and emanating from his honest and patriotic heart. It gives hope for the Republic, that the struggle of the past eight months is ended and disputed; and the acclamation that is from the Senate has produced, proves that "*Liberty hath her victories, no less renowned than war.*"

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

Four Days Later News—Advance in the Cotton Market—Decline in Corn.

NEW YORK, August 11.

The U. S. steamer Pacific which sailed from Liverpool on the 31st ultimo, arrived here today.

The Europe arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult. Since the sailing of the Cambria, Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½d. Indian corn has again fluctuated, and must be quoted ½. lower than when the Cambria sailed.

Flour is firm. Wheat 1d. per bushel lower. In Provisions we have no change to note. Wool continues active demand. Coffee firm. Tea in good request but no change in price. Consols closed yesterday at 96¼a97 Mexican bonds have declined in consequence of the news that Congress has not proceeded to business, and likewise from some difficulty which has arisen in paying the dividend out of the Bank of England.

Liverpool, July 30.—The demand for Cotton on Saturday was resumed with great activity, which continued to-day, at prices about ¼d per lb. higher than were quoted last week. The sales in 2 days are estimated at 47,000 bales, of which 25,000 may be apportioned to speculators and for exports. The imports reported since Friday, consist of 13,862 from the United States; 2,471 from Brazil, and 1,459 from Bombay—influenced by the very favorable change in the weather.

The Wheat trade at our market to-day was rather heavy, and prices were 1d. per 70 lbs. lower than on Friday, thereby placing the quotations 1d. per 70 lbs. above those of this day week. Flour, however, was in moderate request, and maintained the advance previously noted. Barley, Beans, and Peas easier, and somewhat more saleable. Oats steady in value and in moderate demand. Oat Meal no change.

To the Editors—Extract from the following extract from an essay on Malignant Cholera, by Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, may, perhaps, be of importance to those who entertain the opinion that during the prevalence of this fatal disease, no departure from accustomed modes of living is necessary:

"During the prevalence of Epidemic Malignant Cholera, almost every one is suffering in the functions of the digestion organs. The *whole community* nearly are, for a time, *dyspeptic*, and the *same precautions are required*, both as to quality and quantity of food, as in patients laboring under that disease. It is this change in the digestive apparatus, and the enfeeblement of the digestive functions, rendered incapable of assimilating vegetable food, and no alteration in the nature of the food itself, that causes vegetables suddenly to become so frequently productive of disordered states of the stomach and bowels during the epidemic period, and so common an exciter of the disease."

LADIES' FAIR AT MIDDLEWAY.

[FOR THE FREE PRESS.

The Ladies of Smithfield design holding a FAIR during this month, to aid in erecting an Episcopal Church at that place. Due notice will be given of the time, and the object of this brief notice is to bespeak for it, in advance, the sympathy and co-operation of all who take an interest in so laudable an undertaking. An Episcopal Church is much needed in that village, and considerable aid has been promised towards its erection, provided a certain amount can be raised in and around the place. The Ladies desire to secure the amount promised, and it is hoped that a liberal community will sustain them in their efforts.

[Spirit copy.

☞ The death of Dr. Wm Gibson, Principal of the Winchester Academy, will much pain the many friends to whom his amiable character and deportment had endeared him during his short residence in our town.

[*Virginian.*

☞ Col. Drenner, of Arkansas, now on a visit to Jefferson County, Va., had a negro girl stolen from him whilst passing through Pittsburg lately.

Married,

On the 5th inst., at the Union Hotel, by Rev. W. Krebs, Mr. CHARLES W. RIVERS to Miss EMILINE WIDDOWS, all of Frederick county.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM W. D. TISBETT to Miss ELEANOR TAYLOR, all of Winchester.

At Baltimore, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hochimer, Mr. M. H. SPRINGER, of Winchester, and Miss MARTHA, youngest daughter of Levi Benjamin, of Baltimore city.

On Thursday the 8th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson Mr. JOHN LINTHICUM, of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss MARTENIA HAYDEN, of Martinsburg.

On the Bridge at Harpers-Ferry, August 14, by the Rev. W. H. Wilson, Mr. REUBEN ALESHIRE, to Miss SARAH E. BRUBAKER, both of Page county, Va.

On the Bridge at Shepherdstown, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Hargrave, Mr. FREDERICK ROSENBERGER, of Berkeley, to Miss MARY C. WATSON, daughter of Mr. WM. WATSON, of this county.

Died:

On Monday last, at Harpers-Ferry, of Cholera, the Rev. JOHN FILTON, of the Methodist Protestant Church.

On Tuesday last, Mr. JAMES DUNCANSON, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 58 years.

On Wednesday last, of cholera, at Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, where he had gone on a visit, Mr. MICHAEL CROWL, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 56 years.

On Saturday last at Bolivar, an infant of Mr. James H. Holt—and on Sunday, Mrs. HOLT, of cholera.

On Monday last, at the Ore Bank, of cholera, a son of Mr. Redman Burk.

On Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, EMMA JANE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Llewellyn, Jr., of Dysentary.

On Monday last, of cholera, Mr. JOHN W. SMALLWOOD, of Bolivar aged about 22 years.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday last, of Typhus Fever, Mrs. CARNEY, wife of Mr. Michael Carney.

On Tuesday last, BENJ. F. CHAMBERS, infant son of Michael and Mary E. Price, aged 2 months.

On Thursday last, of cholera, Mr. JOHN F. SPRINER, of Loudoun county.

At the residence of her father in Newtown, MARY E. ALLEMONG, in the 25th year of her age.

She is gone but not lost!
"Soon Death himself our loved one shall restore,
And yield up all his power to inflict us more!"

In Frederick county, on the 5th ult., after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. ELLEANOR RITTER, aged about 62 years, wife of Mr. Matthias Ritter. On Friday, the 23d ult., Mr. NICHOLAS C. OSBORN, in the 80th year of his age, formerly of Leesburg, Va.

In Leesburg, on Wednesday night last, Mrs. DUANNA SINCLAIR, consort of James Sinclair, Esq.

At her residence in Berkeley county, on Tuesday the 6th inst., Miss JULIA ANN TABLER, aged about 72 years.

Near Gerardstown, in Berkeley county, on Friday the 2d inst., Mrs. SUSAN SUVER, consort of the late Peter Suver, aged about 70 years.

In Circleville, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 31st of July, Mr. JOHN HEDGES, formerly of Berkeley county.

In Jefferson City, Mo., on the 25th ultimo, Miss ANNETTE CORDELL, daughter of E. B. Cordell, Esq., of that city.

Departed this life, at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 9th ult., at 12 minutes past two o'clock, A. M., after a short illness, MERIWETHER CHARLES, son of Meriwether and Emma C. Thompson, aged 21 months and 21 days.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's

CIRCULAR OF PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET

For the week ending Aug. 16, 1850.

Reported expressly for the Free Press.

BUTTER.—No change, sales of roll at 8 to 12½ cts.; Glades 10 to 14 cts; Common Keg 5 to 9.

BEESWAX.—Held at 25 cents, no sales.

BACON.—A good deal of activity and sales of Shoulders at 4 to 5½ cts.; Sides at 5½ to 6. Hams 8 to 11 cents.

CORN.—Not much doing in this article. Sales at 62 to 64 cts., for white, and 64 to 65 cts. for yellow.

CATTLE.—The offerings this week have been about 1000 head, of which 550 were bought at $2.50 to $3.60 on the hoof, equal to $4.50 to $5.75 nett. and 150 were driven to Philadelphia.

CLOVERSEED.—Held nominally at $4.50.

COUNTRY SOAP.—Sales at 4½ to 5½ cents.

FEATHERS.—Sales at 28 to 35 cts.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at $1.30 to $1.35.

FLOUR.—New Flour comes in very slowly and prices are fully maintained. Sales of fresh ground parcels at $5.37½—small lots of extra brands at $5.44 to $5.50.

HOGS.—Sales at $5.25 a $5.50.

LARD.—Limited sales of Bbls. at 7 cts.; Kegs 7½ cts.

OATS.—Prices range from 30 to 45 cts.

RYE.—Sales at 60 to 65 cts.

TALLOW.—Sales at 7 to 8 cts.

WHEAT.—A decided decline since last week.—Sales of inferior to good red at 90 to 100 cts.; good to prime at 100 to 110 cts; family flour white at 115 to 125 cents.

WOOL.—Sales of unwashed 16 to 25; washed at 25 to 40 cts. There is some activity and prices are tending upwards.

Local Memoranda.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Valley Agricultural Society will be held in Charlestown, August 16, (Courtday,) at 11 o'clock. It is particularly desirable that there shall be a full attendance of the members, as much business of importance will come before the meeting.—Those gentlemen feeling an interest in the advancement of Agriculture, and who have not become members, and desire to do so, will meet with a cordial greeting.

ROBT. W. BAYLOR, Sec'y.

August 16, 1850.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Procession on the 3d of August, will meet for the purpose of closing the business attending it, on Saturday evening next at half past seven o'clock, at the office of John T. Gibson, Esq.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

August 16, 1850.

A FAIR.

The Ladies of Smithfield design having a FAIR, on Wednesday the 28th of August, at the house recently occupied as a Parsonage in that place, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of an Episcopal Church. It is hoped that all who desire the accomplishment of such an object, will be in attendance on that day.

August 9.—Spirit copy.

☞ Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Nundn, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir; Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I submit the following statement: Previous to my using the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for CONSUMPTION. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks, I was restored to comparative good health, [illegible] been able to [illegible]

Yours truly,

JOHN BURNS.

(Signed)

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by I. S. EICHELBERGER, *Charlestown.*

L. P. HARTMAN, *Winchester,*

And by Druggists generally every where.

August 9, 1850.—2t.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to open a BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies at CLARENS, near Alexandria, on the 12th of September. The arrangements of the School will be such as to secure for its pupils a liberal and accurate course of education under the superintendence and instruction of the Principal, with such competent assistance as may be necessary. One lady, at least, of experience and ability in teaching, will be engaged as an Assistant, and provision will be made for the instruction of pupils in French and Music, &c.

The situation of CLARENS is well known for its healthfulness and beauty, and its buildings are spacious and well adapted to the purpose to which they are to be devoted.

The School will consist altogether of boarders, without day-scholars.

The School Session will extend from the 12th of September, to the second week in the following July. Terms, $200 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance, with extra charges for Bedding, Music and French.

Further information may be obtained by application to the Principal.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Aug. 16, 2856.

Willow Hill Boarding School,

One mile from Kernesville.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than three years, and affords *thorough* instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and the different branches of a complete English education, including the higher Mathematics, &c.

The ensuing term will commence on Monday, September 9th.

Board, Tuition, &c., $60 per Session.

Tuition, $6 to $12 per Session.

REV. J. L. FRAPY, PRINCIPAL.

Willow Hill, August 16, 1850.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School under the charge of Miss R. ENY, will be resumed on Monday the 9th September next.

Aug. 16, 1850—4t.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county on the first day in August, 1850.

Daniel G. Henkle, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Jacob Mendenhall, Amos Mendenhall, Richard H. Lee, Administrator of Hannah Tyler, dec'd, Phebe Bennett, the children of Betty Baldwin, dec'd, whose names are unknown, the children of Samuel Mendenhall, dec'd, whose names are unknown, and the children of Hannah Guisendorff, whose names are unknown, the said Jacob, Amos, and Samuel Mendenhall, Hannah Tyler, Phebe Bennett and Betty Baldwin, being adults, and the said Hannah Guisendorff, a grandaughter of Amos Mendenhall, dec'd, late of Jefferson county, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS suit is brought for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of the Will of Amos Mendenhall, dec'd, and determining who are the heirs of said Mendenhall are entitled to the proceeds of the sale of a certain tract of land, situated in the county of Jefferson, sold by Hannah Taylor and Phebe Bennett to the Plaintiff Henkle;

And it appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the Defendants, Amos Mendenhall, the children of Betty Baldwin, dec'd, whose names are unknown, the children of Samuel Mendenhall, dec'd, whose names are unknown, and the children of Hannah Guisendorff, whose names are unknown, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the "Virginia Free Press," and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county on the first day of the next county court of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. c.

August 16, 1850.—4w.

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on the first Monday in August, 1850.

Squire Bell, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

James Duke and George Duke, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS suit is brought to attach and obtain a decree for the sale of a certain tract of land situated in the county of Jefferson, containing one acre, one rood and four poles, sold by A. W. Manning and wife, and James M. Manning, to the Defendant, James Duke, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the Defendants to the Plaintiff.

And it appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the said Defendants are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the "Virginia Free Press," and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next county Court of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBT. T. BROWN, c. c. c.

August 16, 1850.—4w.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on the first Monday in August, 1850.

Jacob P. A. Entler and Ellen his wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The Administrator of Eliza Lemen, dec'd, when one shall be appointed, Thomas T. Lemen, Administrator of Mary Ann McElroy, dec'd, Wm. G. Butler, Administrator of Jeptha Morgan, dec'd, Willoughby N. Lemen Ann McElroy, William McElroy and Samuel McElroy, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to compel the Defendant, Thomas T. Lemen to state in his answer the whole amount of money and property which belonged to the said Mary Ann McElroy, dec'd, at her death, and which have come to his possession or knowledge since her death—to settle his accounts as Administrator of said Mary Ann McElroy, dec'd, and to make distribution of her estate according to law among her distributes.

And it appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the Defendant, William McElroy, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Virginia Free Press," and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county on the first day of the next county Court of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. c.

August 16, 1850.—4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer at public sale, *on Saturday, August 24th, (instant,)* at my place, near Shepherdstown, all my

STOCK & FARMING UTENSILS,

Consisting, in part of the following:

5 *Work Horses, 1 saddle do. and 3 Colts;*
5 *Milch Cows, and other Cattle, 3 Durham;*
31 *Hogs and 19 Saxon Sheep;*
2 *good Plantation Wagons, with 1 bed and 2 pair ladders;*
2 *Carts, 3 Barshear Roughs;*
4 *double and single Shovel Ploughs;*
1 *large Harrow, Log and Fifth Chains;*
Wagon and other Gearing;
1 *Barouche nearly new, with 2 sets harness;*
1 *Sleigh, 1 first rate Wheat Fan;*
4 *Grain Cradles, (Oil's make;)*
Mowing Scythes, and farmers tools generally;
20 *to 30 tons Clover Hayon rick;*
All the crop of Wheat, in rick, by the bushel or lumped, to suit purchasers;
45 *acres growing Corn, by the acre or lumped.*

Also, all the

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Upon the Premises, consisting in part of:

Chairs, Tables, Press, large 8 day Clock; Stoves, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding.

Besides many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of Five Dollars and upwards, purchasers giving bonds and approved security—[illegible] for sums under Five. Sale to commence early [illegible] to get through in one day.

ED. [illegible] LUCAS, Jr.

August 16, 1850.

[illegible] E. A. Kelly, dec'd, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JOHN W. CRANE, *Administrator, with the Will annexed of E. A. Kelly, dec'd.*

August 16, 1850.

Notice.

I WISH to purchase a Farm for cash, to be situated in Jefferson county, Virgin

CHARLES H. STEVENS.

