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Virginia Free Press
And Farmers' Repository.

VOL. 43. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1850. NO. 29.

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 on 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 accomodate 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 can 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 Mr. Rodgers of No. 40, High street, Old Town, Baltimore, Md., which, 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, 1848.

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.

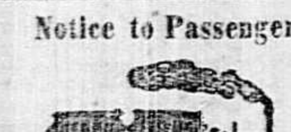
To Farmers.

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		62½
Do do do	and return	62½
From Thompson'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 this place, has just been received by the subscribers, for the present Spring and Summer trade, at their *Clothing Emporium*, where purchasers can be accommodated 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.

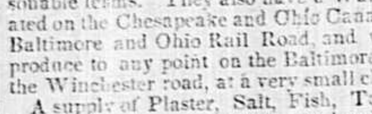
We will exchange for WOOL, on the most accommodating terms, our fabrics, viz: Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, Blanketing, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c. Also, any other kinds of merchandize, that may be preferred to our own make, at the Store of John K. White, where all the wool will be received.

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 CASHMERES, SILKS, SATINS AND VALENCIAS,* Of all shades and colors.

OUR CUSTOM WORK

Is CUT AND MADE in the 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.

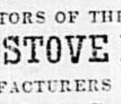
REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE, *Corner of Pratt street and Centre Market Space.* H. H. COLE

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.

HAYWARD & DUKE,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Also, MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL BOILERS, of all sizes. *WAREHOUSE, No. 39 LIGHT-ST.,* BALTIMORE.

May 21, 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 23, 1850—1y.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

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

—oo—

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 patonage 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.

—o—

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.

Virginia Free Press.

BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING.

AUGUST 9, 1850.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

[For the Free Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is now the usage, I believe, in nearly all our schools to have public examinations—generally at the close of the term—in order to test in some measure the skill and industry of the teacher, and the proficiency of the pupils. I am hardly prepared to oppose this usage, because I am inclined to believe examinations are of some utility as a means of awakening an interest in the parents of children. Perhaps they do something to stimulate school-officers, and also to excite the greater effort during the term, both of the teacher and the pupils. Still, public examinations, as frequently conducted, are not without *serious objections.*

1st. They certainly cannot be looked upon as criterions of the faithfulness or success of teachers. A man *with* tact, and *without* honesty, may make his school appear to far greater advantage than a better man can make a better school appear. This has often happened. It is not the most faithful and thorough teaching that makes the show and attracts the applause at the public exhibition. It is the superficial, mechanical, *memoriter* exercise that is most imposing. Who has not seen a class, that recited by rote and in *concert* at a celebration, win the largest approbation, when many of the individuals knew not the import of the *words* they uttered.—Names in Geography have been thus "said or sung," when the things signified were to the children as really *terræ incognitæ* as the fairy lands of Sinbad, the Sailor.

2d. Nor can such exhibitions be claimed justly to indicate the proficiency of the pupils. Every experienced teacher knows that the best scholars often fail at a public examination, and the most indolent and superficial often distinguish themselves. The spectators not unfrequently, in pointing out the *talent* of the school, make the teacher smile at their blunders.

3rd. They present a strong temptation to dishonesty on the part of the teacher. Since so much stress is laid upon the examination, it must be rather an uncommon man who will have sufficient principle to exhibit his school *as it is*, and refuse to make those efforts so very common to have it appear *what it is not*. The wish, expressed or implied, of the parents, and the ambition of the children, all conspire to make the teacher yield to a usage so common. Consequently, several weeks will be spent to *prepare* the children to appear in public.—During this time, they study not for improvement, not for future usefulness, but simply to *make a show* at the public celebration. An unworthy and an unwarrantable motive actuates them during all this process, and, at last, unless strangely benighted, they are conscious of holding up a false appearance to the world. Now, under such circumstances, whatever of good is effected, by way of enkindling a zeal in the parents, is dearly purchased. The sacrifice of principle in a teacher—much more in the children—is a large price to pay for the applause of a few visitors, or even for an increase of interest among them in the cause of popular education.

Examinations, however, which are less showy, and which are of such a character as thoroughly to sift the teachings that have been given, and to thwart any ingenious efforts specially for them—examinations that look back to the general teaching of the term, or the year, and test the accuracy and thoroughness of the instructions—are unquestionably very desirable and useful. To make them so in the highest sense, and to exempt them from an evil tendency upon the minds of the young themselves, the *teacher should be strictly honest.* Not a lesson should be given with sole reference to the exhibition at the close; not an exercise should be omitted because the examination approaches. The good teacher should keep those great motives before the mind which look to future usefulness, and to the [illegible] countable for what he acquires, and what he *may* acquire, and not for what he may *appear* to have acquired; and that this accountability is not confined to a single day, soon to pass and be forgotten; but it runs through all time and all eternity.

I know not but the expectation of an examination may stimulate some to greater exertion, and make them better scholars. If this be so, it may be well enough; and yet I should be slow to present such a motive to the mind of a child, because a special or secondary accountability always detracts from the general and chief.

A strong reason, in addition to those already assigned, why special preparation should not be made for the examination, is, that where such preparation is expected, the pupils become careless in their ordinary exercises.

While, then, I think too much stress is placed upon showy exhibitions and celebrations, and that objections and dangers attend *examinations*, as frequently conducted, I would not recommend altogether their discontinuance. I would rather urge that the teacher, by his inflexible honesty, should make them fair representations of the actual condition of his school, without relying very much upon them as a means of stimulating the pupils to exertion; that the pupils should be made to feel that the results of their exertions through the term, rather than a few special efforts near its close, would be brought into review; that no hypocrisy or management should ever be tolerated in order to win the applause of the multitude; that no particular lessons should ever be assigned for the occasion; that it should be remembered, that the moral effect of an occasional failure at examination, will be more salutary upon the school than unbroken success; and that the children are irreparably injured, when they are made in any way the willing instruments of false pretentions.

Under such circumstances, examinations may be profitable to all concerned. If teacher and pupils have done well, they have an opportunity of showing it without violence to their own consciences.—The employers, and patrons too, have some means of forming a correct estimate of the value of their school; and all parties may be encouraged and stimulated. But above all things, LET THE TEACHER BE HONEST.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Jefferson County, Va., July 1, 1850.

☞ An article in the National Intelligencer on the subject of the completion of the National Washington Monument, says that "a contribution of one cent per day from the *one-fortieth* part of the citizens of the United States would complete the stupendous structure now in the course of erection, and it would certainly be very discreditable to our patriotism and character if such a contribution could not be raised by the countrymen of Washington." The block of quartz from California has reached the city. It is about eighteen inches square and eight inches thick, and is said to contain about $80 worth of gold. It is in a rough state at present, and without inscription. It will be placed in the monument as a contribution from California.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. John Wise, of Lancaster announces that he will "go up" in that city on the 31st of August next, in his mammoth balloon "Hercules," which contains in its structure 1596 yards of silk, and is capable of carrying eight persons.—The balloon will be used for some hours previous to its final ascent, in letting up passengers from two hundred to a thousand feet, by a rope and windlass, when they can "take observations." In the evening it will be started free in the air for a long voyage, with a party, of passengers. Mr. Wise also announces that there is room left for two more passengers,—fare $150.

☞ The Western papers announce the death of Col. Manlius V. Thompson, of Georgetown, Ky., on the 22d instant. Col. T. was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and commanded with distinction the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers during the Mexican war.

☞ The New York Herald says that the recent trip of the American mail steamer Atlantic was made in a shorter time by eleven and a half hours in the one case, and ten and a half in the other, than it was ever before made.

POETRY.

THE PRAYER OF THE BETROTHED.

A lady in the St. Louis Union, over the signature of Inez portrays her thoughts in the following most beautiful verses, on the eve of her marriage:—

Father, I come before Thy throne,
With low and bended knee,
To thank Thee, with a grateful tone
For all Thy love to me,
Forgive me, if my heart this hour,
I give not all to Thee,
For deep affection's mighty power,
Divides it now with Thee.

Thou knowest, Father, every thought
That wakes within my breast,
And how this heart has vainly sought
To keep its love suppressed.
Yet when the idol worshipped one,
Sits fondly by my side,
And breathes the vows I cannot shun,
To me, his destined bride—

Forgive me, if the loving kiss,
He leaves upon my brow
Is thought of in a hour like this,
And thrills me even now.
He's chosen me to be his love
And comforter through life;
Enable me, oh God, to prove
A loving, faithful wife.

He knows not, Father, all the deep
Affections I control—
The thousand loving thought that sweep
Resistless o'er my soul.
He knows not each deep fount of love
That gushes warm and free;
Nor can he ever, ever, prove
My warm idolatry.

Then guard him, Father—round his way
Thy choicest blessing cast,
And render each successive day
Still happier than the last.
And, Father, grant us so to live,
That when this life is o'er
Within the happy home you give,
We'll meet to part no more.

MISCELLANY.

THE SENTENCE OF DR. WEBSTER.

It is impossible to imagine a more miserable condition than that of this unfortunate victim of violent passions. His last struggle for life has ended, and now, with his death-warrant before his eyes, he sits calmly down to meet the uplifted hand of Death.

Yet Death, to a man of correct feelings, is the least of those evils with which the convict is encompassed. Even the timid deer, long hunted through the forest, the baying of hounds following his footsteps and fierce eyes glaring upon him through every thicket, might lie down in patience and submit to the death shot. The convict, who feels that all mankind are his enemies, who sees no friendly face in all the world, and in whose ear all animated nature seems to cry, "Depart Hence," may well sigh for the repose of the tomb, but for those horrid phantoms which stand upon its brink and point upwards to a more terrible "judgment to come."

Doubtless, as the unfortunate Webster gazes through his prison grates, he wonders that the sun can shine so pleasantly; that the tide of life can flow so smoothly; that men can laugh, and carouse, and curse, and perform their daily toil, just as if almost at [illegible] there were not a HELL heaving with such waves of woe as Dante never pictured, with such hopeless wails as might melt even the rocky walls of a prison-house. Whither can such a man look for relief and consolation? He turns his eyes upon the PAST, and its beauty distracts him. There comes up before him a calm picture of a peaceful home; of a wife whose cheerful nature shed perpetual sunshine upon his path, and whose happiness consisted in making him happy; of children whose youthful endearments refreshed his heart amidst the cares and toils of life; of friends, of admirers; of a world's esteem and a good name. Not a year ago, and the very Judge who sentenced him to death, received him gladly as an equal; and there was a time, when, leaning over the fires of his forge, the blacksmith whose noble energy has raised him to the Executive chair of Massachusetts, would have gazed with admiration upon the learning of that favored son of science whose death warrant he has just signed. The Past! how beautiful, how attractive to him now, as Eden must have looked to our first parents, when the last glimpse of it, between the fiery sword of the Cherubim, fell upon their eyes. But how terrible the pang, that the gate of all this happiness he has closed against himself in that fearful deed of blood which follows him by day and scares his midnight dreams.—His happy home desolated as by fire; his wife and children heart broken; his friends all gone; his name a bye-word of infamy; his only home a jail; his only hope of liberty that which is brought by a shameful death; surely this man, if he has the ordinary feelings of a man, must suffer a thousand deaths ere that final release which the scaffold brings.

His case affords a warning which men in every condition will do well to heed. "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." A violent blow, dealt in a moment of ungovernable passion, has brought down the fabric of a formerly unsullied reputation, and involved an innocent household in infamy and shame. It is well to reflect that no acquirements and no station can soften and purify an evil nature, and that the education of the heart is even more necessary to human happiness than the education of the mind.—*Rich. Republican.*

THE FIRST WEDDING.

Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses upon "the first wedding." He says:

We like short courtships, and in his, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world, we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man "what did it." But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's, and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding; Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; nor croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its lights upon the scene.

One thing about the first wedding brings queer things to us, in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies—large, but not older, without a house, without a pot or kettle—nothing but love and Eden.

☞ When so many people are engaged in trying to kill Time, it is passing strange that the old fellow has so long escaped assassination.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Girls—pretty girls—are queer animals; angels, I intended to have said; and I love them all, in spite of their faults, folly and flirting. I have popped the question at least a dozen of times, and a dozen times have I been refused. These frequent reverses have not engendered a feeling of despair; and, strange as it may sound, I am on as good terms with myself as ever. I rather attribute this want of success to a want of taste and discernment on the part of certain fair ones, as well as to my own blundering—"Experience teaches us wisdom," it is said, and I have certainly studied in a hard school. As I have a benevolent turn, I have thought it might do good by condensing my experience into a few sage and sufficient maxims, for the benefit of mankind in general. There are few that know as much as myself—ahem—of the wayward, strange, queer, puzzling, provoking, perplexing, incomprehensible, and capricious ways of lovely woman. But to the text:

If a gentleman should meet with a repulse—a refusal—it is wholly and solely his own fault. It is in his power to ascertain the state of the lady's feelings before he unbosoms himself. But how? Of course she will never make a confession in words. On the contrary, she will use every artifice to convince you that she does not care for you. But if she really loves, she betrays the existence of the tender passion in a hundred different ways in your presence. If she meets you in the street, she tries to look cold and composed, but blushes to her temples. If she is left alone with you she becomes embarrassed. If you admire any particular mode of wearing the hair, any particular style of dress, you will discover that she innocently and unconsciously accomodates herself to your fancy. If, on entering the room, she is the last to greet your approach, you may set it down as a favorable symptom.—An thus, I might go on, stating the symptoms, *ad infinitum*, but I have furnished enough for all useful purposes.

If, then, a gentleman finds a lady in the state which we have attempted to describe, he may propose with safety. But he must be careful as to time and place. The season of sunshine and flowers is the best period—when the mountain and hill, plain and valley, are clothed in the richest verdure—when the birds carol forth their songs of joy and love—when the balmy winds of the south give color to the cheek and life to the step—the sweet murmuring of the brook breaks upon the silence of the forest—when the rosy goddess of the morn bathes the smiling landscape in one bright stream of golden effulgence—when the eyes become soft, tender, and dewy, at the close of the day—when each field speaks of joy and plenty—when every trembling leaf whispers of love—Oh, then, then is the time.

As to the place—in some secluded walk, where there is no probability of interruption, tremblingly place her delicate, white, soft hand, within your own, pop the question, and murmur vows of love and constancy.—If she is a sensible, candid girl, she will say, "Yes" and thank you. If she is a timid foolish one she will say, "Yes," eagerly, and jump up and kiss you. If she be a coquettish girl she will look pleased, but pretend to be astonished; and it will require many succeeding interviews before you are able to make her "define her position."

True love, we all know, is diffident, and the question is frequently "popped" without "the popper" knowing what the complexion of the answer will be. If the lady hears you coldly and unmoved—betrays no alarm, no embarrassment, no soft fluttering of the heart—if she blasts your hopes by polite utterance of the terrible monosylable, "No," I advise you, immediately, to get on your feet again, carefully brush the dirt off your knees, take your hat in your hand, bow politely and indifferently to the lady, as if the disappointment was not so great as she expected, walk yourself off to your lodgings, and lighting a cigar, dwell on the imperfections of the sex and the blessings of a bachelor's life, and it is probable you will soon forget her! Even if, by dogged perseverance, you might eventually obtain her consent, you should remember that, in nine cases out of ten, hearts do not accompany hands, won in that way. But if the lady says "No," when all her looks and actions say "Yes," do not, I beseech you, tear your hair, and fly off in a tangent. The hook has caught, and, by giving her plenty of time, and playing with her delicately and scientifically, you can, in good time, make her your own. A booby of a fellow, now, may spoil all in this stage of the proceedings, by his haste or tardiness, and let the fair one escape from his unskilful hands to be caught in the net of some old sportsman.

GETHSEMANE.

Lieut. Lynch of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the river Jordan and the Red Sea, says:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and altogether, the garden, in its aspect and associations, was better calculated than any place I know to soothe a troubled spirit. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the pass of the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above on either hand, towers a lofty mountain, with the deep yawning chasm of Jehosophat between them. Crowning one of them is Jerusalem, a living city; on the slope of the other is the great cemetery, a city of the dead. Each tree in this grove, cankered and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place between and around it. The olive perpetuates itself, and from the root of the dying parent stem, the young tree springs into existence. These trees are accounted near one thousand years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore, the Savior was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt and prayed and wept. No caviling doubts can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for an instants hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present, and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers, glowing about the roots of the trees, will give him ample food for contemplation; for they tell of the suffering life and ensanguined death of the Redeemer.

LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER'S IDEA OF INGRATITUDE.—"That fellow," said he, speaking of a neighbor he had often befriended without being thanked, "is like a hog under a tree eating acorns, which never thinks of looking up to see where they come from."

THE MISTAKE OF A NIGHT.

Queer things occur, "amid the blaze of the noon," but queerer still take place among the still hours of night. The following, for instance, is one of the queerest in the category, and as Watts says,

"The deeds of darkness we have done.
Must all appear before the sun."

It may not be quite improper to make it public, positive that the parties therein concerned will not object thereto, as their identity must remain a mystery to the inquisitive.

It was upon a public occasion, when all the hotels in ——, call the place what you will, were filled from top to bottom. Landlords economized room and space with amazing cunning, packing as many as three fat men in one bed, on a dog-day night too; or stretching their guests heads and points upon the floor in such copious confusion as to make the property of certain sets of limbs to a particular body a matter of serious doubt. Boniface could not put out a single individual, but he could put him away some how or other.

One of these good natured hosts, however, was sadly perplexed where to lodge a particular friend. He could not, consistently with correct notions of amity, run a pole out of the window and request his friend to roost for the night, as a Kentucky landlord is reported to have done when pressed for room; and it was only after a good deal of calculation that a bright and generous idea came to his and his friend's relief.

"My old woman's gone to see her folks," said he, "and won't come home till to-morrow—now you take my bed, for I shan't have occasion for it, seeing I must attend the folks and keep them 'ar chaps, scattered on the dinner hall floor, from fighting."

Accordingly the guest took possession of Boniface's bed—sunk up to his nose amid the feathers, and soon went to the land of Nod, thanking his stars for having escaped from the confusion below. Had he known what some poet had written, with a chuckle, smothered in his two pair of pillows, he might have exclaimed,

In this tumultuous spere for the unfit,
How seldom art thou found, tranquility.

He slept and snored, but it was for a little while only. An intruder appeared, and he woke with the inquiry,

"Who's that?"

"It's me, old man—go to sleep again," was the reply, given in female accents, "but don't take up all the bed."

"It ain't your old man," said the stranger, whose nose, by the way, singularly resembled that of Boniface, whose wife the reader has already guessed to be the new comer. Being very bashful, the poor fellow drew the clothes over his head and in smothered tones told the landlady to clear right square out.

"Jest as I expected," exclaimed the old woman, "drunk again when the house is full of folks what can steal, rob and murder the hull on us," and she proceeded to the bed-side, and groping in the dark, contrived to uncover the unfortunate man's head and then he had to "take it" in every sense of the word. Being a bachelor he had merely far outstripped [illegible] lowed murder most lustily.

"Cry murder and rouse the hull house, will you?" cried the landlady, shaking her victim's scalp from the root almost.

"Let me go—," shouted the man, "I ain't yer man—Murder! *Murder!*"

The last yell wrung by the intense pain from the greatest power of the sufferer's lungs, brought Boniface and a posse to the door. A general rush was made to the apartment, and the matter was soon explained amid the shouts of the assemblage.

"Now," whispered the jolly landlord, in his friend's ear, when leading him to 'licker,' "just think how I've got to be *put through.*"

LIFE.

Men rejoice when the sun is risen, they rejoice also when it goes down, while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless, the revolution of seasons is the decay of human life. Fragments of drift-wood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, relatives, friends and riches, remain with us for a short time—then separate, and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives has no power to cause them to return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons passing by, I will follow you. Why then should a person grieve when journeying the same road, which has been assuredly trodden by all his forefathers? Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing the end of life is death, every rightminded man ought to pursue that which is connected with ultimate bliss.

THE COMPANY OF WOMAN.

He cannot be an unhappy man, who has the love and smiles of a woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path—but when he returns to the fireside and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life, who takes not with him, to soothe and comfort him, that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes. No; that man cannot be miserable, who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised, and trodden upon by the world.

BOTTS' LAST.—The following good toast was given by John M. Botts, at a 4th of July celebration in Virginia:

Union and Independence: The Siamese twins of the day we celebrate. An indissoluble connection makes them one. Who seeks to destroy *Eng* is no friend of *Chang*—for the dissolution of the one consigns the other to the tomb.

☞ A benevolent enterprise is now on foot in New York, having for its object the establishment of a home for the old and indigent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several benevolent individuals have already offered suitable lots on which to erect the proposed asylum.

☞ Fear is seldom of use, but caution is always safe. To take prudent care is the property of a wise man, but idle fear generally increases the danger which it is so anxious to avoid.

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THE CONVENTION.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON, BERKELEY AND CLARKE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It has been suggested to me, that in the brief response I made some weeks since, to the inquiries propounded through the public press to the several candidates for the Convention in this District, I was not as full and explicit as might be desired.

Knowing how much the columns of the several newspapers would be burthened with similar productions, I deemed it expedient to be as concise as possible, and was therefore, possibly, too much so to be explicit and satisfactory on all points.

I seek, therefore, now to remedy the error, if error it was—originating, I assure you, in no desire to keep back, in any the slightest degree, whatever the opinions I entertain upon the important subjects of State reform, which are now exciting the public mind.

Were it proper, upon general principles, to enter into the usual course of personal electioneering for such an office—and I think it is not—the domestic circumstances in which I am placed, growing out of the severe, and protracted illness of a member of my family, would render it wholly impossible for me to do so; and the same cause, I regret to say, has already compelled me to fail in an appointment to meet and address my Smithfield friends, a short time since.

So far as I can learn, my views as to most of the questions presented are not misunderstood; I propose, therefore, in this address to confine myself chiefly to such of the points as seem to be of the greatest interest, and about which there has been, I regret to learn, no little misapprehension—both on the merits, and as to my views touching them.

First, then, as to the proper basis of representation: I desire it to be distinctly understood, that no candidate before the people is, or can be, more thoroughly and decidedly in favor of what is known as the Free White Basis, as the proper guide in the distribution of Legislative power. None, I repeat, is more decidedly in favor of this, than myself; and every additional reflection, or step I have taken in a some what careful examination of the subject, has confirmed my convictions as to the correctness of this position.

The difference between the advocates of the Mixed Basis, and those who concur with me is simply this; Conceding as I presume every rational man in the community must concede, that the chief purpose, and principal feature of every constitution in the Union, and indeed, of all constitutions every where, is to impose restraints upon the ordinary Legislative power, they assume that this can be effectually done only by giving to the minority, being the principle property holders and tax payers, a controlling power in the Legislature, and of course over all legislation. In other words, to present the naked truth of the case, they claim that property, as being the subject of taxation, is a proper element of political power, and ought to be represented in making the laws, and all the laws of the land: A right claimed as between separate counties, or portions of the Commonwealth, while they are compelled to give it up, as between individuals.

This we deny, in toto—We believe that it is not the only, nor even the best mode of effecting the very object proposed, to wit, the legitimate protection of property against unjust and oppressive legislation. We believe, that it is directly opposed to that time hallowed principle, embraced in the Virginia Bill of Rights—as follows, to wit:— When any government shall be found inadequate to these purposes (that is of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and most effectually guarding against the danger of maladministration) a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it in such a manner as may be judged most conducive to the public weal."

We believe, that such an assumption, (and I say this with great respect for those who hold the opposite opinion) is anti-republican, and justly offensive to a large majority of the people of Virginia.

We believe further, that the incorporation of this mixed basis principle into the new Constitution will produce agitation, confusion, and a degree of angry excitement in a large portion of the State that will never subside, until it is given up, that may lead to the most dangerous consequences—and which, under the circumstances existing beyond our borders, ought to be carefully guarded against.

It can hardly be expected, that a decided majority of the people of the State, entertaining a fixed conviction that they are right as to an important, practical, political principle, will quietly acquiesce in the establishment of an opposing principle, which they consider, whether justly or unjustly, degrading to them and insulting in its character.

We therefore repudiate it—and hold that the only true basis upon which political power can be properly distributed or exercised, either by the people individually, or the different geographical communities of the State, is the free white population.

In the extract from the bill of rights already cited, it will be seen, that it directly recognises the necessity of providing in the form of government, in other words in the constitution, security against power, especially to the Legislature, as it is the controlling branch—and it but administers the powers vested in it by the constitution. And this brings me to the consideration of what are termed the guarantees—perhaps, more properly, the Legislative restrictions—proposed to be incorporated in the new Constitution.

I have learned, with astonishment, that one or more of the candidates now before the people of this district, go for the white basis without any sort of guarantees or legislative restrictions whatever.—There must be some mistake about this. To me such a proposition seems monstrous.

There is not a constitution in the whole United States that does not contain them. They constitute the chief ground that gives rise to the necessity for a constitution. If a bare majority in the ordinary legislature, may pass any law they please—why have a constitution at all? The very object of every constitution, so far as the legislature is concerned, is on the one hand to require it to do certain things; and on the other, to restrain it from doing certain other things. Indeed it seems to be the better opinion, that an ordinary State Legislature can do nothing, but what it is empowered to do by the constitution—Certainly it can exercise no power that is prohibited.

The Bill of Rights as already shown, expressly recognises the necessity of these guarantees or legislature restrictions. Both the present, and the old Revolutionary Constitution of our State abound with them. Among others, the legislature is forbidden to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public purposes without just compensation &c. &c. Are not these guarantees expressly designed to protect property against unjust and oppressive Legislation? Do they not go upon the presumption that the majority in the Legislature may do wrong? And who ever dreamed that such restrictions were degrading either to the people or legislature?

If therefore there really be those among the candidates who go against all guarantees of property, are they prepared to blot out these, and numerous others, found not only in our own, but in every other State Constitution in the Union?

But it has been asked, Why should the majority give guarantees to the minority? And it is, perhaps, to the idea contained in this indefinite expression, that gentlemen refer, when they go against all guarantees. For one I do not profess to understand what is meant by this. It is enough to answer, however, that the guarantees, or restrictions which we propose, are those imposed upon the ordinary legislature—imposed not upon the people, for that would be impracticable unless they could all be got together to sign the compact, but upon the people's agents and servants, to wit, those constituting from time to time the General Assembly of Virginia. It is scarcely possible there can be any Innovator amongst us, so rash and inconsiderate, as to oppose all legislative restraints—or even that class of restrictions, designed especially, to protect and secure the rights of property against unjust and oppressive legislation—If there be, I am not one of them.

The real question, therefore, is, not whether any guarantees or legislative restraints should be ingrafted in the new Constitution, but whether those we propose are proper and expedient?

In the first place, I deem it entirely proper, under existing circumstances, rendering it very important, that we should be a united people upon the delicate subject of negro slavery—to insert in the Constitution, a provision, (found in that of Mississippi, and several others of the Southern States,) totally inhibiting the Legislature from meddling with or entertaining any scheme of emancipation, &c.

Then as to the taxing and appropriating power. I have examined the subject carefully, and I am firmly convinced, that there is no district in the Commonwealth, more deeply interested than this in fixing bounds to the wild and reckless system (if system it can be called) of expenditure in making roads and canals, which has already so deeply involved the State.

I am very far from being averse to a prudent, judicious and even liberal policy in developing the great resources of the State by internal improvements. An opposite policy coming from this quarter, where we are already so well provided, would, in my judgment, be unjust and ungenerous. Any one however who has been in a position to observe personally or who takes the trouble to examine into the subject, must know, that of late years, a course of open and profligate log-rolling has been introduced, in passing internal improvement bills.—which calls loudly for a remedy—a remedy equally necessary whether the mixed basis, or white basis scheme shall prevail—for the history of the State legislation on this subject shows, that even with the gross inequality of legislative power in favor of the eastern portion of the State, it has been heretofore impossible to arrest the evil, until now within a few years past—from a sum almost nominal, the State liabilities have been run up to an amount in or about eighteen million of dollars, including appropriations not yet called for.

This has rendered it necessary, not only to increase greatly, the aggregate amount of taxes collected from the people of the Commonwealth, but has made it necessary to increase, as subjects of taxation, in the annual tax bill, a considerable number of articles of personal property, &c., which fall heavily upon the middling and poorer classes of the community. It is a subject therefore in which every man in the community, rich or poor, is deeply interested.

Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke are each heavy tax paying counties, and they have little to ask or expect from the commonwealth, especially in the way of appropriations for internal improvements.—Is it unreasonable, therefore, that their delegates in the proposed Convention, should be careful to guard against, not only the danger and disgrace of State repudiation, but against excessive and oppressive taxation for improvements that never can make any return to the State Treasury? But a few steps across the Potomac river in Maryland and Pennsylvania, we can learn how much the value of property, especially real estate, is effected by the load of taxation with which they are there burthened!

It is impossible, fellow-citizens, in this brief address, to go into a detailed explanation of the constitutional provisions and inhibitions, which seem to me necessary to guard against these evils. It must suffice to say here, that in my judgment the ad valorem system of taxation, is the proper one; that is to say, whatever property is embraced as a proper subject for taxation should be taxed according to its value, to be determined by assessment.

This will undoubtedly, as near as possible produce equality of burthens in raising the needful revenue.

Then as to the more important power of appropriating the revenue. We all know, both as to individuals and communities forming States, how great is the temptation to lavish and injudicious expenditure, when the means can be raised by the easy process of loans—particularly when as to the State, the money is to be borrowed by one generation and repaid by another.

Should we not therefore, follow the example of many of the other States which have prudently guarded their honor, and the interests of their citizens by limiting the amount of liability to which the State should be subjected, in the form of a public debt?

What that maximum sum ought to be, will depend upon a minute and careful examination into the resources and exact present liabilities of the State. It would of course be rash in me to indicate any particular sum at present—but that there should be such a limitation on the legislative power, is my fixed conviction.

These it appears to me, will be very important and efficient guards against the evil referred to: but they are not the only ones. Various other appliting to the same object are to be found in most of the State Constitutions, which have recently undergone revision or amendment, and I understand they have proved effective. I have no doubt, therefore that such provisions can be draughted in proper form, and ought to be incorporated in the new Constitution, as will fully accomplish the end proposed, and at the same time leave the legislature free to carry out, as rapidly as will be proper, a judicious system of improvements, developing the great and extraordinary resources known to exist in our State.

Should the apprehension be serious ly entertained, that the Legislature, being constituted upon the White Basis principle, would, or might at an early day, call another Convention, and obliterate these provisions from the Constitution, why not provide in it, as is done in that of North Carolina, that the Legislature shall not, within some certain, fixed period, say 20 years, call another Convention, except by a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of both houses. This surely would obviate all difficulty on that point.

It is proper for me to add, in conclusion of this branch of the subject, that such is my conviction as to the importance of these constitutional guaranties or legislative restrictions, that neither as a delegate in the Convention, if I should be honored by a seat there, nor as a private citizen, hereafter, to pass upon any Constitution that may be proposed, would I be willing to vote for such a Constitution if it wholly omitted them, or did not at least contain the most important of them—and that, whether the representation be fixed upon the Mixed or White population Basis.

These, fellow-citizens, are my conscientious opinions upon the question of the proper basis of representation—and I dismiss the subject, with a brief allusion to a singular position assumed by some in the canvass now going on.

If it excited astonishment, to discover that among the candidates any one could be found opposed to all guarantees or legislative restrictions, I have been no less surprised to learn that others profess to see no difference between the Mixed Basis men, and those who go for the Free White Basis, with the guarantees or legislative restrictions referred to.

Coming from gentlemen of intelligence, who had at all, considered the question, I could hardly consider the suggestion as ingenuous and fair.

The end proposed to be effected by each party is doubtless the same, to wit, to secure a just and liberal system of legislation in the State, in order to obtain this protection, demand that they, being a minority of the people, should be invested, in making all the laws of the land, with political power greater than that of the majority—in other words, that as to every thing depending on the Legislature, they should rule the majority. We pronounce this principle, untenable, wrong, and anti-republican—and even unnecessary and ineffectual to accomplish the end proposed. And, on the contrary, we claim that the free white population is the only proper Basis of representation; and we say further that in any Constitution, whatever may be the basis of representation, these guarantees or legislative restrictions are proper and necessary. Is there then, no difference between us? I regret that there is so much—honestly believing, as I do, that it is no less the interest, than it is the duty of us all in this District to stand up for the principle involved in the White Basis scheme, and at the same time for proper limitations upon the legislative power.—Two men, may propose to raise a hundred dollars—one may propose to do it by proper means and the other by improper. The object is the same yet no one will fail to see the difference that may exis between them.

Upon the subject of the County Court System, it seems my laconic and half jocular reply to the question propounded has been in some measure misunderstood. Permit me then, fellow-citizens, to say now, what I undoubtedly meant then—that for fifteen or twenty years past, no one has been, nor can any one now be, more opposed to that system than I have been and still am. And I will venture to affirm, that no one has more frequently and openly expressed that opinion—far back before any Convention was thought of.

Its self perpetuating power, and irresponsibility to the people while taxing them, and appropriating their money—to say nothing of the incongruity of a tribunal undertaking to dispense technical law, when they openly profess to know nothing about it—plainly indicate the reform required as to this court; a reform that goes to its very root. On the other hand if we elect the magistrates by the people—which I decidedly advocate—it seems to me there are many powers which the court now exercises that could hardly be in better hands. The only thing, however, in connection with the County Court for the new Constitution to act upon, will be to abolish it as a Constitutional Court. Ordinary legislation will then more properly abolish or rearrange, as well it, as the other Courts of the Commonwealth.

I have already made known my opinions. I hope with sufficient distinctness as to the propriety of extending the right of suffrage to all free white citizens of the Commonwealth, of mature age, who have paid their taxes, &c. We seem all agreed on this point, and I need add nothing further.

So also, as to electing the Public Officers. In replying briefly that I would elect them *all* by the people, I did not of course mean to trouble the people with the election of certain inferior and unimportant officers, so insignificant that to impose the election of them directly upon the people, would be a burthen rather than a privilege. I adhere, however, upon mature reflection, to my position in favor of electing all, in whom the people may take any interest—not excepting the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, as well as the Circuit Judges; being well satisfied that the people will give as able and upright Judges, as their servants, the members of the Legislature, can possibly do.

As intimated in the outset of this address, there are various other questions of minor interest, as to which my opinions are sufficiently well known.—I need not, therefore, recapitulate them.

And now fellow-citizens, at the hazard of unjust imputations, permit me to say to you in conclusion, that the important duty devolved upon you, of selecting your delegates to the Convention, is one that should be performed under the guidance of reason and reflection, rather than of personal or party preferences. The contest in that Convention will be ably and fiercely waged. Our brethren in other parts of the State, know well whom to send on such occasions; and they who go there representing this important and intelligent district if they do their duty, will find it no child's play. Hard knocks will be the order of the day, and these—should it be your pleasure to constitute me one of your delegates—I shall endeavor both to give and take, in carrying out your wishes according to the best of my poor abilities. Respectfully,

August 7, 1850. ANDREW HUNTER.

CORRECTION.

Our attention has been called by Mr. Faulkner, to a typographical omission of the word "county," before officers in the 5th article of his address. It should read as follows:

"So believing, I would have the District Judges' High Sheriffs, Clerks, and all other County Officers, in the performance of whose duties, any interest is felt, elected by the people."

MR. FAULKNER'S REPLY TO MR. PENDLETON.

Having published, by request, Mr. Pendleton's reply to Mr. Faulkner, we insert, also by request, Mr. F.'s rejoinder:—

Before proceeding to notice some very glaring historical and constitutional inaccuracies in his address, I will perform a more grateful and acceptable task,—I will prove from Mr. Pendleton's own address, that he is a white basis man and thus we may have the consolation of believing that there is not one mixed basis heretic left in the county—no, not even *the mixed basis* candidate himself.

In the preliminary portion of his address and before he reaches his *thirteen heads*, he says:

"The general abstract principle, that the *majority shall govern*, is as just as it is republican. It is based upon the capacity and disposition of a majority of the people to decide rightly for the most part in Governmental affairs. Hence the *white basis* principle of representation, as respects a county or State *of homogeneous interests*, is manifestly the true one."

State of homogeneous interest! Now I know Mr. Pendleton to be a scholar—and a ripe and good one—and I assume it for granted that he knows the meaning of the words which he uses. Homogeneous is a word of Greek origin and any dictionary will inform us that it means in the connexion here used interests consisting of elements of a like nature,"—not alike in quantity or degree,—but of *like nature*.

Then in the opinion of Mr. Pendleton, if the State of Virginia embraces homogeneous interests—or interests alike in their nature—the white basis is manifestly the true principle of representation and should be adopted.

Now will he be pleased to inform me of one solitary interest existent in Eastern Virginia of which there are not interests of a like nature in Western Virginia—I do not mean to say, equal in quantity or degree—but *homogeneous*—of like nature.

Have they lands of every grade and quality in Eastern Virginia? So have we in Western Virginia. Are the products of their soil, wheat, corn hay and tobacco? Such are also the products of Western Virginia. Are they a people mainly agricultural in their pursuits? So are we. Have they mines, minerals and manufactories? So have we. Have they slaves in Eastern Virginia? So have we slaves in every county in Western Virginia and a much larger slave interest than most persons suppose who have not given their attention to the subject. The slave population West of the Ridge may fairly be estimated at *twenty-four millions of dollars* in value—and is rapidly on the increase. I can name some 6 counties in Trans-Alleghany Virginia that contain six millions of dollars in value of slave property. All the principal rivers of Eastern Virginia take their rise in the mountains of Western Virginia. We speak the same language,—worship the same God,—draw our lessons of religion and morality from the same Bible,—glory in the same patriotic ancestry,—are descended from the same parent stock, and look forward to the same exalted destiny. And if it were now, as it was in the days of barbarism, that

Mountains interposed,
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one,

even that obstacle is rapidly disappearing before the triumphs of the all conquering car and the awakened energies of man.

In what respect, I pray then, are the interests of the people of Virginia not *homogeneous*?

I think then I have a right to claim, upon the admission of Mr. P's address and the facts here stated, that he is a white basis man, and I may thus felicitate myself upon a convert, or rather a captive that I have made from the opposite ranks.

It is not a little curious to observe the contradictory views entertained on this question by the mixed basis advocates. Whilst Mr Pendleton, true to the hereditary republican instincts of his nature, avows the white basis to be a sound principle in theory, he forsakes the faith of his fathers upon *grounds* which the ablest Eastern men themselves now scoff at and repudiate.

Hear what Robert G. Scott says a candidate in the Richmond district and one of the ablest lawyers and politicians in the State. Whilst he maintains the propriety of the mixed basis on principle, he scouts the reasons upon which Mr. Pendleton has become a convert to the doctrine:

"I place my approbation of it, (the mixed basis principle) on no such grounds as that of a dissimilarity of interests between East and West. Some slight differences of interests *apparent* more than *real*, exist; but in the great essentials, we are, and I think ever will be, one people."

This is the language of a statesman—and of one who comprehends the great interests of this vast Commonwealth, and whilst I differ widely with him in his theory of popular Government, I am proud to acknowledge that he has rendered to us in this instance that justice which we do not at all times receive from our own Western brethren.

I will now proceed to notice some of the most material of the historical and constitutional inaccuracies in Mr. Pendleton's address—and which have been an extensive source of error in the conclusions of his address.

Mr Pendleton has assumed throughout his address, that the mixed basis principle is *now* incorporated into the constitution of Virginia:—that representation was arranged in the Convention in 1830 upon some basis of population and property, and that to establish the white basis, *now*, would be to introduce a *new principle* into our political organism.

All these are gross and palpable errors—unpardonable, when the sources of information are so ready and accessible.

There never has been a moment from the foundation of the Commonwealth to the present hour, when the mixed basis principle has been sanctioned by the *people of Virginia* in Convention; there never has been an hour in which it was ever *sanctioned* by the General Assembly of the State, until the present year 1850, when the Convention bill under which we are now acting, was passed.

Our original Constitution of 1776 gave two delegates, to every county in the State, without the slightest reference to its geographical extent, population, wealth, or taxation. It was strictly a system of county representation. Under this system in 1830 the Trans-Alleghany counties enjoyed one fourth of the representation of the State, altho' their population did not exceed the *one seventh*.

The next change in our Constitution was in 1817, when the Senatorial districts of this State were re-arranged and apportioned expressly and in the language of the law upon the basis of *the free white population of the State* and so they continued until the present Constitution went into operation.

In 1829 when the Convention assembled, altho' the delegation stood *sixty* Eastern to *thirty-six* Western members—and altho' Eastern interests were sustained by a mass of intellectual power and ability, such as she can never again bring to the support of the same cause, in every trial of strength the mixed basis principle was defeated and overthrown. At first the white basis principle was in the ascendant by the vote of 49 to 47. But that majority was eventually destroyed—not by producing change or conviction upon the minds of the delegates, but by passionate and inflammatory appeals to the constituent body. For weeks the lofty and impetuous passions of LEIGH—the subtle reasoning of UPSHUR, and the electric eloquence of RANDOLPH were in requisition to conjure up phantoms of alarm, and to agitate the masses in the East with unfounded apprehensions of danger to their interests. The system of bush instructions was resorted to, and under its operation, the gallant Taylor of Norfolk fell a martyr to his principles, and the delegation from some of the Piedmont districts was paralyzed in its action.

Weeks passed over in considering propositions of compromise, with every prospect at times of an adjournment of the body, without the accomplishment of any result—save one, fatal to the integrity of the State.

It was under these circumstances, that Gen. Gordon of Albemarle, on the 19th of Dec. 1829 sustained his proposition for the apportionment of representation—which proposition with slight alterations not affecting the principle upon which it was based was adopted by a vote of 50 to 45 and became incorporate I into the Constitution. Now hear Gen Gordon in explanation of his own scheme:

"This proposition is the result of an estimate of the white population of 1820—the only authentic document of population in our power. One great objection I always had to bringing the Federal number, or mixed basis under discussion, was an anticipation of the heat and unhappiness it would engender, and a strong objection to fixing it in the Constitution, was, that it would be an element of faction; a seed of discord; fatal to the permanence of the Constitution. Sir, no Constitution you can form situated as Virginia is can endure with such a provision. We ought to meet on this middle ground of the census of 1820, altho' the West sets up a higher claim."

Mr. LEIGH following in debate, objected to Gen. Gordon's proposition:

"The gentleman from Albemarle assigns to the West very nearly the exact proportion to which it would be entitled on the principle of the *white basis*, according to the census of 1820 probably not varying as to the number of representation, more than a unit, in either of the four divisions of the Commonwealth. Now this was his *principal objection* to that arrangement."

And yet that arrangement was eventually adopted.

That the present representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, was apportioned upon the *basis of the white population of* 1820 is a fact, which I have never heard questioned by any man who was at all familiar with the proceedings of our last Convention. In casting my eye over a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, containing the address of JOHN A. MEREDITH, Esq., an eminent lawyer of that city, and a candidate for a seat in the Convention, although himself a very decided advocate of the Mixed Basis principle, he makes that admission in the following strong and pointed language:

"The present apportionment is based on white *population alone* as ascertained by the census of 1820, that being the *last census* preceding the Convention. That is the *principle* of the the apportionment as far any enters into it. The calculation is not strictly accurate, but the error is against the east, for it gives the west a larger representation than she was entitled to by that census."

And again he says—"if the east can succeed in basing representation on population and taxation combined, it will be more than she ever *obtained before*."

From this brief historical review I think I might be justified in calling upon Mr. P. to retract some of the statements contained in his address, unless indeed he shall seek refuge here also, by declaring them to be "insignificant facts." The discontent of the friends of the white basis in 1830 did not result from their dissatisfaction with the *principle* upon which representation was apportioned; but because that representation was fixed in a permanent Constitution and made unchangeable, and because no provision was made to meet the rapidly growing population of the West. In 1850 there was East of the Mountains a majority of 50 000 of the white population.

Mr. Pendleton informs us "that the mixed basis is distinctly recognized in the Federal Constitution." If this were so, it would be no argument for its introduction into the domestic policy of Virginia, but such is not the fact.

Now it would be presumptuous in me, having no affinities whatever with that party—to say to one who has been announced as *the mixed basis candidate* and who has gravely accepted that position, that he has yet to learn the principles of his own party—this is an indecorum of which I would not be guilty—but this I will say, that if he has a correct conception of that term, he differs very widely from those with whom he is acting throughout the State. In truth, Mr. Pendleton has grown wonderfully metaphysical on this subject of mixed basis. His distinctions would do no discredit to the celebrated doctors of Strasburg. In his classification which is wholly original, we have the *mixed basis*—the *arbitrary mixed basis* and the *absolute mixed basis* and I suppose they will be soon followed by the *comparative* and the *superlative mixed basis*. The world I have no doubt would be greatly edified by a treatise embracing these subtle and refined distinctions in political philosophy—a classification which has escaped the acute penetration of Aristotle, Locke, and even Harrington, the great advocate of the property basis—and if elaborated they might be of some material service to those unfledged politicians who may represent the East in our next Convention; they were certainly unknown to the Senior wranglers who figured in the last.

Usus est norma loquendi—Terms acquire their signification from use.

Now, throughout the whole State of Virginia the term *mixed basis* has acquired but one signification. It is representation founded on a compound ratio of population and revenue;—it is a rule of arithmetic, by which *one dollar* of revenue is made the equivalent of *one free white person*. It is in this sense of the term that the Auditor has made out his official statements; in this sense that the Virginia Assembly acted upon the bill last winter, and in this sense that every candidate in Eastern Virginia now expounds it in their addresses. It will not do then for Mr. P. after he has so gallantly taken the bounty and enlisted under a banner, to disown the principles which are in broad and living colors emblazoned upon its folds. The mixed basis is representation founded upon *property* and is wholly distinct from the *Federal basis* which is founded exclusively on *numbers* or *population*, but in which enumeration of persons, by a compact between sovereign and independent *States* a slave is regarded in the language of Mr. Madison "as three-fifths of a man."

I should think if any man in Virginia understood the distinction between the mixed basis and the Federal basis, it ought to be Arthur Smith of Isle of Wight—one of the ablest and most experienced politicians in our State;—a man who for nearly thirty years has stood at the head of the democratic ticket in Virginia, and who has so long and faithfully served in the General Assembly, as to have acquired the appellation of *Father of the House*.

In a recent address published by him as a candidate for the Convention in the largest slave-holding district in Virginia, whilst he admits the justice of the white basis principle in theory, he is not disposed to adopt it in practice. He proclaims, however, his irreconcilable abhorrence of the *mixed basis principle* and expresses his purpose to support the *Federal basis*. Surely, Colonel Smith will be surprised to learn from our new lights in Berkeley, that your distinction is without a difference, and that, what you *abhor* and what you *approve*, are one and the same thing.

It would consume too much time to go into an examination of the history of that privision in the Federal Constitution called the Federal Basis; but if done, it could be shown that in the reasons which led to its adoption, and in the principle upon which it is founded, there is as little resemblance between it, and the mixed basis as there is between Christianity and Mahomedanism.

Mr. Pendleton, conscious of the odium that must attach to any discovery which has heretofore escaped the vigilant self-interest of the East, He says the mixed basis is "not to give slaves representation, but to protect landed property in the East which in 1840 exceeded that of the West fifty millions of dollars." Now who ever heard any Eastern man express any apprehension that his landed interest would be invaded by the West. I should think so far as *lands* are concerned, that Mr. P. himself would concede, that the interests of both East and West are *homogeneous*, and therefore that the white basis should prevail. It is true as he states, that on the assessment of 1840 the lands of Eastern Virginia including her cities were estimated at some $18 000 000 more than those of the West, but he does not state, that the same assessment developed the extraordinary fact that from 1838 to 1840 there was a *depreciation* in the value of Eastern lands of *twenty millions*, and an *appreciation* in the value of Western lands of *twenty five millions* of dollars; and I have no doubt the assessment of 1850, will show but a small relative difference in their aggregate values.

I should like to notice his 8th and 9th head, but really it is an endless task to follow this gentleman through the intricate labyrinth of error into which he has involved himself in his efforts to support a cause, too weak to carry him, and far too heavy to be carried by him.

The simple question for the voters of Berkeley county to determine is this: Will you incorporate now, for the *first time* in your State Constitution, a *principle* of representation which confers that right, upon which all popular governments are founded, *the right of the majority to govern*—a principle which will vest the power of this State for all time to come, in the hands of a sectional minority, to be used by them for their own selfish purposes,—which strikes down at one blow the political rights of half a million of free inhabitants of this State, and which, if carried into effect, must according to the admission of Eastern statesmen themselves make this Commonwealth one wide field of agitation, faction confusion and strife? Why entail upon us and upon our children these horrible calamities, when every legitimate interest of property may be fully guarded and amply protected without a resort to any such offensive principle? Why let loose the Demon of discord to disturb our peace at a time when every heart and every mind should beat in unison and harmony in support of the interests and institutions of our State?

Does any man in his senses, believe, that any Constitution sanctioning the mixed basis principle can *at the Polls* receive the assent of the people of Virginia? And if it should, can any man doubt that in ten years it is destined to be overthrown amidst the tumults and agitations which it must engender?

I would here close but for the allusion which has been made to the reform meeting of 1845.

I feel it no discredit to be ranked with the REFORM PARTY of the county of Berkeley. I believe that a more pure and patriotic organization was never made here, or elsewhere. We erected a platform of principles, which, although not as extensive in its judicial reforms as the demands of the present time, was wide enough to subject us to the merciless calumnies and detractions of the self-styled conservatives of that day. Radicals and demagogues were the mildest epithets, heaped upon us by those holding office, and seeking office from the powers that were: and yet, not five years have passed over, before we find that it every matter of Reform there indicated, save that involving a question of sectional power, is sustained by the universal concurrence of the intelligence and patriotism of the State. East and West, old and young, vie with each other in doing homage to the principles there announced. The voice which issued from the county of Berkeley, on that day, penetrated the gorges of our mountains and fell with a gay and lively melody upon the ears of the inmates of our vallies. It struck a chord in the heart of Virginia which has yielded a responsive swell, in one universal assent to the Popular reforms there indicated. Let those who at that day, stigmatized our proceedings and waged an implacable war *against our principles*, now, *do* bat justice to the patriotism of our motives, and we will freely forgive that puny and fruitless opposition, which sought to check the career of a mighty people, conscious of their rights and endowed with the spirit to maintain them.

F.

MR. PENDLETON'S REJOINDER TO MR. FAULKNER.

Any reader of the two communications of "F." and my reply to one of them published last week—who has felt sufficient interest in them to note carefully the views respectively presented by us for the purpose of arriving at correct conclusions—will require a few words only at my hands in order to avoid any misapprehension of our facts or arguments. My response need, therefore, be brief.

Before I proceed with the subject I ask the public indulgence, while I refer to matters connected with this discussion—entirely personal and alien to the merits of the issue between us.

In our Address to the Voters of the District, I of course, made no allusion, whatever to Mr. FAULKNER. He replied to one fact alleged by me—that of the loss of a member to the Valley upon the White Basis, and that member from Berkeley.—That he should undertake a reply to me at all—while I do not object to it in the remotest degree—surprised me. He did not however, confine himself to an attempted correction of my facts or refutation of my arguments.

The tone and spirit of his Communication you, doubtless, marked. Not perceiving the necessity of a reply on my part, in the same vein, in order to maintain my positions or illustrate the great subject, and apprehending no very serious personal detriment to myself therefrom, I left him to all the gratification he could find in rather uncivil discussion, to say no more of it, and betook myself to the important matter before me.

The same spirit is manifested again. Mr. FAULKNER, is "conscious of no feeling in the matter." I imagine he rather deceives himself. True, he ascribes it "just influence" to my opinions and compliments "the acknowledged ability with which they have been presented before the public mind." In this he flatters me. Besides, it cannot turn the edge of that irony, which makes a striking horse of my *adversary*—"under presentation," of which "he shoots his wit." *Irony!* That is but one of the dexterous losses of an adversary, who plays the small arms in such masterly style. His production assumes a more *lofty* tone—

"There is something about it more exquisite still." I do not impute to it any of that "beautiful disdain," which dignified the aspect of an ancient Deity, when—

"From his unerring bow, the shaft had just been shot"—but there was a carl of contemptuousness on the upper lip of his Communication, which was quite overpowering. Whatever all this may indicate—whatever evidences of the fact his last reply furnishes, that there is a spice of feeling in this business—I shall not discuss. Merely reminding you of these things, I hasten to the only matter upon which I feel the slightest interest in communicating with you further.

1. As to the loss of a member to the Valley. I not only reiterated the fact, that the Valley would lose a member but *gave the figures*, and demanded that the alleged inaccuracy in my statement be pointed out. Mr. FAULKNER makes no *attempt* to do so. What then does he mean when he asserts that I had "substantially conceded" that I was in "error"? This is a species of argumentation, which renders idle any other than its own refutation.

The fact itself is manifestly, however, of little comparative importance, and I *attached none to it*, only "as occasioning the loss of a member to Berkeley."

2. As to such loss of a member to this County, upon the White Basis, Mr. FAULKNER no longer questions it.

3. The question before you being—shall the Representation *remain as it is* or be changed to the White Basis—it is utterly unimportant to enquire whether the Valley or this County would lose upon the *abstract Mixed Basis*.

So much for the local questions.

Mr. FAULKNER has not addressed himself to a view I presented to you—viz: that, inasmuch as the West needs a vast number of improvements, and the East and Valley comparatively few, their interests are different—not to say *homogeneous* which Mr. F.'s researches in the dictionary have disclosed to him to be a word, so inapt to the expression of my idea and reality, he gives me to perceive, would be quite offensive indeed, among the L. L. D's of Literature. But different, the majority doctrine which can only relate to a community of *common* or *identical interests*, can not apply. In such a community, each one partakes more or less of the prosperity of every other—alliances consist—and as a mere majority, having less property, is restrained from the imposition of unjust burthens upon the minority who have more. No such influences would restrain Western Virginia manifestly, in its taxation of Eastern and Valley lands and slaves, in common with their own lands, to pay for Western Improvements—the Trans-Alleghany District paying so small a proportion of the Taxes. Here is the mode of the gross injustice of the landed and other property of the East and the Valley. If any *Eastern States-man* has said, that this difference of interests is not "apparent" than "*real*" he has said what all other and wiser Eastern Statesmen will teach him to be a "gross error."

Mr. FAULKNER—although no one should more anxiously desire to throw a flood of light upon the question of the Representation—in his zeal to sustain his position, forgets that he is not pressing the cause of a client at the Bar. I shall endeavor to clear away the smoke in which his fire upon me has enveloped the subject he discusses.

I undertook to show what was meant by a "*Mixed Basis*." I spoke of *the absolute Mixed Basis*. My a thimetic was plain I thought. Having the entire *White population* of the State, as well as of the two *Divisions*, East and West of the Blue Ridge, *separately*, the rule is a simple one which ascertains the number of Delegates, which would be allotted to each Division, upon *the White Basis*. So, also, having the entire *Revenue* of the State, as well as Revenue of the two Divisions, separately, it is readily ascertained what number of Delegates each Division *the combination* of these two separate Basis of *population* and *Revenue* gives the *absolute Mixed Basis*, which the Auditor has furnished. The *data* for the calculation have been repeatedly laid before you.

The Auditor's estimate shows, then, that if the Representation were arranged upon this *combination* the *East* would have 77 members and the *West* 55. The East has, *now*, 79 and the West 56. The East would of course, prefer, that the *Representation should not be changed either* to the White Basis—which would give to the West 74 and 61 to the East —*or* to this *Absolute* Mixed Basis, which would deprive it of *two members*.

Mr. FAULKNER says we have not the Mixed Basis now. Our discussion degenerates to words, when I am compelled to combat this proposition—when I am called upon to show that although not a Mixed Basis *of the full blood*, it is still, to all intents and purposes, the same. Let me propound a question to him—

Is the present true Mixed Basis, according to the Auditor's estimate, would give the East 77, *where it has now* 79, *and the West* 55, *where it has now* 56, *what difference does it make in the "substance of things," what the present* Mixed Basis is called?

That the present Basis is *arbitrary*—it has a fanciful name in the world. It is "as sweet" by any other name as "mixed." You will recognise it, *as utterly repudiating the White Basis principle*—which would give 74 to the West and 61 to the East—and so repudiating it, because the *East* has not only more slaves, but fifty millions of landed property in 1840, for example, more than the West—while it has, now, independent of the Valley, not materially less than that excess upon all the conjectural estimates that are made, and with the Valley a vastly decided majority. It is just and true designation, therefore, to term the present Basis Mixed—approximating, as it does, the absolute Mixed Basis to *within two members*. It is equally true that the *Federal* Basis is *Mixed*—recognizing *property*—slaves—as an element of the National Representation.

I have gone into this detail, because Mr. FAULKNER has over and again alledged that it is sought, *now, for the first time*, to establish the Mixed Basis. —Pursuing the same strangely delusive idea, he goes on to allege it to be an "unpardonable" error to assert, that it would "introduce a new principle" to establish the White Basis. To shew the error he refers to the old Constitution—prior to 1820—and leaves you to infer that, under it, the principle of the White Basis regulated the number of Delegates in some way. He does not so assert—for such a *felo de se* in argument his skill would avoid; but such is the impression his statement will give. The Counties had, under the old Constitution, each two Delegates. What was the effect of this arrangement? As an illustration of it—the County of Frederick in the West, was entitled, upon white population, to *twenty three* times the number of Delegates which Warwick County in the East had—but Frederick sent two only. Was not this Representation upon any thing else than *population!*

Again—Mr. F. leaves the impression upon the reader, that the Convention of 1829 adopted the White population principle—as, he says, in the hurry and eagerness of disputation, that it was "not the *principle* upon which Representation was apportioned," then, that occasioned the discontent in the West. For what other purpose than to give you this impression does he apprise you, that a proposition of Gen. Gordon's to arrange the Representation upon the White population of 1820 was adopted? How does this sustain him? It was not the White population of 1820 upon which that proposition was based. In 1820 the Western White population was greatly less than in 1830. If the White voice which issued from the county of Berkeley, on that day, penetrated the gorges of our mountains and fell with a gay and melody upon the ears of the inmates of our vallies. It struck a chord in the heart of Virginia which has yielded a responsive swell, in one universal assent to the Popular reforms there indicated. Let those who at that day, stigmatized our proceedings and waged an implacable war *are against our principles, now, do* bat justice to the patriotism of our motives, and we will freely forgive that puny and fruitless opposition, which sought to check the career of a mighty people, conscious of their rights and endowed with the spirit to maintain them.

F.

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CHOLERA AT HARPERS-FERRY.

Since our last, several deaths occurred at Harpers-Ferry, from cholera—among the number, Mr. Michael Gomph, and one or two colored persons on Saturday—on Wednesday, Mr. Mettee, of Baltimore, Dr. J. G. Hays, Mrs. Trail, Mrs. Burton, Mrs Dutrow and Mr. Oscar Mahoney—and on Thursday morning, Mr. E. H. Carrell, Hotel keeper; and in the evening, John Pierce and George Augur.

Mr. Carrell's illness was of short duration. He was taken about 3 o'clock in the morning—and in an hour after, he was a corpse. We dined at his house on Wednesday, and found him enjoying his usual health. The disease in the cases of Mr. Mettee and Mr. Carrell, were very violent—and death was more rapid than in any of the cases which occurred.

Several new cases occurred yesterday, the result of which we did not learn before going to press.

CHOLERA.

As this terrible disease is now within a few miles of us, we trust our citizens will be more particular in their diet. Let them abstain from vegetables of every kind, as well as everything else of an indigestible nature. Seek a remedy on the first departure from health—keep calm and quiet. From careful investigation, it has been ascertained that all the cases at Harpers-Ferry, were attended with diarrhœa of greater or less intensity, for a longer or shorter period of time, previous to the attack—It is important, therefore, to watch closely all symptoms, however slight, and correct them as soon as possible. Because "on an early attention to the premonitory symptoms, or to the first or forming stage of cholera, will greatly depend the favorable issue of the case, and of course the life of the patient."

THE CHOLERA AND THE SPRINGS.

Many persons are leaving Harpers-Ferry for the mountains. We have been informed by a gentleman, who was a contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the prevalence of the cholera in 1833, that although hundreds living above and below his section, were attacked, yet strange to say his employees (seventy-five in number) entirely escaped. He attributes their escape to the fact, that the spring from which they drank, was strongly impregnated with iron.

It is known that the mountains around Shannondale are filled with iron ore and that the main spring contains iron in the proportion of twenty seven to every hundred grains.

We are opposed to persons running away and leaving the sick behind, but if they are determined to "fly the scourge," we do not think we could recommend a safer retreat than Shannondale. We understand from the visitors there, that there has been little or no diarrhœa this season. We cannot urge too strongly the propriety of every person who has it in his power, to keep a supply of the water and use it in moderation.

NEW CAR.

The Winchester Rail Road Company have placed upon their road, one of the most elegant and best finished Passenger Cars we have ever seen. It is capable of seating 60 passengers. It is upon the double eliptic spring order, and for comfort and ease to the passenger is unsurpassed. Its cost was about $2,200. It is gratifying to know that the President and Directors are exerting themselves for the comfort of the daily increasing passengers. The Car was manufactured by Eaton, Gilbert & Co. Troy, N. Y.

STILL THEY COME.

Our good friend Mr. URIAH LOCK, following the example set by Mr John B. Packett, sent a half bushel, of very fine Potatoes, for which he will please accept our thanks. May his patch yield him an abundant crop for his liberality.

Mr. PACKETT has again favored us with a mess. Finer, larger or better flavored Potatoes, never left the ground.

AN INCIDENT.

The Base Drum, in the possession of the Martinsburg Band, and used on Saturday last, in Charlestown, on the Funeral occasion, in honor of Gen. TAYLOR, was in the Battle at Buena Vista.—It was presented by Capt. Harding of the Illinois Regiment to Lieut. Harrison of the Berkeley county company.

STEAM BOAT.

A new towboat has just been completed at Washington, intended for towing on the Shenandoah river, and will proceed to her destination as soon as the water is lit into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The is moved by a stern wheel, worked by a high pressure engine, much the same as in the case of the light draught boats on the Ohio river. Her own tonnage does not exceed five tons, but she is calculated to move boats of fifteen tons each. She is owned by James Castleman, Esq., of Castleman's Ferry, Va., and should the experiment succeed, she will no doubt prove the harbinger of much improvement in the navigation of that beautiful stream, heretofore considered unnavigable on account of its numerous shoals and rocks.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of the Senate, for important public documents.

Married,

At Darkesville, Berkeley county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Berry. Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN COLLINS of Montgomery county, Ky., to Mrs. RACHEL ANN BAKER, of the first named place.

Died:

Of Cholera, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday evening CORNELIA FRANCES, wife of James H. Burton, and daughter of George Mauzy, aged 23 years 4 months a d 14 days, leaving an affectionate husband and three small children.

Harrisonburg papers please copy,

On Wednesday morning 1st, at Harpers-Ferry, of cholera, Mr. CHARLES A. METTEE, of Baltimore, in the 27 t year of his age.

On the same day, of cholera, Mrs. TRAIL, of Harpers-Ferry.

On the same day, of cholera, Mrs. DUTROW, of Harpers-Ferry

Yesterday morning, at Harpers-Ferry, of cholera, Mr. ELI H. CARRELL, Proprietor of the Exchange and U. S. Hotels.

On Saturday evening last, at Harpers-Ferry of cholera, at an advanced age, Mr. MICHAEL GOMPH.

On Wednesday evening last, of cholera, Dr. JOSEPH G. HAYS, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 53 years.

On the 30 ult., in Martinsburg, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Dr. Dennis and Margaret Murphy, aged 12 months.

On the same night, FRANK WOODHULL, aged 14 months, son of Mr. Jacob Van Doren, jr.

At his residence in Martinsburg, on the 1st instant, Mr. WILLIAM REED, Sr., aged about 63 years.

On the 26th ult., after a protracted illness, Mrs. LYDIA HEFLEBOWER, wife of Mr. Daniel Heflebower of this county, aged 42 years.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's

CIRCULAR OF PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET

For the week ending Aug. 7, 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 nominally at 25 cents.

BACON.—A good deal of activity and sales of Shoulders at 4 to 5¼ cts.; Sides at 5¼ to 6. Hams 8 to 10 cents.

CORN.—A slight improvement owing to light receipts. Sales at 62 to 65 cts., for white, and 64 to 67 cts. for yellow.

CATTLE.—The offerings this week have been about 1000 head all of which were sold at $2,25 to $350, on the hoof, equal to $5,50 to $7,00 nett.

CLOVERSEED.—Held nominally at $4 to $4 50.

COUNTRY SOAP.—Sales at 4½ to 5¼ cents.

FEATHERS.—Sales at 28 to 35 cts.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at $1,30 to $1,35.

FLOUR.—Receipts are yet small. Prices have slightly advanced and sales of new Howard street have been made at $5.37½ to $5,50—City Mills held at $5,50, nothing doing.

HOGS.—Sales at $5 a $5 50.

LARD.—Good demands at 6¼ to 7 cts.

OATS.—Good demand and an improvement in prices—Sales at 26 to 38 cts.

RYE.—Sales at 60 to 63 cts.

TALLOW.—Sales at 7 to 8 cts.

WHEAT.—Sales of inferior to good 100 to 110 cts.; good to prime 110 to 113 cts; family flour white 125 to 135 cents.

WOOL.—Market dull. Sales of washed 25 to 35 cts.; unwashed at 16 to 25 cents.

Local Memoranda.

A FAIR.

The Ladies of Smithfield design having a FAIR, on Wednesday the 28th of August, at the house recently occupied as a Personage 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Episcopal services may be expected at the Court House, on Sunday next, the 11th inst., at half past 10 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, according to the Presbyterian form, in the Union Church, at Smithfield, on Sunday next. services to commence at 11 o'clock. A M There will be preaching on Saturday preceding at 11 o'clock.

August 9, 1850.

CAMP MEETING.

A Union Camp Meeting for Jefferson and Berkeley Circuits, will be held on the lands of Mr. Wm. Holliday, near Bunkershill, commencing on Friday the 9th inst. At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, it was resolved to have two Boarding Tents *only*, designed to accommodate persons coming for the good of the meeting—the one under the supervision of Mr. Holliday, and the other under that of Mr. George Taylor. This arrangement, however, is not designed to exclude company tents. Provision will also be made for horses by the above named gentlemen. No huckstering or trafficking will be allowed.

August 2, 1850. THE COMMITTEE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. ROBERT RYLAND will preach at the Zoar Church on the second Sunday in August, at 11 o'clock A. M. [August 2, 1850.

GRAND SECTION OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Grand Section will be held in Charlestown on Saturday the 24th of August,—P. W. Patrons, W. Patrons and Acting W Deputies, eligible to seats in this body, will please attend, as business highly important to the Institution will be transacted. J. M. MAGSON, G. P.

Winchester, July 26, 1850

☞ Among the many blessings attend nt upon improvements in the social condition and the advance 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.

Nunda, 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 taking 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, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed, my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours truly,

(Signed.) JOHN BURNS.

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

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

L. P. HARTMAN, *Winchester,*

And by Druggists generally every where.

August 9, 1850.—2t.

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 leading 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,	48 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.

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 Cath rine, Joel Bitie 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 Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1850.

William C. Worthington, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Louisa Washington, Richard H. Lee, the Bank of the Valley in Virginia Thomas G. Clemson, George L. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, Robert Worthington, John Stephenson George R. Riddle, William G. Ferguson, Jacob W. Reynolds, Isaac R. Douglass, Administrator of John J. Frame, deceased, Edmund I Lee, George Anderson, Samuel C. Snyder, Richard B. Washington and Richard Henderson, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to enforce the payment of certain judgments held by the Plaintiff out of the dower estate of defendant Louisa Washington, upon which the said judgments are alleged and charged to be lien.

And, it appearing that the Defendants, Thomas G. Clemson, George R. Riddle, Samuel C. Snyder and John Stephenson, are not residents of the State of Virginia: *It is ordered*, That they appear here within one month after due 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at my residence, near Mrs. Castleman's about two miles from Berryville, on *TUESDAY the 20th inst.*, the following property, to wit:

5 head of Work Horses, 2 Colts;
1 pair young Oxen, well broken;
11 head of fat Cattle, 5 Milch Cows;
6 head of young Cattle;
40 superior Sheep, improved breeds;
41 killing Hogs; several Sows with Pigs;
1 Wagon, 1 Cart, 1 new Ox Cart;
2 Harrows, 4 Ploughs;
Single and Double-Trees;

Together with every other article necessary on a farm, which are deemed unnecessary to enumerate.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under five dollars, cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOHN McPHILLEN.

J. W. McGINNIS, *Auctioneer.*

August 9, 1850.—*Spirit Copy.*

Furniture for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, *on MONDAY, the 9th of August*, at his farm, near Duffield's Depot, sundry articles of

The Scholastic Exercises of the

Frederick Female Seminary

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

THE
Virginia Free Press
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
PER ANNUM.
Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full if paid entirely in advance.
☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year interest will be charged.
☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be 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.*
Mr. V. B. Palmer, American Newspaper and Advertising agent in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in those cities respectively, viz:
Philadelphia, N. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.
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.

A RICH JOKE.

An Irishman went a fishing, and among other things he hauled in, was a large sized turtle. To enjoy the surprise of the servant girl he placed it in her bed room. The next morning the first that bounded into the breakfast room was Biddy, with the exclamation:

"Be jabers, I've caught the devil!"

"What devil?" inquired the head of the house, feigning surprise.

"Why, the bull bed-bug, sure, that has been atein' the children for the last two months."

☞ Paddy who was arraigned before a court for horse stealing after having pleaded not guilty, the judge asked him by whom he would be tried!

'By the twelve apostles,' answered the prisoner.

The judge told him that would not do, for if he was tried by them he could not have his trial until the day of judgment.

'Faith, and I have no objection to that neither, for I am in no hurry about it at all, at all.'

☞ A city buck visited the Shakers at Lebanon, some time since, and as he was wandering through the village: encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him: "Well, Broadrim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other "not much, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished man by the collar, and nearly shook him out of his boots.

☞ There is a man in this city, the father of two rompish daughters, who attribute their 'wildness' to feeding on *caper sauce*, of which they are excessively fond. He is second cousin to the man who, to prevent his girls from running off with the young men, fed them on *can't-elope* melons.

A Puzzle.—Two boys were asked who they were, and answered in this way:

We are brothers born,
Also two sisters' sons;
Our father is our grandfather;
How queer the kindred runs.

The answer to the above puzzle is in Genesis xix, 37–38.

☞ The following, which we find in an exchange, has a pretty good *smack* to it:—'Why is a good sermon like a kiss? Do you give it up? Because it only requires two heads and an application!'

☞ An emerald islander, not long over in this country, on receiving pay for two days work from a gentleman in this city, ejaculated: 'God bless yer honor! May ye live forivor and die in pase.'

☞ A city lad who had borrowed a dictionary to read, returned it after he got through, with the remark, that 'it was werry nice reading but it somehow changed the subject werry often.' It was his sister who thought the first ice cream she tasted was 'a leetle teched with the frost.'

☞ A young gentleman who advertises for a wife in one of the daily papers, says that he is "desirous of forming a connection with a young lady who considers herself capable of bringing up a large family of children."—He'll do.

☞ A lazy fellow once declared, in a public company, that he could not find bread for his family. 'Nor I, replied an industrious mechanic, 'I am obliged to work for it.'

☞ A western editor declares that some of the young women who pass his village in the arks, on the river, are perfect divinities. He means, says a northern paper, *ark-angels.*

Sure Enough.—A Western paper says—"Talk about 'mysterious knocking'—what is more mysterious than the knockings of two human hearts, set in operation by the magnetsim of youthful love?"

☞ A doctor, on calling upon a gentleman who had been some time ailing, put a fee into the patient's hand, and took the medicine himself which he had prepared for the sick man; he was not made sensible of his error till he found himself getting ill, and the patient getting better.

☞ A mathematician being asked by a wag, 'If a pig weighs 200 pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?' replied, 'Jump into the scales and I will tell you immediately.'

☞ A waggish convict at Charlestown, being employed in setting out trees in the penitentiary yard, asked leave "to plant the tree of liberty, that every one might *cut his stick.*"

☞ "That's capital punishment," as the boy said when he was shut up with the girls at school to shame him.

☞ 'Terrible pressure in the money market,' as the mouse thought when the keg of specie rolled over him.

☞ The man that got intoxicated on root-beer, and then undertook to cut his throat with a mackerel, has had his sentence commuted.

☞ An absent minded gentleman on retiring at night put his dog to bed and kicked himself down stairs! He did not discover his mistake till he went to yelp, and the dog tried to snore.

☞ 'So you would not take me to be twenty!' said a young lady to her partner, while dancing the polka a few evenings ago.—'What would you take me for then?' "For better or worse," he replied.

☞ Don't rob yourself said the farmer, when the lawyer called him hard names.

☞ Be calm and steady; nothing will grow under a moving harrow.

☞ Plain dealing is a jewel, but those who wear it are out of fashion.

☞ Rogues in rags are kept in countenance by rogues in ruffles.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, June Term, 1850.

William H. Fouke, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

George W. Fouke, James H. Fouke, Joseph T. Fouke, Edward Fouke, Van Fouke, Mary Fouke, Margaret P. Fouke, and Maria L. Fouke, children of Marcus A. Fouke, deceased, Margaret E. Fouke and Mary Jane Fouke, children of Thomas Fouke, deceased, Michael 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, Margaret E. Fouke and Mary Jane Fouke, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; *It is ordered,* That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.
A Copy—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, Clerk.
July 5, 1850—2m—Jewett, pq.

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 place is in a remarkably healthy location and the neighborhood is a very 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—

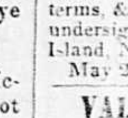
MY HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, now being thoroughly repaired and improved. Also, one-fourth of the "PIEDMONT FARM"—situated one and a half miles from Charlestown, the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road and Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike, passing by and through the farm.

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, 3½ 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.
July 19, 1850—tf *Baltimore, Md.*

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 have them in use, as their certificates will show, and are now the most approved before the public. The improvements recently added, by which a great *saving of ice* has been obtained, *more frigid air* produced, 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; Asteria Bracebidge Hall, Sketch Book Tales of a Traveller, Knickerbocker's New York Boneville'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.*

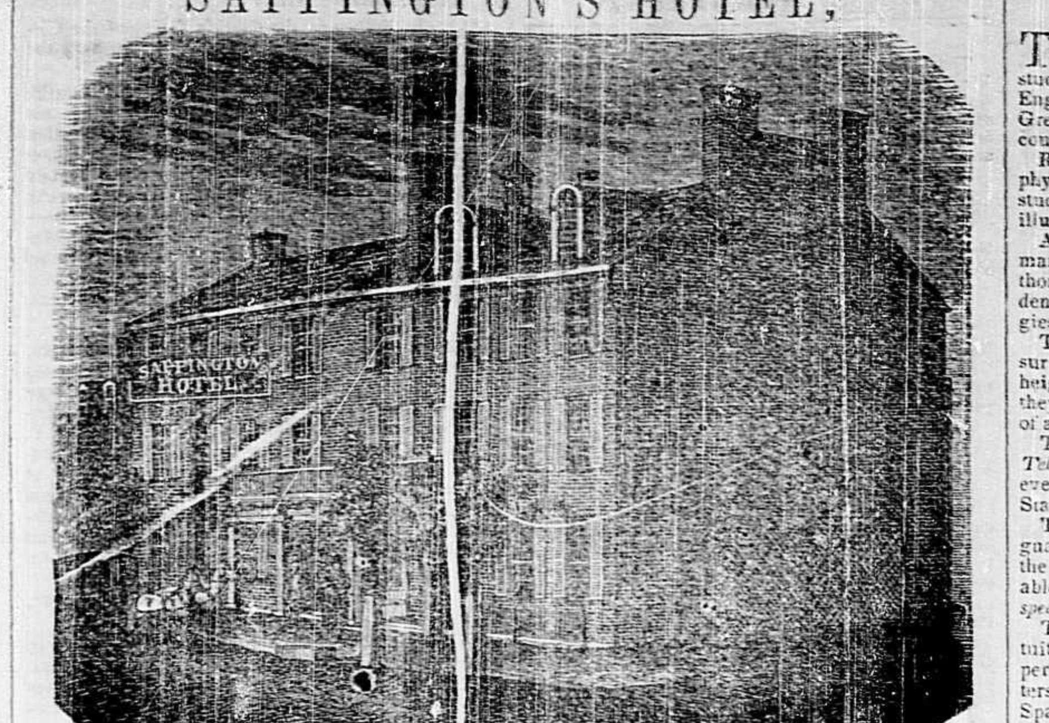
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

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 on Monday the 19th of August next, and continue 5 months.
JOHN J. 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 flavor.

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
" *Ticki-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	10 lbs. Tea each at $1 per lb.		250 lbs.			$250
20 "	25 " " "	" "	500	"		500
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 re-purchased 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—3m.

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:	Dols.	1st horse Dols.	2d horse Dols.	3d horse Dols.	Amongst starters Dols.	Amongst non-starters 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 horse in Class A, receiving a prize of *Fifty Thousand Dollars!* that of the second *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars,* &c. &c., in accordance with the above 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 Barroll, 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.

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

BERKELEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

THE SEASON at this place has opened, and stages are now run daily 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 plunging 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 visited 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 increased 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 new 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 in readiness 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 refurn shed 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.

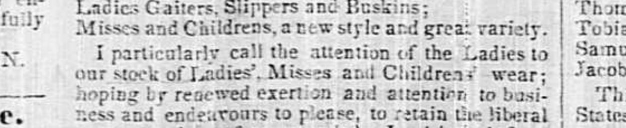
THIS new and large Hotel, recently opened at the Railroad Depot by the undersigned, is now nearly ready for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. The table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords—and the charges moderate. Being the Dining House for Passengers by the Eastern Train 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 and extensive addition to this establishment has been completed, together with renovating the entire concern, rendering it one amongst the largest and most attractive in the Valley. The rooms are furnished with neat furniture, and with an eye to the comfort and convenience of 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 11, 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 stock 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 our stock of Ladies', Misses and Childrens' wear; hoping 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.

Alexandria Academy.

Boarding Schoo.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence *on Monday, September* 3, 1849. The course of study embraces the different branches of a complete English Education, in connection with the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, and a full course in Mathematics.

Regular courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy are delivered to the students during the year. These Lectures are fully illustrated by means of a *complete set of Apparatus.*

All the branches are taught in as practical a manner as possible. Every facility for a rapid and thorough advancement in study is afforded the students, and they are required to exert their best energies for the attainment of this desired object.

The Surveying Class is frequently exercised in surveying, laying out, and dividing Land; taking heights and distances, &c., &c., by which means they become fully competent to perform the duties of a *Surveyor,* or to enter an *Engineer Corps.*

The Astronomical Class have access to a large *Telescope* of high magnifying power, and on suitable evenings make observations on the Planets, Fixed Stars, and other celestial bodies.

Those studying the French and Spanish languages have the advantage of *daily conversation* with the Teacher, who resides in the family, and become able not only to *translate* those languages, but to *speak* them with grace and fluency.

Terms.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Light, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $150 00 per annum, *payable quarterly, in advance;* the quarters consist of 11½ weeks. Tuition in French or Spanish $6 per quarter extra. Students may enter at any time, and pay from the time of their entrance.
R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.
Alexandria Va., August 9, 1849—6mw6sm

Willow Hill Boarding School,

One mile from Kerneysville.

Rev. J. L. FRARY, Principal.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than two years, and affords thorough 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.
Willlow 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 fonud, 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 Secre'ary.*

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 P. Brown, Esq., who will attend to them promptly. Persons at a distance address through the mail.

N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's 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,	50,839 00
Cash on hand,	43,963 93
Notes and Bills receivable,	5,035 80
Unsettled Policies,	1,190 25
Merchandize,	413 84
Total,	1,249,920 99

CHARLES F. BANCKNER, *President.*
Charles G. Banckner, *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.

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.

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.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY,

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.

DR LEIDY'S

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.

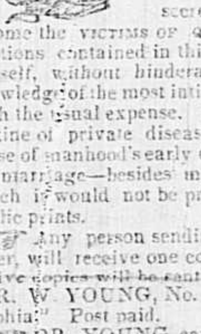
40 PILLS IN A BOX FOR 25 CENTS.

☞ 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 one-tenth 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 the Diseases described in his different publications, at his Office, 152 Spruce street, every day between 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 Rolling 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.

Tobacco and Cigars.

WE have just received a lot of Tobacco and Cigars of very superior quality.
June 21. CRANE & BROWN.

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,
JOHN 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.

Salt! Salt!

GROUND ALUM and Fine Salt for sale by the sack, or bushel.
TATE & HOOFF.
July 12, 1850.

Straw Matting.

6-4 AND 4-4 white and colored Straw Matting for sale by
CRANE & BROWN.
June 21, 1850

Piano for Sale.

THE undersigned has a *second-hand* PIANO for sale on reasonable terms.
JOSHUA PETERKIN.
Berryville, July 19, 1850.—4t.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection