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C. Yates

Virginia Free Press

And Farmers' Repository.

VOL. 44. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851. NO. 33.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

Henry Berry, Administrator, de bonus non. of John Marrow, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Wm. C. Worthington Administrator de bonus non, with the will annexed of Robert Rutherford, dec'd, Wm. L. Clarke and Louisa his wife, James J. Randolph and Susan his wife, Mary Armistead, Elizabeth Smith, John B. Grayson, John Conrad, Margaret R. Marrow, Nathaniel G. North and Mary his wife, Eleanor Worthington, Sarah Worthington, Jacob W. Reynolds and Catharine his wife, Nancy Cookus, Wm. C. Worthington, Jacob W. Reynolds Administrator of John M. Cookus, dec'd, James L. Ranson and Francis M his wife, Sarah E. Beckwith, John R. Flagg and Mary his wife, John J. Hammond and Sally Ann his wife, George H. Flagg, Nathaniel E. Cornwall and Susan his wife, Edmund I. Lee and Henrietta his wife, Henry Bedinger, Sarah, Mary Georgiana, Mildred, Susan, Lawrence B., Daniel B., Benjamin F., Thornton and George Washington, Wm. S. Long and Sarah his wife, John L. Bryan, James Brown Cookus, and William, Sally, Daniel B. and Virginia Lucas, DEFENDANTS.

THE object of this suit is to enforce payment of a debt due from the estate of Robert Rutherford, dec'd, to the plaintiff's intestate, and to charge the same on the real estate of said Robert Rutherford, dec'd, under the provision of his last Will and Testament, which subjected his estate, real and personal, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendants, James J. Randolph and Susan, his wife, Mary Armistead, Elizabeth Smith and John Conrad, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is neccessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

AT rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

John O. Snyder, Daniel Snyder, Benjamin Snyder and David H. Snyder—the said Benjamin and David H. Snyder being infants and suing by John O. Snyder, their next friend, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry D. Garnhart, DEFENDANT.

An action of assumpsit, and

John B. Packett, GARNISHEE.

THE object of this suit is to attach so much of the debt due the defendant, Garnhart, from J. B. Packett, as will pay the debt due to the plaintiffs from the defendant, Garnhart.

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

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

Samuel A. Pancoast, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Thomas Kelly, DEFENDANT,

An action in Assumpsit, and

Conrad R. Starry and Joseph Starry, Deputies of F. Beckham, Sheriff of Jefferson County, GARNISHEES.

THE object of this suit, is to recover a debt due the plaintiff from the defendant, and to subject the property of the defendant in the hands of the Sheriff of Jefferson County, to the payment of the debt.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $300 due by account, with legal interest from July 1st, 1851, which the plaintiff believes he is entitled to and ought to recover; and also that he believes the said defendant intends to remove his property, or the proceeds of it, out of this State, so process of execution on a judgment in said suit, when it is obtained, will be unavailing—he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in his matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

W. J. Horstman and Sigismund Horstman, partners under the name and firm of W. H. Horstman & Sons, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

——— Wilson and ——— Wilson, partners under the name and firm of Wilson & Co., DEFENDANTS,

An action of debt, and

James McDaniel, GARNISHEE.

THE object of this suit is to subject assets in the hands of James McDaniel, belonging to the defendants, as will pay a debt due to the Plaintiffs from the Defendants.

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

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

John Hamm and James Taylor, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John C. Walper and Mary Walper, and John T. Cookus, administrator of John Walper, dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to obtain payment of a legacy given by the last Will and Testament of Casper Walper, dec'd, late of Jefferson co., to Mary Rousene, which is assigned to the plaintiffs. The legacy of five hundred dollars, so given by said Will, is charged on a tract of Land devised by said Will to John Walper, now deceased, which descended to the defendants, John C. Walper and Mary Walper, his children and heirs.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant John C. Walper is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Mules for Sale.

PERSONS desiring to purchase Mules can have choice out of a lot of 100 head at "Fairfield" 3 miles North of Berryville, Clarke county. Also a number of Horses.

PENDLETON & RICHARDSON.

July 31, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

Lydia S. English, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Juliet A. Gordon, DEFENDANTS,

IN DEBT.

THE object of this suit is to attach the real estate of the defendant, lying in the County of Jefferson, and to subject it to the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant is not a resident of this State, she is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect her interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

AT rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

Isaac Buckles, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Joseph McMurran, George Licklider, James Black and Edward Lucas, jr., DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a decree for an annuity given by Robert Buckles, dec'd, to the Plaintiff, and charged by said deceased in his Will upon lands devised by him to John, Robert and Abrjua Buckles, and now held by the defendants, Licklider, Black and Lucas, and to subject the land liable for such annuity to the payment thereof.

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

A copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

William H. Fowle and George D. Fowle, merchant partners, under the name and firm of Fowle & Co., PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

William Brown, DEFENDANT,

An action of Assumpsit, and

Redmond Burke, GARNISHEE.

THE object of this suit, is to attach any estate and effects of the defendant in the hands of the said Redmond Burke, or any other person, in this State, and to subject the same to the payment of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house [illegible]

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851,

David Pultz, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Isaac Pultz, administrator of George Pultz, David Rosenberger, Nicholas Shaul, sen., Jacob Pultz and Nicholas Pultz in their own right and as executors of Jacob Pultz, John Henry Allstadt and Catharine, his wife, George W. Hayslett, in ant child of Robert Hayslett, and Mary Pultz, widow of George Pultz, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a settlement of the administration of the defendant, Isaac Pultz, on the estate of George Pultz, and distribution of the estate of the said George Pultz among those entitled.

It appearing that the defendants, Isaac Pultz and Jacob Pultz, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter.—It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 7, 1851.

Virginia, to wit:

AT rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 4th day of August, 1851,

George W. Peters, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Ferdinando Fairfax, James Gibson, Perrin Washington, George W. Hammond, and the unknown assignees of Ferdinando Fairfax, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a release of a deed of trust, executed by Hugh McDonald to Perrin Washington, trustee for Ferdinando Fairfax, on a part of the Shannonhill tract in the County of Jefferson.

It appearing on affidavit filed, in this suit, that the defendant, Perrin Washington, and the unknown assignees of Ferdinando Fairfax, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 7, 1851.

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS.

Look to your Interest, Farmers!

THE subscriber is now putting up ready for immediate use, at the Coach Factory of Mr. W. J. Hawks in Charlestown, some hundred or more of the very latest and most improved

WHEAT FANS,

known as the "Genesee Farmer," and which has superseded the use of almost every other Fan in the State of New York and other Wheat growing States in the North. It is adapted to cleaning every description of grain, and as a Clover or Timothy cleaner, has no superior any where. This Fan has been most fully tested, and every where elicited the highest commendation. It has taken the premium at several of the best Northern exhibitions, and for superiority of construction, capacity for working, and economy of price, stands unrivalled. Farmers of Jefferson and the Valley of Virginia, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with an article adapted to their wants, and it is hoped early application may be made, as the Fans are now ready for delivery. Orders addressed to me at Charlestown will be promptly attended to, and the Fans delivered at any reasonable point designated, free of charge. JAMES RUNYAN.

Charlestown, June 26, 1851—3m.

N. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,

No. 9, Light Street Wharf

BALTIMORE.

REFER TO

KEYES & KEARSLEY, } Charlestown.
ANDREW KENNEDY Esq. }
ALEX. R. BOTELER, Esq. } Shepherdstown.
W. WEBB Esq. }

June 19, 1851.—6m.

1360 ACRES

OF VALUABLE

JEFFERSON COUNTY LAND,

FOR SALE.

WISHING to make other disposition of my funds, I offer for sale all of my landed property in Jefferson County, comprising upwards of *thirteen hundred and sixty acres*, 520 acres of which is land of the first quality, and very agreeably situated as respects proximity to market, healthiness of location, and pleasantness of neighborhood.

THE BRADDOCK FARM,

about a mile west of Charlestown, the County seat,

Contains 300 Acres,

about 40 of which is in timber and the remainder divided into fields and lots. The improvements upon it are two dwellings containing, one four and the other five rooms, with each an excellent well of water convenient to it. One of these (the "old well," said to have been dug by Gen'l Braddock's men when on their westward march,) is also convenient to the out buildings, consisting of a new and commodious double corn-house with granaries; stabling for 10 or 12 horses; meat house; Ice house, &c., &c. This Farm adjoins the lands of Col. B. Davenport, Geo. Isler, B. C. Washington, J. L. Ranson, and others. Three loads per day to the team can with ease be made to the Depot of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry railroad at Charlestown, or one load to H. Ferry, the point of Junction with the Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

THE WESTWOOD FARM,

rather more than three miles from Charlestown, and adjoining the lands of R. W. Baylor, Dr. S. Scollay, Mrs. H. L. Alexander and others,

Contains 220 Acres,

of which upwards of 60 is well timbered, and the remainder cleared, but without improvements.—Three loads per day to Cameron's Depot, two to Charlestown, or one to H. Ferry, can be made in one day from this farm.

Without extravagant laudation, I believe as I have before stated, that these lands are among the first quality lands of Jefferson; and as such deserving the attention of those desiring to make landed investments in this county.

The remaining 840 acres is situated on the East side of the Shenandoah River and is from four to six miles distant from Charlestown, extending back from the River to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and embracing a small portion of very productive river bottom cleared and comfortably improved, river hill in timber, middle-bottom partially cleared and with several small tenements. Three or four orchards and many fine springs, thence to the top of the mountain, well timbered. The growth on this land embracing chestnut, locust, pine, oak, hickory, and other woods. This land, as the low-lands become more sparcely timbered, must advance in value. It can be sold entire or divided.

The Terms of Sale are—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest from date of bonds. The deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on the property.

Should I be absent, my father, B. C. Washington, Esq., residing near Charlestown, will give all necessary information to those desiring to see the land.

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

February 11, 1851.

Attention, Merchants!

AN opportunity is now offered for any person, desirous of entering into the Mercantile Business, to procure a Stand, which offers inducements not equalled in the Valley of Virginia. To insure this, it is only necessary that the person shall purchase a small lot of goods on hand which will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. The stand is situated in one of the most prosperous and wealthy portions of the Valley, where [illegible] of the subscribers, for a series of [illegible] afterwards be secured for an indefinite period of time. As they are determined to sell the stock of goods, persons wishing to accept the offer now made, had better apply at once, otherwise they will lose the chance of getting the location.

For further particulars, apply at once to

McCORMICK & BRADFIELD,

July 17, 1851. Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.

Valuable Property for Rent.

THE undersigned will rent out his Merchant Mill, one mile from Wade's Depot, on the Opequon, for a term of three or four years. The Mill has been rebuilt all new, and is situated in one of the best neighborhoods for wheat in the Valley, and being on the rail road, so that the miller can load his flour himself. There is a new *Plaster Breaker* in the Mill.

There can be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons of Plaster sold every year.

Application made immediately to the undersigned will be attended to. JAS. F. REYNOLDS.

June 5, 1851. *Spirit Copy tf.*

NOTICE.

I WISH to rent a House and Lot adjoining my Mother's farm, near Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The dwelling house has four rooms—a kitchen stands near by. The Lot contains between six and seven acres. I will make it an object to any one wanting a situation, to rent this property. There is a plank building within one hundred yards of the dwelling, also for rent. All of said property can be had for twelve months at a very low rent by applying soon.

May 30, 1851—tf. LEWIS NEILL.

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.

Dying.

THE subscriber has permanently settled in Winchester, and will attend to Dying Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, &c., and every description of goods in their line. Gentlemen's Garments renovated and redyed, and he warrants to give satisfaction. Any article sent to the care of Mr. Jacob Senseney will receive prompt attention.

☞ Ladies will be careful to have their Dresses properly ripped.

July 10, '51—1y J. H. TICKELL.

BETTON'S SHIRT

ESTABLISHMENT,

179 MARKET STREET,

BALTIMORE.

SHIRTS THE largest and only Manufacturing Wholesale Establishment in the City. The capital and force engaged enables me at all times to offer to COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, great inducements—more than usual efforts having been made to render the assortment of these articles full and complete.

The Stock on hand is large and well assorted for MEN and BOYS.

☞ All Orders from the Country attended to with punctuality and dispatch. *Remember the name and No. 179 Market street,*

May 9, 1851—1y. T. W. BETTON.

To Coopers and Others.

THE undersigned take this method of informing Coopers and persons in want of Shingles and Staves, that they have on hand at this time one hundred thousand Shingles and Cooper Stuff which they will dispose of low for cash or on a short credit.

They intend to keep constantly a large supply of each, and persons in want will find it to their advantage to purchase of them.

They have a machine for manufacturing the above articles which is applicable to steam, water, or horse power, and is capable of making from 2500 to 3000 Shingles or Staves in two hours by horse power.

They own the right of this County and are desirous of disposing of several location rights. Letters addressed to them at Middle-way, Jefferson County, Va., will be promptly answered.

A sample of the Staves and Shingles can be seen at the Free Press Office.

SHAULL & BURWELL.

April 11, 1851—1y.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

I WOULD NOT WAKE THE PAST AGAIN.

Sweet lady, though the ambient air
Ne'er floated sweeter strains
Than tremble on thy heart strings now,
And hold the soul in chains,
I pray thee cease that gentle lay,
And wake a bolder strain;
I would not yield to sudden thought,
Or wake the past again.

Yon moon that soars in azure blue,
High up the vault of Heaven,
Still pours its holy light on earth,
Soft as the dews of even.
And yonder stars that gem the sky,
Still burn as brightly on
As when they first together sang
Upon creation's morn.

And earth is still as beautiful,
As bright the summer flowers,
As when I plucked them for thy hair,
In childhood's sinless hours;
There is no change in earth or sky,
They're bright as e'er before,
Yet, lady, to a saddened heart,
They seem not as of yore.

Ah! time had wrought a weary change,
A weary change indeed,
Since love and song have ceased to charm,
And hope's a broken reed;
Then, lady, though the ambient air
Ne'er bore a sweeter strain,
I would not yield to thoughts like these,
Or wake the past again.

MISCELLANY.

RAPPING TO SOME PURPOSE.

THE SORROWS OF A MAN WHO DIDN'T PAY THE PRINTER.

BY A. D. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Franklin Burbank was a lucky man. Everybody said so, and of course what everybody says must be true. Not that I intend to vouch for the truth of any statement because every body believes it; in fact, I have a faint recollection of having heard reports at times, which were quite extensively circulated, on the truth of which I should not be ready to state anything I valued very highly.

Be that as it may, of the truth of the fact recorded at the commencement of this article no one ever expressed a doubt; so allow me to repeat emphatically that Mr. Franklin Burbank was a lucky man. Some people, indeed, went so far as to say that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth; but in regard to the truth of this statement, I do not feel prepared to give any evidence, for the best of reasons. However, Mr. Burbank was a man well to do in the world. He had a pleasant wife, half a dozen interesting children, and moreover, was the possessor of a block of buildings up town, which were a sore temptation to certain persons to disregard the first clause of the tenth commandment. And when he rode out of a pleasant afternoon, behind his elegant grays, there were many who envied his position.

Everybody knew Mr. Burbank. Elderly ladies always recommended him to their nephews as a model man; and what was of [illegible] benefit to them in this respect. Had you marked his round, jovial countenance, and portly form, you would surely have pronounced him a man who had the most of the good things of this life.

Mr. Burbank was a peaceful man. So said Madame Rumor, and who ever questioned *her* veracity? Perhaps, too, his conduct afforded such a relief. Regularly, at the end of every quarter, he settled all his bills with a promtitude seldom witnessed. *All*, did I say? No; there was one bill which had been accumulating for the last dozen years, and that was the printer's. For all that time he had enjoyed the fruits of the printer's anceasing toil.

He had always breakfasted over the contents of the morning paper, and as systematically smoked over the evening edition. And if, through the negligence of the carrier, he had not received his paper, or had received it an hour behind the time, he had always esteemed it his especial privilege to speak of it in tones as near grumbling as such an invariably good-humored man could approach. Why he had never paid for his paper, I do not profess to know. It was one of those mysteries which mortals are not permitted to look into. Certain it is that he had been presented with his bill times without number; but we will be charitable and suppose that the remembrance of it always slipped from his mind, the moment it was fairly deposited in his pocket-book.

Now, the printer was one of those whole-souled, generous-hearted beings, who are constantly on the lookout for the "good time coming," and wait its approach with a patience highly commendable. For years he had toiled on, early and late, in season and out of season, and Mr. Burbank had enjoyed the fruits of his unrewarded labors. For aught I know he would have enjoyed them still, had not an event occurred which somewhat destroyed the usual equanimity of his feelings. The circumstances were on this wise:—One evening having returned to his household gods rather later than he was wont, he was fairly established in bed and had fallen into a sound slumber, when suddenly there came a succession of sounds apparently from the ceiling beside him.

Rap, rap, rap.

Mr. Burbank uttered a sound somewhere between a snore and a groan.

Rap, rap, rap, again was heard.

Mr. Burbank rolled over.

Rap, rap, rap.

Mr. Burbank—now fairly awake—started from his pillow and listened eagerly.

Rap, rap, rap.

'Wife,' said he, 'what can that be?'

'What?' inquired his better half, just awakening from a pleasant dream.

Rap, rap, rap.

'*That!*' answered Mr. B. firmly.

'Spiritual rappings,' suggested Mrs. B.

'Do you think so?' gasped Mr. B.

'That is *my* opinion,' replied Mrs. B., with the voice of a woman who has made up her mind.

At that moment as if to demonstrate the truth of her opinion, again the sounds were distinctly heard—

Rap, rap, rap.

'Would you speak to it?' inquired Mr. B.

'By all means,' replied his helpmate.

Mr. B. attempted to speak, but the words stuck in his throat. At length, after several unsuccessful efforts, he faintly articulated:

'Is it a spirit?'

Rap, rap, rap.

'Does the spirit wish to communicate with me?'

Rap, rap, rap,

'Is it on an errand of peace?'

Mr. B. emphasized the last word peculiarly; but he waited in vain for an answer.

The spirit seemed very taciturn and would impart no information in regard to its message. Of course no more sleep was to be enjoyed that night. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank held a long consultation and finally agreed to say nothing in regard to their nocturnal visitor, but await further developments.—The next night they retired at an early hour, and had just composed themselves into a quiet slumber, when the same scene was re-enacted. For several weeks their spiritual visitor continued to disturb them in the same manner, and soon the loss of so much sleep began to effect seriously the health of Mr. Burbank. His round, jolly countenance grew thin and haggard, and he was reduced almost to a walking skeleton. Wherever he went he was assailed with inquiries in regard to his health, and sympathizing friends always concluded by kindly informing him that he was certainly ill, and advise him to go home and call his physician. Of course such advice was calculated to calm his nerves and to produce very unenviable feelings on his part. The gossips assigned different causes for the marked change in his appearance. Some supposed he had engaged in some unfortunate speculation, and others declared that his worthy partner was a shrew! Both of these conjectures were about as near the truth as gossips usually come.

But all this time his spiritual friend continued its annoyance with a perseverance which nothing could daunt. One morning after its demonstrations had been usually noisy, and he had passed a sleepless night, Mrs. B. suddenly assailed her 'worser half' with the inquiry—

'Mr. Burbank, *do you owe the printer?*'

'Why?' demanded the individual, who, it must be confessed, experienced some qualms of conscience on that score.

'I was thinking that if you did, that might be the cause of these troublesome rappings'

Mr. B. acknowledged the reason of the suggestion, by seizing his hat and leaving the house with an alacrity which astonished even his dutiful partner. Ten minutes after found him at the office of the printer. He found that individual at the post of his unwearied labors.

'How much do I owe you, sir?' inquired Mr. Burbank, nervously, the moment he entered the room

The printer smiled graciously, as he made out the bill, and the delinquent subscriber 'cashed' it on the spot. That morning our hero took his breakfast with an appetite which he had not known for months. He soon regained his health, and since that time has never been annoyed by spiritual rappings; but he has never neglected to pay the printer in advance.

A MOTHER'S LAST LESSON.

"Will you please to teach me my verse, and then kiss me, and bid me good night?" said little L—— as he opened the door and peeped cautiously into the chamber of his sick mother. "I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

Mrs. L —— was very ill—indeed, her attendants believed her to be dying. She [illegible] a widow, and Rodger was her only [illegible] child. Every night he had been in the habit of coming into her room, and sitting in her lap or kneeling by her side, whilst she repeated passages from God's holy word, or related stories of the wise and good men spoken of in its pages.

"Hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her couch. "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to-night." As she said this she came forward, and laid her hand gently upon his arm, as if she would lead him from the room. Rodger began to sob as if his heart would break.

"I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I cannot."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been nearly insensible to everything transpiring around her, the sob of her darling aroused her from her stupor, and turning to a friend she desired her to bring her little son, and lay him on her bosom. Her request was granted, and the child's rosy cheek and golden head nestled beside the pale cold face of his dying mother. "Rodger, my son, my darling child, repeat this verse after me and never forget it, 'when my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.'" The child repeated it two or three times distinctly, and said his prayer. Then he kissed the cold almost rigid features before him, and went quietly to his little couch. The next morning, he sought as usual his mother, but he found her stiff and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it—and probably never will. He has grown to be a man—a good man, and now occupies a post of honor and profit in Massachusetts. I never could look upon him without thinking about the faith so beautifully exhibited by his dying mother.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.

I freely confess to you that I would rather, when I am laid down in the grave, have some one in his manhood stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him;" or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children:—"There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble.—The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—*Dr. Sharp.*

RUNAWAYS ARRESTED.—Six slaves, men—two belonging to Col. Charles Blue, one to Christopher Heiskell, Esq., one to Robert Carmichael, Esq., one to Mr. John Martin, and one to Mr. Robert T. Parker, of Wood county, hired to Mrs. Margaret Stump, of Washington county, who ran away on the 10th inst., were arrested near Bloody Run, in Bedford county, Pa., and safely secured, through the kind of aid of citizens of that county, on Sunday, the 13th instant.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Danville (Ky.) Tribune has hoisted the flag of Fillmore and Crittenden, for President and Vice President in 1852—subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

☞ Flour is an article well enough in its sphere, but we depricate the rubbing of it upon ladies' faces.

WHIG ORGANIZATION.

We are happy to see that the appeal which we made sometime ago to the Whigs of the State to organize their forces for the coming campaign has met with a general and hearty response from our brethren of the press. We observe that the Democratic papers exhibit a more than usual degree of anxiety and vigilance in regard to the coming contest. There is an energy and a heartiness in their preparations which prove that they regard themselves as on the eve of a doubtful contest. They are evidently on the lookout for breakers. The fact is evident to their leaders that under the new Constitution, it is quite possible that the Whigs may receive heavy reinforcements, and that the Young Guards may decide the next great battle. But unless the Whigs of that State respond to the appeals of their journals, and marshal their forces with greater energy than they exhibit at present, the Democracy will make, as in former times, a complete sweep of Virginia, and the new Whig voters, who are disposed to move forward and exercise the right of suffrage for the first time, with ardor and hope, will catch the paralyzing contagion of the apathy and despair which have in former times done as much to thwart Whig success in this State as the activity and number of their opponents.

"There is a tide in the affairs, of" parties as of "men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Now is the time of that "tide" for the Whigs of Virginia, if they will but embrace it by an instant and thorough organization of their forces. Without such an organization, we can accomplish nothing. What good is to come of our faith in Whig principles, if we do not show it by our works? And how can we make it of service to the country, if we confine it to our own bosoms, and do not render it operative and practical by carrying it to the polls? Let us bear in mind that it is by our votes, and not by our good wishes alone, that our cause is to be established; and that the surest and only way of bringing out all our votes is by a thorough and instant organization in every county, city, town and neighborhood. This is a work which should be commenced at once and without delay. We might as well expect an army of militia to gain a victory in an open field against an army of disciplined soldiery, as for the Whigs of Virginia to carry an election against the Democrats here without thorough organization. Did the Whigs of Virginia but appreciate as they ought the importance of the first State election under the new Constitution, they would not need one word of exhortation. Let them resolve that they *can* defeat the democracy, and that they *will* do it! Let every Whig press of the State rouse the Whigs of its county and neighborhood to the necessity of immediate organization, and let the leading Whigs of every county move at once in the matter. Let us, in a word do our duty, and if we fail, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we are not, by our apathy and inaction, the authors of our defeat and disgrace.

[*Richmond Republican.*

A [illegible] TO HIS MOTHER.

ther [illegible] disregard the counsels of his mother. There is lesson of warning on this subject, in the following letter from Wm. Shelton to his mother, written two days before his execution for participating in the Cosden massacre:

CHESTERTOWN JAIL, Aug. 6th.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—I have seen you for the last time in this world; on the day after to morrow I shall close my life on the gallows; I acknowledge on many occasions I sinned against you, and set at defiance your words of reproof and advice; and often have you cautioned me against the paths I was pursuing, and predicted that they would terminate in a disgraceful death—may all young men take warning from me, and when violating the obligations due to parents, and especially to mothers, who bore them, and nursed them in infancy, remember that the end of such is certain and sudden destruction.

How true will your prophetic words prove—when in the anguish of your soul you have expressed your fears that my days would be ended on the scaffold, or within the bars of a prison. I pray that God will forgive all the suffering and anguish that I have caused you, and that in his mercy he will soften this last blow from an undutiful son upon the heart of a mother. In my dying, my last thoughts will turn to you, and my last prayer, next to mercy on my own sinful soul, will be that God will stay and support your declining years.

I can say nothing to comfort or console you, except to protest my innocence. I enclose you a lock of my hair, which I hope you will keep in memory of your unfortunate and miserable son.

WILLIAM SHELTON.

The following is an illustration of the *blessings* of freedom to the negro in the fertile State of Ohio:

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is travelling in that State, gives this account of the Randolph negroes, who, it will be remembered, were driven from their homes which had been procured for them by the whites:

"Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Pequa. Along the canal the majority of the Randolph negroes are located. It was in the adjoinging county of Mercer that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once invaluable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessities of life. I heard several express an ardent wish to return to the shores of Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it was to suffer for want."

FOUND DEAD.—On yesterday, the 18th of Aug., the lifeless body of Sophia Perry, a single lady aged 35 or 40 years, was found near the road leading to Wolfsville about four miles from this place in Frederick County. She attended preaching at Tom's Church on Sabbath, after which nothing was heard of her until her body was discovered by a little girl, on yesterday. It is supposed her death was caused by apoplexy to which disease she seemed predisposed.

[*Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow.*

VARIETY.

THE PARTING.

BY W. H. CAREW.

They have parted, met, and spoken,
They have sighed and trembled; yet
Each, too proud for explanation,
Suffers anguish and regret.
She has taken from her finger,
The remembrance of his vow,
For the costly gems he gave her
Are as nothing to her now.

They have parted, and forever,
Less in anger than in pain;
For the mystic chain is broken—
They may never meet again.
She has drawn his cherished likeness
From her bosom's belted zone,
And her farewell eyes are drinking
All the glory of his own.

They have parted, and the vision
Of their sunny dream is o'er;
To the coming of his footsteps
She may never listen more.
She has laid aside the token
Of his love that was her pride,
When he pressed her to his bosom
As his own affianced bride.

They have parted. She has gathered
All his treasured presents there—
Jewels, rings, and golden lockets,
With their interwoven hair;
She's returned with his letters
Blotted over with her tears,
And the foolish pride of moments
Leaves a blight upon their years.

☞ About two o'clock on a December night, when the thermometer stood in the neighborhood of zero, a party of wags hailed a farm house in a very boisterous manner.—The farmer sprang out of his bed, drew on a few articles of clothing, and ran out to see what was wanted, when the following interesting dialogue occurred:—

"Have you any hay, Mr. ———?"
"Plenty of it, sir."
"Have you plenty of corn?"
"Yes."
"Any oats?"
"Yes."
"Plenty of meat and breadstuffs?"
"Yes."
"Well, we are very glad to hear it; for they are useful things in a family."

The party then drove off, leaving the farmer to his reflections.

☞ "You must not smoke here sir," said a captain of a North River steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck.

"I musn't, ha! why not?" replied the fellow, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke to escape slowly.

"Didn't you see the sign? Gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the engine."

"Bless your soul! that don't mean me; I am no gentleman—never pretended to be—you can't make a gentleman of me, now how you can fix it." So saying, he puffed away, and took the responsibility.

☞ We feel that the lawyers of the present day are getting rather rusty. We seldom find on record any [illegible] wit which [illegible] was a remark by Charles Chapman, of Hartford, Ct. A Baptist clergyman [illegible] witness stand, and Squire C., [illegible]

"What is your profession?"

"O, sir—I am an humble candle of the Lord."

"Ah, yes—a dipped one, I believe," said the wicked lawyer.

☞ "Now, girls," said our friend Mrs. Bigelow to her daughters, the other day; "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be all murdered." Why so, Ma? inquired one. "Why I see by the paper, that we've got almost fifteen thousand post-offices and nearly all on'em dispatches a male each way every day—the Lord have mercy on us poor widows and orphans!" and the old lady stepped briskly to the looking-glass to put on her new cap.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as she was worth; whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

☞ "I rise, for information," said a very grave member of a legislative body, who then made no great figure at the business in which he was engaged, but has since far outgrown in political importance both his own and his neighbor's expectations. "I am very glad to hear it," said a by-stander, "for no man wants it more."

LOVE AND LAW.—A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a lady, without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being "insensible to the *power of love.*" "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the *power of attorney.*" "Forgive me," replied the suiter, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are *solicitors.*"

☞ "I wish you would not smoke cigars," said a plump little black-eyed girl to her lover. "Why may not I smoke as well as your chimney?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order." He has quit smoking.

☞ An advertisement in the London Times seriously announces a new song, with the modest request, "Oh, give me back but yesterday!" A companion to the above, "Oh, could you spare to morrow, love?" is in preparation; to be afterwards followed by the sequel lyric of "You havn't got such a thing as next week about you, have you?"

☞ A polite young lady recently asserted that she had lived near a barn yard, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning on account of the outcry made by a *gentleman hen.*

☞ In the London Times a short time ago, appeared the following advertisement: "For sale, an excellent young horse.—Would suit any timid lady or gentleman with a long silver tail."

☞ When you see a good lookin' young widow promenade the streets daily, don't imagine she wants a second husband. Oh, such an idea never enters her head.

☞ One of the heaviest things to lie on the human mind is a late supper of cold potatoes. A murder don't begin with it.

☞ A country editor invites the attention of delinquent subscriber to the 6th chapter of Luke, 41st verse.

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National Historical Park
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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Virginia Free Press.

BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

Candidates for Congress,

CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Berkeley, Whig.
R. C. KERCHEVAL, of Hampshire, Whig.
HENRY BEDINGER, of Jefferson, Dem.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Jefferson County are requested to meet at the Court-House, in Charlestown, *on Monday the 15th of September next,* (Court day) for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held in Staunton, on the 25th day of September next.

GIVING THE DOCUMENTS.

The editor of the Shippensburg (Penn.) News thinks he can employ his "time and columns in a more advantageous manner than in noticing Virginia dictation or gratifying Virginia arrogance." He intends this to be *very severe* towards the Free Press. Perhaps it is so, but we don't feel it as any thing *very extraordinary*. We have brought him, however, to the only point in the controversy worth considering—the production of *documents*, to prove that Col. Wm. Bigler is no better than Gov. Johnston on the subject of slavery. We think this very probable—but the Democratic candidate is a little more wiry in accommodating himself to the present state of things. Well, that's all that any need care for. It is of very little importance what a man's former opinions are—if he recants them, and promises to do better, something is certainly gained.

The amount of the whole affair is this, that Bigler as well as Johnston, had a very natural aversion to slavery—both being born and "brought up" in an anti-slavery region.

Both were furious against it as long as it was *expedient* to be so. Bigler admits that "not being a lawyer," he did not exactly know what his opinions were upon matters belonging to the Judiciary, and therefore gave his silent assent to the bill denying the use of the State jails to the Southern people. Since that time, however, he has discovered that it is necessary for the Democracy to *back out* from a position offensive to the South, and with a conscience more elastic than Johnston's, he readily retracts, and now declares he does not mean to "interfere with the constitutional rights of the South." This is accommodating enough—and we have no doubt if the Democracy required just the opposite of this, he would readily comply. Men who want the peoples' votes can always accommodate their consciences to the necessity of the case.

Bigler occupying this ground, Johnston finds it expedient to take the other side, and thereby secure the Quaker and Anti-Slavery vote—and he twists and turns a little too, declaring that the mere fact of pocketting the law repealing the law forbidding the jails is a mere act of independence, to show that he can't be easily caught by designing demagogues—and therefore will hold on to the bill just as long as the Constitution gives him the privilege to do so, without saying whether he will sign it or apply his veto. It won't do, Mr. News, to talk about the object of the projectors of the bill—that it was "not to give the Governor time to give his reasons for either approving or vetoing it, but to place him in a false attitude before the people." We think he has had ample time *since*, to say what he thought about it. No matter how long the Constitution allows him to hold it—sufficient time has elapsed to prove that he is opposed to the repeal. And that is enough.

But the "News" has done some service. It has produced documents to show that Col. Bigler is a much more ductile politician than Johnston, and that neither of them are to be trusted. We therefore fall back upon our old position—"we don't care a sixpence *which* whips." They are *both* trimmers, [...] he is ready now to swallow any set of opinions framed for him by the managers.

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Levis, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on bill, No. 326, from the House of Representatives, entitled "*An act to prevent kidnapping*, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this commonwealth, *repeal certain slave laws*."

After some time the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Carson, said bill was read the second time, considered and agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Overfield, the rule was dispensed with, and said bill was read a third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information *that the Senate has passed the same without Amendment*.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, and Mr. Anderson, the rules were dispensed with in case of bills from the House of Representatives, numbered and entitled as follows, viz: No. 529, An Act supplementary to an act, in relation to the duties of county Auditors, in the county of Potter, and for other purposes," approved April 17, 1846.

And thus the bill obnoxious to the South became a law, not only by the *acquiescence*, but the aid of Col. Bigler, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The "News" furnishes another piece of history, which we transcribe for the benefit and edification of our Democratic neighbor, the SPIRIT. It is an extract from the proceedings of an Abolition meeting held on the 23d of June last, in the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have no faith in either Whigs or Democrats, who, while they *profess* to abhor slavery, and deprecate the inroads which that power has made upon the Citadel of Freedom, and yet say nothing nor do anything efficiently against this horrible evil.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the act of our Legislature of 1847, to prevent kidnapping in this State, was passed by almost a unanimous vote of both Whigs and Democrats, among whom was the Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Clearfield, and having received the signature of the lamented ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk, on the 3d of March, 1847, we think it would be a disgrace to the living and the dead to do anything for its repeal.

All this only proves that Whigs are more stubborn than Democrats—and that while Bigler at heart hates slavery as much as Johnston, he is obliged to repudiate his own real sentiments for the sake of the Gubernatorial office. And now, friend of the "News," we'll abide the result, with very little concern.

TOURNAMENT AT JORDAN'S.

The time of the Tournament at Jordan's has been changed, to take place on Tuesday the 9th of September, and the Ball on the 10th. Our friend Jordan is making the most ample preparation to accommodate pleasantly those who may be present. A gay company will be there.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The September number of this favorite Magazine has just been received. It abounds as usual with choice contributions from the pens of the ablest writers, and embellishments from the best artists.

TOURNAMENT AT SHANNONDALE.

The Tournament at Shannondale came off on Tuesday last. There were not as many Knights in the field as upon former occasions, but considerable interest prevailed for the success of each contestant. The following is a list of the Officers and Knights:

HON. HENRY BEDINGER, *President.*
Maj. J. H. KELLY, *Vice President.*
Capt. FRANCIS THOMAS, B. F. GALLAHER, WILLIAM H. NORRIS, } Marshals.
Capt. H. L. OPIE, Capt. G. W. SAPPINGTON, C. R. SHIRLEY, } Judges.
BENNET NORRIS, A. E. KENNEDY, } Heralds.

KNIGHTS.

Knight of Scampton—David Humphreys.
Albanian Knight, Iskander—W. H. T. Lewis.
Bedington—Thomas D. Moore.
Prince of Wales—Wm. H. Briscoe.
Highland Chief—W. P. Bower.
Bertrand—John T. Thomson.
Knight of Cuba—J. Q. Janney.
Knight of Berkeley—C. Comegys.

At the sound of the Bugle, the Knights having put themselves in battle-array, in front of the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had collected to witness their exploits, Mr. BEDINGER thus addressed them:

KNIGHTS AND GENTLEMEN:—By the memory of that chivalry whose departed honors are about to be revived this day by your deeds of gallantry and daring—by that ancient, and honored institution under whose protection honor flourished, valor reaped its due reward, and beauty set secure to receive the worship of those who were worthy of her smiles—I, your chief, selected by your free voices, call to your attention the important duties devolving upon each of you. Remember that the eye of Beauty is upon you; remember that many a palpitating heart beats earnestly for your success in this contest; remember that this expectant multitude impatiently wait to behold your achievements, and to greet with their acclamations the successful champion of your number. Ride, then, brave Knights—ride for the chivalry whose devotees ye are—ride for that gallantry which ye have already acquired—ride for the meed of praise which awaits you from this expectant throng—ride, especially ride, each and all of you, for the sake of her whose image lies indelibly engraven upon your inmost heart.

After which the Knights commenced the trial of skill. On the first tilt the ring was taken only by the Knight of Scampton, David Humphreys. On the 2d, by Scampton and Bertrand. On the 3rd, by Knights of Bedington, Iskander, and Prince of Wales. Scampton having taken the ring twice in three tilts, was declared the successful knight. A tie occurring between the Knights Bertrand, Bedington, Iskander, and Prince of Wales, each having taken the ring once, a contest was then had for the privilege of crowning the First Maid of Honor, which resulted in favor of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Moore being the next successful champion was entitled to chose the 2d Maid of Honor, and Mr. Thomson the 3rd.

The contest being over, the Knights were again drawn up to make selections out of the mass of beauty before them, when the Herald proclaimed Mr. David Humphreys victor. He chose Miss KATE SAPPINGTON, of Charlestown, as Queen of Love and Beauty, and requested the President to place the wreath upon her lovely brow. This beautiful young lady, blushing at the honor about to be conferred upon her, and trembling under the eager gaze of the vast assembly, approached the President, leaning upon the arm of the first Herald, Mr. A. E. Kennedy. Mr. Bedinger, in placing the crown upon her brow thus addressed her:

FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL LADY—It becomes my privilege and honor to crown you Queen of Love, of Beauty and of Chivalry, and, in doing so, to present you to this great crowd of your devoted subjects as one worthy of their loyalty and love. May I be allowed, as one of your humblest and most loyal subjects, to express the hope, that in these dangerous days of Secession, the coronation of our lovely Queen may be the signal of Union to us all, and that the example which your Majesty may be pleased most speedily to set us in this respect, may have its proper influence upon all your devoted subjects.

Miss JOSEPHINE NELSON, of Frederick city, Md., having then been presented as the First Maid of Honor, the President thus said to her:

GENTLE LADY: Accept from my hand this wreath [...] the President thus spoke:

LADY: I greet thee as the representative of the noble West, and as one, who, speaking her voice as well as thine own, I hope, will cry out for Union, now and forever. Accept this wreath from the humble hand of thine unworthy servant. It will entitle thee to the favor and love of our Sovereign.

The Third Maid of Honor was Miss JANE WASHINGTON, of Jefferson county. The President, in crowning her, said—

I place upon thine unsullied brow a wreath almost as spotless as itself. It is the token of our Sovereign's love, and as it falls from my hands to thee, thy name—the name of the immortal WASHINGTON—falls upon my ear, and bids me cry to all around me, '*Union! Union!! now and forever!!!*'

The President delivered his address to the Queen and her Maids of Honor in the happiest and most felicitous manner, as he is always capable of doing, amidst the outburst of enthusiastic applause.

The company then repaired to the Hotel to Dinner, which was a most sumptuous one. The entertainment of the day closed with a Ball—every thing passing off pleasantly.

JEFFERSON SILVER MINE.

A short time since we noticed the discovery of a silver mine on the land of the Messrs. McSherry, on the eastern side of the Shenandoah River, at the base of the Blue Ridge. Since that time, Messrs. WM. MEDLER and GEORGE W. CLEVELAND have taken the trouble to have the ore or quartz tested by competent persons. We can state, from our own observation, that the rock or quartz at this place is very abundant.—The following letter and certificates will speak for themselves:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 13th 1851.

Very Dear Sir:—Your communication was received sometime ago by me, requesting me to make some inquiry concerning some Ore that you enclosed me in a letter. I would have attended to it long ago but in fact have been so busy for the last six weeks, (night and day,) that I scarcely have had time to eat or sleep; and then I have had some sickness that further detained me. The Ore I took to some gentlemen concerned in the assaying of Metals at the Mint; and after having given it several trials by Chemical analysis he pronounced it Silver; and said there was nothing contrary to its being pure Silver. This you can rely upon, as he knows all about it. I hope you will succeed in getting a supply of it. Yours with Respect

M. B. PYNE.

To WM. MEDLER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1851.

This is to certify that I experimented upon a piece of metal given me by Mr. Pyne; and having taken it through a process I find it to be Silver, and no ingredient in it to keep it from being pure.

G. R. HARISS.

BALTIMORE, August 21st, 1851.

MR. CLEVELAND—*Sir*: I here give you my opinion of the ore I tested for you. From a careful examination of it, I find it will yield, in Troy weight, 24 cents to the lb; and in avoirdupoise, it will yield 32 cents to the lb. This will give, per ton, 71,680 avoirdupoise, and 48 000 Troy—that is to say, we get 5 cents out of 2½ ounces—yet I believe there is more in it.

Yours, Respectfully
SAMUEL STEEL.

We have also conversed with Dr. EICHELBERGER, of this town, who has tested the quality of the ore, and he says that the yield is about 70 per cent silver. We learn that the owners of this mine intend commencing operations in a very short time. Of the success of the enterprize we shall keep our readers advised.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President had a long consultation with his official advisers, on Monday, in reference to Cuban affairs. It is distinctly understood that he approves the course of Messrs. Corwin, Graham and Hall, in instituting a prompt inquiry into every fact and circumstance bearing upon the question.

The honor of the nation will be maintained, both in reference to its obligations of neutrality under the treaties, and in reference to the demands of humanity. The conduct of Consul Owen at Havana, as well as that of the Collector at New Orleans, will receive a strict and impartial examination—and the conduct of the mob towards the Spanish Consul at the latter place, will be properly reprehended.

We feel confident that our Naval force in the Gulf of Mexico will be increased for the purpose of maintaining, in the first place, our good faith with Spain, and in the next place to be ready for any emergency which the present fruitful and eventful times may bring forth.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN RICHMOND.

The merchants and others interested in the commercial prosperity of Virginia have made a call for a Convention to be held in Richmond on the 10th day of September. The object is to establish a Direct Trade with Foreign Countries to James River. The call is signed by the prominent business men of Richmond, Norfolk, and other portions of the State, and all the papers of the State are asked to aid in promulgating the call.

We respond to the invitation, and take pleasure in lending our columns to the object. It is true, we are not, in this region of the State, personally interested in the promotion of the enterprise. Baltimore being our market town, but as Virginians we feel that pride in extending the commerce of our native State, and developing her unsurpassed resources, which, we trust, animates the bosom of every Virginian, and therefore we invite a hearty and energetic co-operation. Every city, town and village in the State should send a delegation, to give an encouraging voice. The merchants of North Carolina and Tennessee are invited, and will doubtless attend. Great interests are unquestionably involved.

Why should any portion of Virginia, with such a port as Norfolk—open at all seasons of the year—be under the necessity of looking to New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, for foreign supplies? The waters of the Chesapeake afford ample facilities, and nothing but a slavish hatrid attracts our merchants and business men Northward. It is time the shackles should be broken. Commercial independence is the pioneer to all other kinds of independence, and no people can be said to be really free who throw away the advantages with which Providence has so bountifully endowed them.

On this subject, the Richmond Republican refers to the recent movement of the commercial men of Boston. A new steamer, the *Samuel S. Lewis*, (one of four) has just made her first trip to Liverpool and great results are anticipated. The Republican says:—

"Is it not time that the South, whose staple, form the great basis of American commerce, should have some little share in the stream of wealth which that commerce is pouring into Northern cities?

"We hail with delight the indications afforded by the call for a Direct trade Convention in Richmond, that Virginia is about to arouse herself to a most efficient means of promoting her strength and influence, and to avail herself of the advantages which have been so liberally bestowed upon her by the Creator's hand. Her central position, affording the shortest course for the rich trade of the West to the seaboard; the improvements by which she is seeking to connect herself with the West and South-west; her rich and exhaustless variety of agricultural productions and mineral treasures; her beautiful rivers, and noble harbors with deep channels to the sea, proclaim her capacity to become the first commercial State of the American Union. It is impossible for her to avail herself fully of these advantages without the establishment of a direct trade by ocean steamers with Europe; and, in truth, all she has expended upon internal improvements, without this link in her chain of enterprise, will be but contributions to the wealth of the North, where coasting vessels, and even steamers already tap our principal Southern ports, and make them mere provinces and suburbs of Philadelphia, New York and Boston."

BACKED OUT.

It will be seen by a Card in another column, that RICHARD E. BYRD, Esq., who was *recommended* by the Democratic *Assemblage* of the 18th July, has "gracefully retired" from the contest. He assigns as a reason for backing out, that at time of the recommendation "there was no candidate in the field of the whig party, and it was generally supposed that there would be none." Now, how he could presume that there would be no whig candidate we are not able to define. The Whigs, as a party, *have not* violated a promise. They have not called a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate and do not intend to do so. But, of course, they have no control over any member of their party. It is one of the beauties of our institution, that the humblest member of society has the privilege of representation [...] after his acknowledgement that the people had a right to press him into service. It will be recollected, too, that Mr. Byrd has broken a lance on *two occasions* with Mr. Bedinger, although there was "a whig candidate in the field." Perhaps, however, he did not consider Mr. Kercheval a Whig candidate, and did not view him as an antagonist worthy of his steel; or perhaps, he reflected, that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

But Mr. Byrd can never go to Congress whilst *Jefferson* is attached to his district—for *Jefferson*—there's a potency in the name—has the only *great men* belonging to the *Democratic party*, according to all the signs of the times—and his withdrawal for the sake of party or self—instead of his regard for the Union, will avail him little. Our design, however, was merely to draw attention to his Card. We shall have something more to say upon this subject hereafter.

IGNORANCE VS. KNOWLEDGE.

The following petition, (the object of which is to abridge the time of keeping open the district school,) was written and circulated in one of the towns of Hampden County, Mass.

We give it *verbatim et literatim.*

——— February the 21.

We the under siners notify Mr. C. Stephen N. Powers Comitty of the distric number 10 to call a school meeting deccording to law forthwith or as soon as the law will permit to so whether the districk will have three months oor sixteen weeks skool.

So, there are opposers to the progress of education in the very home of public Schools, as well as here, in our own county. From the above specimen of composition, we are inclined to infer that the enlightened author of the petition, either must have been deprived of instruction in his youth, or most wofully neglectful of his advantages.

We are sorry to say, that there are men in Jefferson who are bitterly opposed to our School system—and that, too, in the face of facts which are daily demonstrating its usefulness. If the present plan of public instruction has defects, don't oppose it, but seek to remedy them. Elect the best men in the different districts for Commissioners—let it be considered among you an honor to fill such an office—but, above all, pay your teachers good salaries. Show some appreciation of the value of knowledge, and success will be certain.

ANSWER THEM.

The following interrogatories were propounded to the Candidates for Congress. Mr. Faulkner has given a response which meets the approbation of every lover of the Union. Why does Mr Bedinger not answer them? Dare he do it? We shall keep them before the voters from now until the election, unless answered:

"If South Carolina should attempt to expel the troops of the United States from fort Moultrie—(and her leaders have threatened it) will you, if a member of Congress, vote men and money to hold it?

"If South Carolina should resist, by force, the