Leetown, August 16, 1850.

Notice.

THE purchasers at the Sale of the Personal Property of James Howell, dec'd., are hereby notified that their notes are now due. Prompt payment is expected as no indulgence can be given.

CHAS. G. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

August 16, 1850—3t.

Mourning Goods.

WE have just received Black Alpaccas, Black Calicoes, and Black Bombazines, [illegible] we will sell cheap.

TATE & HOOFF.

August 15, 1850.

Bargains! Bargains!

AS the season has advanced, we will sell remaining stock of Lawns, Berages, Silk Tissues, at cost. They are beautiful patterns and were all bought this Spring. Now is the time for bargains. Give us a call Ladies.

TATE & HOOFF.

August 16, 1850.

Cheap Shoes.

WE have a lot of Ladies' Shoes, which we will sell for what they will bring.

TATE & HOOFF.

August 16, 1850.

BRANDY AND PORT WINE of the best quality for sale at

JERE. HARE.

August 16, 1850.

250 COTTON BAGS at

JERE. HARE.

August 16, 1850.

FRESH *MACCARONI* for sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

August 16, 1850.

Sale of Bolivar Property.

THE undersigned, Special Commissioner, appointed by a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, in a cause therein depending, of Robert Blanchard against Robert Blanchard's heirs, &c., will, on *Saturday the 17th of August next*, sell at Public Auction, on the premises, in the town of Bolivar,

The House and Lot of Ground

which belonged to the heirs of the late Robert Blanchard. This property is conveniently located and may be made very valuable. It will be divided into several lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, one-third in six, and the remaining third in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and a Deed of Trust on the premises, to secure the deferred payments.

WM. T. DAUGHERTY, *Spec. Comm'r.*

July 26, 1850.

N. B. If bad weather be too inclement upon the day above mentioned, the property will be sold the next fair day.

W. T. D.

Postponement.

The above sale is postponed until *Saturday the 14th day of September.*

WM. T. DAUGHERTY, *Trustee.*

August 16, 1850.

The Scholastic Exercises of the

Frederick Female Seminary

[illegible] on Monday the 2d of Sept. next. [illegible] consists of nine Professors, [illegible] their [illegible] to fit a full and extensive [illegible] to the completion of incipient stages of an education to the completion of the collegiate course.

Ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars. The dormitories are well ventilated and elegantly furnished.—There is also attached to the building a commodious Playground and Bathing Establishment.

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, *payable half yearly in advance.*

For circulars or further information, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

Frederick, Md. August 2, 1850.

The Charlestown Female Seminary,

WILL begin its ensuing term of ten months, on the 16th day of next September.

It shall be the earnest aim of its conductors, while furnishing their pupils with every reasonable comfort, to train their hearts to virtue and piety, to strengthen and adorn their minds by sound and elegant learning, and to beautify their manners with those graces that emanate from an humble spirit united to a cultivated imagination.

The course of instruction will be so directed, as to avoid, on one hand, the loading of the memory with the mere forms of knowledge, and on the other, that too close pursuit of analysis, which deprives the mind of vivacity and freshness.

TERMS, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

For Boarding and Tuition in English,	$165,00
For Instruction in French, Italian, Greek, or Latin,	20,00
Drawing,	10,00
Music,	40,00
Use of Instrument,	5,00
DAY SCHOLARS:	
Primary Department,	25,00
Advanced,	30,00

Other things as above.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS,
E. ANNE RICE.

August 9, 1850.—5t.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The Diocesan College of the Prot. Episcopal Church.

THE session of 1850-51 will commence on Monday, October 7th, 1850 and continue till the next "Commencement Day," the last Thursday in July, 1851. New students are recommended to enter at the opening of the Session, but are received at any time they apply, and the charge is estimated from the date of their entrance.

The COLLEGE has the usual number of Classes, affords all the opportunities for a complete education, and at the termination of the Collegiate Course confers on its graduates, the usual academical degrees.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *immediately adjoining* the College and under the supervision of the Rector, but under distinct discipline, receives lads at the beginning of their academical course and prepares them for the Collegiate Classes. The oversight and direction of the Professors of the College secure special advantages to the pupils in the Grammar School.

In the MERCANTILE CLASSES, the study of the Greek Language is omitted, and its place supplied by additional studies in Modern Languages Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Statistics, &c.

The location of the College is entirely healthful and by its distance from towns and villages, favorable to good morals and order.

The whole annual charge, the same in the College and Grammar School is, $225, payable semi-annually in advance. Applications to be made to JOHN B. KERFOOT, *Rector College of St. James P. O., Maryland.*

August 9, 1850.—10w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY the 4th of October, 1850, and close 1st March, 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Surgery.

Wm. R. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.

Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary; Fees for the ticket $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

JAMES A. AIKEN, *Dean.*

Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1850.—8t.

C. A. S. WOLF,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

No. 203 BALTIMORE STREET, SECOND DOOR WEST OF HANOVER,

BALTIMORE.

GOLD and Silver LEVER, LEPINE and VERGE WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY of every description.

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

August 9, 1850.

THOMPSON'S

SPARKS PORTSM.

COMPOSED OF

Isinglass, Gum Arabic, &c.,

For giving a beautiful gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars, &c. And also, prevents dust from sticking to Linens, &c., and contains NOTHING INJURIOUS.

DIRECTIONS.—Put a piece the size of a pea in a quart of starch when boiling—iron briskly.

Manufactured at RICHMOND, Va.

☞ Price 12½ cents per cake.

For sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER.

August 9, 1850.

EARTHEN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SUCH AS

Milk Pots, Jugs, and Pans.

ALL orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. JOHN WISE.

Shepherdstown, July 26, 1850.

Miller Wanted.

TO a single man who understands the Milling Business a pleasant situation is offered. He must be of good habits. Apply at the Bullskin Mill, to THADDEUS BANEY.

August 9, 1850.

Wood and Corn Wanted.

A FEW Cords of Wood and a few Barrels of Corn, wanted at the

FREE PRESS OFFICE.

June 28, 1850.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1850.

James Burr, Trustee, and Christopher Clarke Young, Benjamin Byers and Mary Catharine his wife, late Mary Catharine Young, Sarah Ellen Young, William Henry Young, George Michael Young, Mahala Frances Young, and Nancy Matthews Young, all heirs of Ann Young, dec'd, except said Byers, and he in right of his wife—the said William Henry George Michael, Mahala Frances and Nancy Mathews, being minors and suing by the said James Burr their next friend, and also Elijah Young, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Susan Wilson, sister of David Moore, deceased, the heirs of John Moore, a brother of said deceased, the said heirs being unknown, George Ross Moore, and the heirs unknown of William Moore, all non-residents; and Elizabeth Y. Moore, widow, and Catharine, Joel Blue, Margaret, Elizabeth and Susan, all minors and heirs at law of Samuel Moore, deceased, and residents of the county of Jefferson, and all of said defendants heirs of David Moore, deceased, and Minor Hurst Administrator *de bonis non* with the Will annexed of David Moore, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE object and purpose of this suit as stated in the Bill is to obtain a Deed for a piece of land containing, or supposed to contain eight acres which was sold by David Moore to James Burr as Trustee for Mrs. Ann Young, but which was never conveyed.

And it appearing that the Defendants, Susan Wilson, the heirs of John Moore, unknown, George Ross Moore, and the unknown heirs of William Moore, deceased, are not residents of the State of Virginia: *It is ordered*, That they appear here within one month after the publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Virginia Free Press," and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

August 9, 1850.—4w.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules holden in the Cl

THE

Virginia Free Press

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

[illegible]

paid invariably in advance.

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.*

[illegible]

NEW YORK, No. 30, Ann Street.
BOSTON, No. 14, State Street.

BALTIMORE AGENCY.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON, S. E. Corner of Baltimore 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 office.

VARIETY.

From the German.

Beside the stream that gently flows
At morning dawn I saw a rose
In modern beauty blushing;
More fair than all on earth beside.
It bent above the crystal tide,
And listened to its gushing,
Beside the stream that gently flows,
At eventide I saw the rose.
But all its leaves were faded,
Such is thy fate, Oh man!—an hour
Thou liv'st in hope, but like the flower,
Thy hope and joys are shaded.

WONDERFUL LOG ROLLING [illegible] WEST.

An Englishman who was lately travelling on the Mississippi, told some rather tough stories about the London thieves. A Cincinnati chap, named Case, heard these narratives with a silent, but expressive humph? and then remarked that he thought the Western thieves beat the London operators all hollow.

How so? inquired the Englishman, with surprise. 'Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West.'

'Not a great deal. I undertook to settle up a business at the Desmoins Rapids awhile ago, but the rascally people stole nearly everything I had, and finally a Welch miner ran off with my wife'

'Good God!' said the Englishman. 'And you never found her.'

'Never to this day. But that was not the worst of it.'

'*Worst!* Why, what *could* be worse than stealing a man's wife?'

'Stealing his children, I should say,' said the implacable Case.

'Children!'

'Yes; a nigger woman, who had'nt any of her own, abducted my youngest daughter and sloped and jined the Ingins.'

'Great heaven! Did you see her do it?'

'See her? Yes, and she had'nt ten rods the start of me; but she plunged into the lake and swam off like a duck, and there warrant a canoe to follow her with.'

The Englishman laid back in his chair and called for another mug of aff-an-aff, while Case smoked his cigar and looked at his credulous friend at the same time most remorselessly.

'I—I shan't go any further West—I think,' at length observed the excited John Bull.

I should not advise any one to go,' said Case, quietly 'My brother onced lived there but he had to leave, although his business was the best in the country.'

'What business was he in, pray?'

'Lumbering—had a saw mill.'

'And they stole his lumber?'

'Yes, and his saw logs too.'

'Saw logs!'

'Yes, whole dozen of fine black walnut logs were carried off in a single night—

True, upon my honor, sir. He tried every way to prevent it, had men hired to watch his logs; but it was all of no use—They would whip 'm away as easily as if there had been nobody there. They would steal them out of the cove, and even out of the mill-ways.'

'Good gracious!'

'Just to give you an idea how they can steal out there,' continued Case, sending a sly wink at the listening company, 'just to give you an *idea*—did you ever work in a saw mill?'

'Never.'

'Well, my brother, one day, bought an all fired fine black walnut log—four feet three at the butt and not a knot in it. He was determined to keep *that* log, any how, and hired two Scotchmen to watch it all night. Well they took a small demijohn full of whiskey with them, snaked the log up the side hill above the mill, and built a fire, and then sot down on the log to play keerds, just to keep awake, you see. 'Twas a monsus big log—bark two inches thick. Well, as I was sayin', they played keerds and drank whiskey all night, and as it began to grow light, went to sleep a-straddle of the log.—About a minute after daylight, George went over to the mill to see how they got on, and *the log was gone.*'

'And they setting on it?'

'*Setting on the bark!* The thieves had drove an iron wedge into the butt eend which pinted down hill, and hitched a yoke of oxen on, and pulled it right out, leaving the shell and the Scotchers setting a-straddle of it, fast asleep.'

The Englishman here rose, dropped his cigar stump into the spiton, and looking at his watch, said he thought he would go on deck and see how far we'd be down the river before morning.

☞ A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarme for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out—

"My dear are you not afraid! How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?"

He arose from his chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed—

"Are you not afraid?"

"No: certainly not," she replied.

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rojoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in His fist and the water in the hollow of His hands."

☞ An acute arithmetician calculated that if all the tobacco consumed in Great Britian in 1848, had been worked into pigtail half an inch thick, it would have formed a line ninety-thousand and seventy miles long—enough to girdle the world nearly four times! If you *chew*, put that in your pipe and smoke it.

☞ Mr. Bates, of Missouri, has declined the office of Secretary of War, to which he was recently appointed.

Mr. Graham has arrived in Washington, and entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct.

IN THE COUNTY COURT [illegible]

[illegible]

AGAINST

[illegible] Margaret [illegible] Mary Jane Fouke, children of Thomas Fouke, deceased, Margaret Deck, and Georgiana Deck, infant daughter of Michael and Mary Deck, deceased, late Mary Fouke.

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George W. Fouke James H. Fouke, [illegible] E. Fouke and Mary Jane Fouke, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly [illegible]

A Copy—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, C.

July 5, 1850—2m—*Jacob Ish, pp.*

HAZLEFIELD FOR SALE.

THIS valuable Farm, lying in Jefferson county, is offered at private sale—it is on the public road from Charlestown to Martinsburg, six miles from the former place, 1½ miles from Kerneysville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and five miles from Shepherdstown, which would give to the purchaser the choice of the Baltimore and District markets for his produce. This farm contains

600 Acres of Limestone Land

of the best quality, 400 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is heavily timbered with oak, hickory, &c. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dwelling-House, Tenant's house, out houses, stabling, ice house, &c. There is a never-failing well of the best water near to the house and ponds in nearly every field.

This farm can be divided and we will sell the whole or a part (not less than 300 acres) as the purchaser may wish. The neighborhood is a good one. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. Suffice it to say that this farm has always been considered equal in quality of soil to any in the county. Mr. Montgomery Slemons, living upon the farm, will show it to any one desiring to purchase.

The terms will be made most accommodating.—For further information address J. R. TUCKER, Winchester, Va., or the subscriber at Kerneysville, Jefferson county, Va.

H. TUDOR TUCKER,
Agent for Mrs. A. E. Tucker.

June 28, 1850.—tf

OHIO LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, a small Farm in Clermont county, Ohio, containing a little upwards of

One Hundred Acres,

within 2 miles of BATAVIA, the county seat of Clermont, and about 20 miles from Cincinnati—immediately upon the pike road, leading from Chilicothe to Cincinnati, and within a few miles of the Rail Road from the latter place to Columbus.

Further particulars and information given, on application to the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, or Richard H. Ranson, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES L. RANSON.

March 7, 1850.—tf.

—ALSO—

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, now being thoroughly repaired and improved. ALSO, one-fourth of the "PIEDMONT FARM"—situated one and a half miles from Charlestown, the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road and Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike, passing by and through the farm.

TERMS liberal. Apply by letter, post-paid, or in person to the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

JAMES L. RANSON.

May 2, 1850.—*Spirit and Nat. Intellig'cer copy tf.*

The Glade for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the above named Tract of Land, containing **306 ACRES**, 156 acres of cleared land and 150 acres in Timber. The quality of this land is unsurpassed by any in the county of *Jefferson*. There is on the Tract a

Comfortable Log Dwelling,

and other out-buildings. Also a well of good water and a stream running through one end of the farm.

A more particular description I deem unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view the Tract before doing so. The farm will be shown at any time to those desiring by Mr. F. A. Lewis who resides near it and who will give information as to terms &c. Application may also be made to the undersigned, postage paid, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, New York. JULIET A. GORDON.

May 2 1850.

VALUABLE BERKELEY LAND FOR SALE.

112 ACRES, near the Swan-Pond, 40 of which are heavily Timbered, adjoining the lands of C. J. Faulkner and John W. Hollida, 3¼ miles from Dunnington's Depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, 2 miles from the Canal, about 5 miles from Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, and 2 miles from Billmyer's Mill. If desired, the cleared land will be sold with 20 Acres of Timbered.

If not sold at private sale, it will be sold without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 4th of September next*, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Terms liberal. GEO. B. DUNKEL,
Baltimore, Md.

July 19, 1850—tf

SCOTT'S PATENT IMPROVED

REFRIGERATORS,

On Practical and Scientific Principles.

The best and most convenient article in use for Cooling and Preserving,

MEATS, MILK, BUTTER, FRUIT, WINES, &C.

THAT are so arranged that the ice water runs slowly through each shelf, and being confined from the effects of the hot air, keeps them at the coldest point, causing the *refrigerating influence to be the same throughout the whole* apparatus. This is effected by the drippings from the ice, which is lost in *all other* Refrigerators.

They are open on the front and top—make a neat piece of furniture,—can be placed in any room and have a WATER JAR, by which perfectly *cold water* can at all times be had without additional ice.

They have been in successful operation for upwards of five years to the gratification of those who are now [illegible] the most approved certificates will show, and improvements recently added, [illegible] public. The *saving of ice* has been obtained, *more frigid* [illegible] duced, and *durability* effected, certainly places them far in advance of anything ever offered for public patronage.

Orders furnished through our Agents, KEYES & KEARSLEY, Charlestown, at Baltimore prices.

J. CORTLAN & SON.

Baltimore, July 26, 1850.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public, especially the reading portion, to his stock of Books; they embrace the best portion of our standard Literature, and will be sold low. The following, among the rest, are on hand, viz:

Irving's complete Works, uniform edition, published by Wiley, embracing Life of Columbus, 3 vols.; Astoria Bracebidge Hall, Sketch Book Tales of a Traveller, Knickerbocker's New York Bonneville's Adventures, Crayon Miscellaney, Mahomet, Mahomet's Successors;
The Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Goldsmith, by Prior, 4 vols;
The Women of the Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet, 3 volumes;
Elements of Moral Science, by Wayland;
Life and Writings of Edgar A. Poe, 2 vols;
Sear's Wonders of the World;
" Scenes and Sketches on the Continent;
The Ivy Wreath;

Besides a large assortment of Albums, Port Folios, Pens, Inkstands, Ink, &c., for sale by

L. S. EICHELBERGER.

July 19, 1850.

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 selling, 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. WM. CROW.

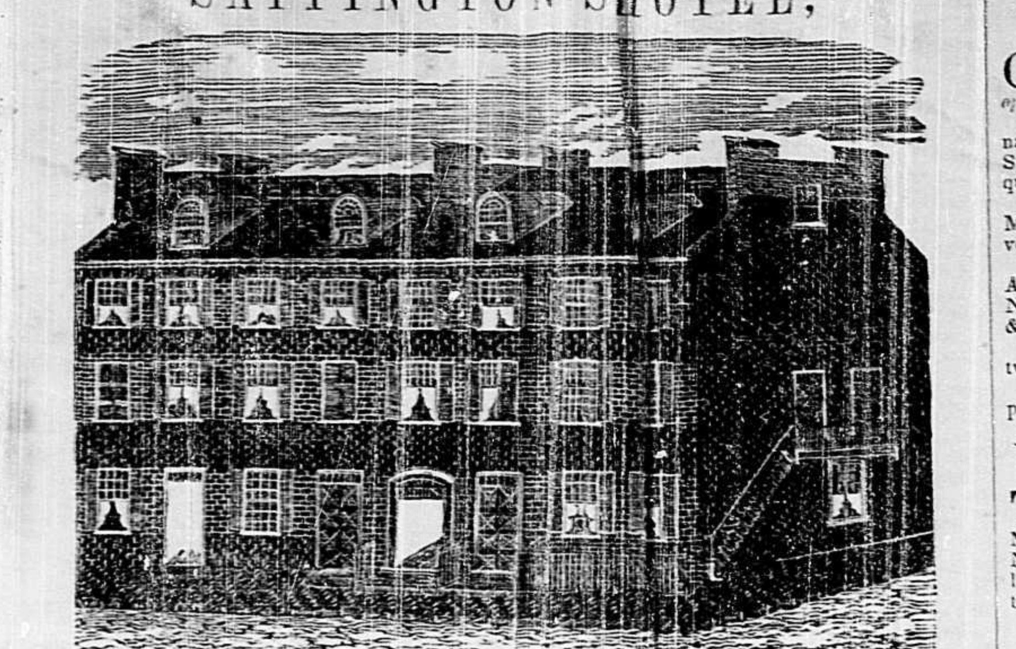
Charlestown, Feb. 12, 1848—tf.

New Goods.

JERE HARRIS has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving some very nice Goods, suitable to the season, purchased at much lower prices than earlier—and if the Ladies will call he would be pleased to show them.

July 5, 1850.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,



CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THIS large and very commodious **THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL**, situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia.

The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment, are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior WINES and LIQUORS.

Several large PARLORS and airy CHAMBERS have been added since last year.

A splendid YELLOW-MOUNTED COACH attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the HOTEL free of charge. Persons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town, will pay a reasonable compensation.

The Proprietor of this establishment, is also one of the Proprietors of Shannondale Springs. He will therefore afford every facility for travelling to and from the Springs.

SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and careful DRIVERS, always ready for the accommodation of visitors. GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, *Proprietor.*

JUNE 28, 1850.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing Term will commence [illegible] months. the 19th [illegible] SANBORN, PRINCIPAL,

TUITION:

English Department, - - - - $20 per annum.
Classical and Mathematical, 33⅓ "

Thorough instruction given in English, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics to any required extent.

☞ Pupils from a distance accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission to the close of the session. For the Trustees,

N. S. WHITE, *Secretary.*

June 28, 1850.—3m.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea, and the heads of families, to the CHOICE and RARE selection of

TEAS

imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their fragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flaver.

The Teas offered, are the following:

		Per lb.
The Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at		$1 00
" *Niphon,*	do. "	0 75
" *Diari,*	do. "	0 50
" *Osacca, a Green Tea,*	"	1 00
" *Too-tsiaa,*	do. "	0 75
" *Tuki-tsiaa,*	do. "	0 50
" *Ud-li Mixture,* a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam,		1 00

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the Proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas, equal to *the first year's profits* on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to *one Chance in the Distribution!!!* For every Fifty Cents laid out, and on the receipts amounting to $20 000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent., or $2,000 will be *given away as bonuses,* according to the

FOLLOWING SCALE:

5 Prizes of	50 lbs. Tea each at $1 per lb.			250 lbs.	$250
50 "	10 "	"	"	500 "	500
100 "	5 "	"	"	500 "	500
250 "	1 "	"	"	250 "	250
425 Prizes in all,				2,000 lbs	$2,000

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can receive their prizes in proportion, or *they will be repurchased for cash,* at a reduction of 10 per cent.

☞ Country Agents required. Applications to be addressed (post-paid) to the Company's Depot, as above. June 7, 1850—3 m.

RACING SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,

19 Park Place, New York.

THE Proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for SWEEPSTAKES, upon the system which has obtained a large share of the public support in England and elsewhere, by extending as it does to the public at large the interest otherwise felt by few only in RACING EVENTS, and enabling all, *whether conversant with Sporting matters or not,* to participate in the chance of gaining a LARGE SUM, by the result, at proportionably a SMALL RISK! As will be seen by the subjoined Scheme, the subscriber in Class E may, for ONE DOLLAR, gain $5,000!

The SWEEPSTAKES now open consists of Five Classes for the

Great Yorkshire Stakes,

To be run at YORK, England, *the 23d of August,* 1850. 164 Horses entered. *First Horse,* $50,000!

	Subs:		1st horse	2d horse	3d horse	Amongst starters	Amongst non-starters
	Dols.		Dols.	Dols	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Class A	2,000	50	50,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
" B	2,000	25	25,000	12,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
" C	5,000	10	25,000	12,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
" D	5,000	5	12,500	6,250	2,500	2,500	1,250
" E	10,000	1	5,000	2,500	1,000	1 000	500

The DRAWING of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 23d day of August, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement; when the names of all the horses entered will be allotted amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 20th day of September next, by which time the result of the Race will be known, the Prizes will be distributed—the holder of the name of the winning [illegible] in Class A receiving a prize of Fifty Thousand Dollars, [illegible] Twenty-five Thousand [illegible] scheme.

A commission of 10 per cent. to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all prizes.

Any further information required, will be afforded by the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM BARFOLL, at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed, *post paid*, and all remittances, either by Bill or Note, to be made, in return for which, numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.

List of Horses entered for the above, and all other Races of importance, may be seen, together with Schemes for Sweepstakes in the forthcoming St. Leger, &c. &c &c.

New York, June 28, 1850—2m.

MILLING AND SAWING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Leetown

Merchant & Saw Mills,

He will manufacture Flour and also purchase Grain on fair terms.

SAWING done in the best manner. He will be prompt in the discharge of his duties and will endeavor to please his customers. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the community.

GEORGE W. HENSON.

Leetown, July 12, 1850.

High Bred Cattle for Sale.

WITH a view to another cross in my cattle, I am disposed to sell a BULL, who is the produce of probably the best milch cow ever brought into the Valley of Virginia. She was thorough bred Alderny, acknowledged to be the best milkers in the world. His sire was a thorough bred Durham Bull. This animal is now four years old; he is less "breachy" than any bull I ever knew—never leaves the farm. If he shall be taken off immediately, I will sell him low, as I do not wish him to cross his own calves. I am willing to sell one Cow and calf, if I can get a fair price for so valuable an animal. She gives about twenty quarts of rich milk per diem. I also have a yearling BULL, which I will sell; he is sired by the above named bull and out of one of my best cows.

R. S. BLACKBURN

July 26, 1850—3t.

Tobacco and Cigars.

WE have just received a lot of Tobacco and Cigars of very superior quality.

June 21. CRANE & BROWN

BERKELEY [illegible] VIRGINIA.

THE [illegible] SPRINGS [illegible] has opened, and stages are now running between it and Sir John's, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, distant only two and a half miles.

Visiters leaving Baltimore and Washington in the morning, arrive here at 4 o'clock in the evening—and from Cumberland a quarter past 11, A. M.

The waters are beneficial in all cases where thermal baths are recommended—rheumatism, gout, chronic diarrhœa, diseases of the skin and of the kidneys—and are especially efficacious in all irregularities of the system peculiar to the other sex. As a luxury the bathing is unsurpassed. There are nineteen planging baths, twelve feet long by five feet wide and four feet in depth, copiously supplied from fountains at a natural temperature of 74 deg. Fahrenheit; with shower, spout, and artificial warm baths.

The house of the undersigned, which will accommodate about four hundred persons, is furnished throughout with hair mattresses made by the best upholsterers of Baltimore; and, in every item of comfort, it will be found to be not inferior to the best hotels.

The customary amusements are provided; and no pains or expense spared in catering for this establishment. Bedford and other mineral waters will be kept at the bar; while in the immediate neighborhood there are fine chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Terms, as heretofore, $10 for the first week; with an abatement of ten, twenty and thirty per cent. for the weeks succeeding, to such as prolong their stay; and to be less or more according to the amount of lodging accommodation required.

JOHN STROTHER.

July 19, 1850.

JORDAN'S FREDERICK

White Sulphur Springs,

FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

SITUATED five miles East of Winchester, and one mile and a half from Stephenson's Depot on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road is now open for the reception of Company.

This Water is inferior to none in the State, as it holds in solution Suphuretted Hydrogen, Iodine and Magnesia, imparting tone to the system, and acting as a powerful alterative, as numerous visitors can testify, having been visied for the last fifty years, and had it not been for the contracted accommodations, must have been amongst the first Watering places in the Union. For the last 8 years the improvements have been intreased so as to accommodate between two and three hundred visitors.

The Proprietor has fitted up his establishment in handsome style, by placing it under a thorough repair, and has now put this watering place on a footing with the most fashionable and comfortable places of the sort, in a plain style, and will use every exertion in his power to make his visitors comfortable.

It is easy of access from all the Atlantic Cities. Persons leaving Baltimore in the morning cars will arrive at the Depot at three o'clock the same day, where a coach will be inreadiness to take them immediately to the Springs

The Proprietor feels thankful for the encouragement he has received from the public, and will use every exertion to merit a continuance of it, by making those comfortable who may give him a call. BRANCH JORDAN, *Proprietor.*

June 28, 1850.

McINTOSH'S

WHEATFIELD HOTEL.

CORNER OF HOWARD & BALTIMORE STREET, *BALTIMORE.*

THE undersigned Proprietor of the above House, would most respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has just completed his repairs and improvements on the Hotel. Having refurnished and painted, also enlarged it so as to make it in every way comfortable and pleasant. Being thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed on his house, pledges himself to use his utmost efforts to please all who may patronize him.

JOHN McINTOSH.

July 5, 1850—6m.

STAUB'S HOTEL,

Depot House, Martinsburg, Va.

THIS new and large Hotel, recently opened at the Railroad Depot by the undersigned, is now nearly ready for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. The table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords—and the charges moderate. Being the Dining House for Passengers by the Eastern Train of Cars, the House is well provided with active and obliging servants—consequently sojourners may confidently expect every necessary attention at this establishment.—The utmost exertions will be used to afford to all every comfort that can be found at any Hotel in the Valley, and a share of public patronage is solicited. H. STAUB.

June 28, 1850—tf.

CARTER'S HOTEL.

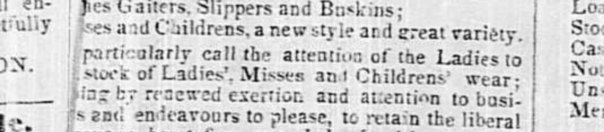
THE new [illegible] extensive addition to this establishment [illegible] has been completed, together with [illegible] entire concern, rendering it one [illegible] in the Valley [illegible] guests.

The Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him, and by strict personal attention, to increase his business, assuring the public that no exertion on his part will be spared to please, and render the sojourn of guests agreeable.

ISAAC N. CARTER, PROPRIETOR.

April 1, 1850.

Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory.



IN addition to my large stock of Gentlemen and Ladies wear of my own manufacture, I offer to my customers and the public in general, a large lot of city work of my own selection, which I can without fear, recommend as to quality and price. Ladies Gaiters, Slippers and Buskins; Misses and Childrens, a new style and great variety. I particularly call the attention of the Ladies to my stock of Ladies', Misses and Childrens' wear; pledging by renewed exertion and attention to business and endeavours to please, to retain the liberal patronage heretofore extended. I wish to inform the public that rips of all work sold by me, will be repaired gratis. A penny saved is a penny made.

JAMES McDANIEL, *Agent,*
for S. Ridenour,

April 18, 1850.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has now received an entire new Stock of GOODS, embracing every article usually kept in a Country Store, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other place in the county. He invites an inspection of his Goods.

ALFRED DUFFIELD.

Duffield's Depot, April 25, 1850.

Lumber and Coal.

A SUPPLY always on hand, embracing Plank, Shingles, Lathes, Cooper Stuff, Hoop Poles, &c., &c. A. DUFFIELD.

Duffield's Depot, April 25, 1850.

PARASOLS AND FANS—a very nice lot, at May, 1850. JERE. HARRIS.

J. L. RICHARDSON & CO,

DISTILLERS OF BRANDY, GIN AND CORDIALS,

OF superior flavor and quality, and dealers in FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS. *Green's Wharf, opposite Smith's Foundry,* ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Have always on hand a choice selection of Cognaic Brandies, Pale do., Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, of the finest quality.

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, Lisbon, Sicily Madeira, Sweet Malaga and Champagne WINES, very choice and old.

Improved distilled Brandy and Gin, pure Spirits, Alcohol, Peach Brandy, Apple do., Cherry do., N. E. Rum, London Cordial Gin, Cordials, &c., &c., &c.

Extra fine Old Monongahela *WHISKEY*, from two to fifteen years old.

To which they call the attention of dealers before purchasing elsewhere.

April 11, 1850—1aw6m.

Wines.

THE subscribers, in addition to their stock of celebrated WINES, imported by the late S. Messersmith, are now receiving direct from Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Cossart & Co., of Madeira, a selection of *CHOICE WINES*, of their own importation, among which may be enumerated as follows:

6 hhds, 12 qr. casks — of the finest Old London Particular Madeira.
6 octaves, 4 hhds, 6 qr. casks — of sup. Reserve Madeira of the vintage of 1838.
2 hhds, 6 qr. casks, 6 octaves, — of sup. old Bual Madeira.
12 qr. casks of the richest pure Grape Juice.

These Wines have been selected with the utmost care and attention, with a view to sustain the high and deserved reputation which the Wines of the above House enjoy, and can be safely recommended to all those who are most particular in placing the very finest Wines upon their tables.

THOMAS & DYER.

Alexandria, August 16, 1849

Willow Hill Boarding School,

One mile from Kerneysville.

THE REV. J. L. FRARY, PRINCIPAL.

[illegible] for more than two years in successful operation instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, in English, including the higher Mathematics, &c.

The ensuing term will commence on Monday, August 27th.

Board, Tuition, &c., $60 per Session.
Tuition, $6 to $12 per Session.

Willow Hill, August 9, 1849.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,

Jefferson County, Va.

THIS celebrated watering place having been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, is now undergoing thorough repairs in the Cabins, Baths, Bowling Saloon, Boats, ect., and will be open for the reception of company on the 10th of June.

They are situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Shenandoah, five miles south of Charlestown, in a healthy and delightful region. The reputation of the water is so well established, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to mention its qualities. It is sent for and taken to New York, Charleston, and other distant places. The analysis of the late Dr. De Butts, in 1821, classed the principal fountain, with the *saline chalybeates*, a combination of the most valuable description, in the whole range of mineral waters, and closely resembling those of the celebrated Bedford, in composition, operation, and efficacy. There is also a highly valuable Sulphur Spring in the vicinity. Apart from the merits of the waters, Shannondale is remarkable for the sublime and beautiful natural scenery, which is said to surpass Bath and Bristol in England, and that of Saratoga and Ballston in New York. They are within eight hours travel from Washington and Baltimore. Coaches will be in daily attendance at the Railroad Depot, at Charlestown, to convey passengers to the Springs. The proprietors pledge themselves that their Table and Bar shall compare favorably with those of any watering place in Virginia. They have procured the best Band of Music, and most capable servants that can be found, without regard to price.

TERMS: $9 for the first week, $8 for the second, $30 per month.

HALL, OSBURN & CO.

May 17, 1850.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL $2 500,000—SURPLUS $255,000.

THE undersigned as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. The Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Assurance, will be furnished on application.

Application to be made to B. W. HERBERT, or in his absence from Charlestown, to Dr. G. F. MASON, Medical Examiner.

DR. JOHN D. STARRY,
Medical Examiner, Harpers-Ferry,
DR. I. H. TAYLOR,
Medical Examiner, Shepherdstown.

Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1849.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Incorporated 1810—Charter perpetual—Capital $150,000; with power of increasing it to $250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfilment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for loss under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. HUNTINGDON, Esq., PRESIDENT.

Albert Day,	Hezekiah Huntingdon,
James Goodwin,	Junius S. Morgan,
Henry Keney,	Charles Boswell,
D. F. Robinson,	Calvin Day.
Job Allyn,	

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*
CHRISTOPHER C. LYMAN, *Ass't Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance may be made of

B. W. HERBERT,
Agent for Jefferson County, Va.

In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to JOHN [illegible] at a distance will attend to them [illegible] address through

N. B. On all Church Buildings and personal property, the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising

January 31, 1850.—1y.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

"AGENCY OFFICE,"
CHARLESTOWN, VA.

FOR the information of property holders, who are insured in this Office, and all others, I submit a statement of the assets of the Company on the 1st of January, 1850, published annually in conformity with the provision of the law of Pennsylvania.

Mortgage,	$995,058 62
Real Estate at Cost,	90 077 78
Loans	63,290 77
Stocks at Cost,	50,809 00
Cash on hand,	43,963 93
Notes and Bills receivable,	5,635 80
Unsettled Policies,	1,190 25
Merchandize,	413 84
TOTAL,	1,249,920 99

CHARLES F. BANCKNER, *President.*
CHARLES G. BANKNER, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

Charles F. Banckner,	Geo. W. Richards,
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant	David S. Brown,
Jacob R Smith,	Morris Patterson.

This is one of the oldest Companies in the United States, and from the promptness in which it has always met and adjusted all losses, it has won the entire confidence of the whole business community.

The rates of Premium are as low as any other office of equal standing and responsibility.

Persons wishing Insurance in this or adjoining counties, by making application to me, either personally or by letter, will be attended to without delay. J. J. MILLER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1850.

BACON, Middlings and Shoulders, home cured for sale by T. RAWLINS.

July 12, 1850,

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS:

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers.

BECAUSE, wherever introduced they take the place of all others, and their good effects becoming known, the public will take no others than DR. LEIDY'S. They are

Safer, Better and more Efficacious

at all times, for most dieases common to mankind, than any other Pills, whether for man, woman, or child,

YOUNG OR OLD, MALE OR FEMALE.

It is unnecessary to run or ride after the Doctor, if you have a Box of Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills at hand, if when you feel unwell, or have symptoms of approaching sickness, you will take *four to six* of them; should they not operate in six hours (some are more difficult to purge than others; and *are more difficult to be operated upon,* at one time than another.) take three or four more, and after a brisk purgation is produced, gradually discontinue them, taking a couple, daily, for a short time. Eat any nourishing food you may desire, and take a reasonable quantity of any stimulating drinks you are accustomed to while taking them; in other words you can

EAT, DRINK AND LIVE AS USUAL.

Pursue your usual occupation, and need have no fear of exposure to all kinds of weather; the Pills being purely vegetable, and free from all dangerous drugs.

500,000 BOXES ARE SOLD ANNUALLY,

And several thousand certificates could be published, but for the very great expense. *Dr Leidy will however wager one thousand dollars, he can publish twice as many genuine certificates of the good effects of his Pills as any other.*

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE.

There is nothing so very alarming in most diseases or sickness; it is the delay in checking its progress, that too often gives rise to much suffering, which will generally be prevented by taking Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills. [illegible] take no others. More confidence can be placed in them than any others, because prepared by Dr. N. B. Leidy himself, a regular Druggist, Chemist, and Physician, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a Member of different Medical Institutions, attested by Dr. P. S. Physick, Dr. R Parish, Dr. N Chapman, Dr. T C James, Dr. R Hare, Dr. S Jackson Dr. W Gibson, Dr. J R Coxe, Dr. W P Dewees, Dr. W E Horner, Dr. T F Betton, Rev. W H Delancy, Robert Adrian, L L D, J L Biddle, Esq., all of Philadelphia, the residence of Dr. Leidy, the proprietor of these Pills

REPUTATION AT STAKE.—Dr. Leidy refers to any of the foregoing, and as a professional man, or man of honor, would not hazard his reputation by recommending pills or other medicine to the public, except of known efficacy.

THE ONLY PILLS KNOWN TO CONTAIN SARSAPARILLA, COMBINED WITH PURGATIVE VEGETABLE MEDICINES,

hence the reason why they are so generally preferred, and recommended by Physicians. They are productive of the combined effects of

PURGATION AND PURIFICATION;

in other words, *purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels and purifying the Blood at the same time;* combined properties not possessed by any other pills in the world, and adapted to all diseases of whatever nature or kind.

TEN DOLLARS

will be paid in every instance, where satisfactorily proven, that One Box of Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills, does not produce more beneficial effects than two boxes of any other kind.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
And each box contains **40** *Pills for* **25** *cents.*

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114, North FOURTH Street, between Race and Vine Streets, Philadelphia.

Sold also by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and by DR. L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown,
General Agent for Jefferson County.
ROBINSON & HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry.
E. P. MILLER, Elk Branch.

Oct. 11, 1849—1y.

40 DR. LEIDY'S 25

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

READ! READ!!

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW IT.

IN consequence of imitations, spurious, and pills called by similar names, to prevent mistake and fraud, Dr. Leidy has changed the boxes and labels for his Pills.

The genuine are now put in oval wood boxes, entirely surrounded with labels, gotten up by one of the most celebrated bank note engravers in Philadelphia, which will be difficult to counterfeit.

The top or side of the box has upon it a white label, with an engraved portrait of Dr. N. B. Leidy, and ornamental work; on the bottom his signature, with medallion work, and around the sides a yellow label, with medallion and other work upon it.

Ask for and take no other than "Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills," and you will not be deceived. They are the first and only pills of the kind ever introduced or made containing Sarsaparilla, and all others manufactured and called by names similar, or nearly similar, to be sold on the reputation of Dr. Leidy's, are a gross fraud and imposition.

40 PILLS IN A BOX FOR 25 CENTS.

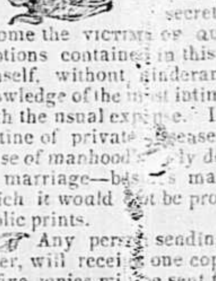
☞ Principal Depot, DR. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114, North FOURTH Street, between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia.

Sold also by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and by DR. L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestown.
General Agent for Jefferson County.
ROBINSON & HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry.
E. P. MILLER, Elk Branch.

Oct. 11, 1849.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

FOR 25 CENTS.



BY means of the Pocket Esculapius, or every one his own Physician! twenty-fourth edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases of every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the VICTIMS OF QUACKERY, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hinderance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with onetenth the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of private diseases, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending 25 cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce street, Philadelphia." Post paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of [illegible] different publications, [illegible] 9 and 3 o'clock. Sundays excepted.)

June 21, 1850—6m.

Jefferson Machine Factory.

THE subscriber, having permanently located himself in Charlestown, takes this opportunity to inform its citizens and the neighborhood, that he intends manufacturing every variety of Machinery suitable for the farmer. Among the rest he will keep constantly on hand Fitz's superior four and six-horse Thresher and Horse Power, Fodder Cutters; Hay and Straw Cutters; Corn Crushers and Shellers; all these will be of the latest and most approved kind. He is also manufacturing a large number of Rollins' Wheat Screens, finished in a superior style, which he offers very low.

He will soon have in course of erection an

IRON FOUNDRY,

where Castings of all kinds will be made at the shortest notice and in the neatest style. He will employ the most experienced workmen in the Country in this department.

GEO. F. S. ZIMMERMAN.

Charlestown, July 5, 1850—6m

N. B.—Machines of all kinds will be repaired at the shortest notice. G. F. S. Z.

House, Sign & Ornamental Painting,

THE undersigned respectfully offers his services to the people of Jefferson, in the above capacity. Those who will favor him with their custom, may rest assured that he will execute his work in a style that cannot be surpassed any where. He also has a patent WASH for the outside of Houses, which is very durable, and does not rub off. It can be used either on stone, brick, or weather-boarding, and colored to suit.

GEORGE B. MONROE.

Charlestown, April 25, 1850.

N. B. I wish to employ a JOURNEYMAN PAINTER immediately. G. B. M.

Straw Matting.

6-4 AND 4-4 white and colored Straw Matting for sale by CRANE & BROWN.

June 21, 1850,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases Arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c., &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secret organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C. by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:—

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 30, 1846

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience*, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER,
Charlestown.
L. P. HARTMAN,
Winchester.

June 14, 1850.—3m.

To the Farmers of Jefferson and adjoining Counties.

WE believe that Farmers generally are convinced that the method of DRILLING WHEAT has many advantages over the usual mode, (broad cast,) therefore, the only question now is, what implement can we use to the greatest advantage; and as the question has frequently been asked, why you do not go ahead and make your DRILLS and put them out, we would now answer it by saying that we do not wish to humbug the people; and have therefore taken our time, and have, as we believe, constructed an implement that will meet every reasonable objection that can be urged against it. It being impossible to describe its many advantages, we would say that if any Farmer wishes to see it operate and will make an appointment and have as many present as he can get together, we will take pleasure in going any reasonable distance, and when you have seen it tried in the ground, if you are not convinced of its superiority in every particular, we would say to you let it alone, for we know that an implement that will not work right is only in your way.

G. S. GARDNER,
GEORGE ROHR.

Charlestown, July 19, 1850.

CERTIFICATE.

Having witnessed the operation of Mr. GARDNER'S *Wheat Drill*, in rough unharrowed ground, we have no hesitation in saying that it discharges the wheat with much regularity, and from its peculiar formation may be used successfully in any ground in seeding order, his plan being such as to enable him to raise the machine over any obstruction that would be likely to hinder its operation; and, as it is simple and permanent, we do not hesitate in recommending it to the public, it being in our opinion superior to any machine we have ever before witnessed for the purpose of seeding wheat.

WILLIAM B. MORRISON,
ADAM LINK, SR.,
BEVERLY W. ENGLE,
DAVID HESS,
JOSEPH T. HESS,
[illegible] MELVIN.

FALLING BRANCH FOUNDRY,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

THE undersigned would respectfully apprize the public that they have established themselves in the

Brass & Iron Foundry Business

in Shepherdstown, and are now ready to perform all kinds of work appertaining thereto.

They will manufacture in the best manner and with the best materials to be purchased in the market all kinds of Parlor, Ten Plate, and Cooking Stoves for coal or wood; Grates, Andirons, Pots, Skillets and Hollow-ware. They will furnish to any pattern Cast Iron Fencing, Plough Castings, Wagon boxes, Mill Irons and Machinery to order. Also the iron work of Threshing Machines, and in general whatever belongs to their branch of business.

The undersigned having determined to pay strict attention to their business and to do everything in a superior manner would respectfully solicit the patronage of a liberal public.

☞ Old Metal taken in exchange.

DONELLY & HELLER.

July 19, 1850—tf.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having leased the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. George Eichelberger, on "Cat-Tail," offers his services as a Blacksmith. He will do all kinds of Farm Work, Mill Irons, Edge Tools, &c., at the shortest notice, and for the very lowest prices. Articles manufactured by him which are not done to order, and of the best materials, may be returned free of charge. He invites a trial from the public. GEORGE CLOSE,

April 11, 1850.—1y.

Salt! Salt!

GROUND ALUM and Fine Salt for sale by the sack, or bushel.

TATE & HOOFF

July 12, 1850.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection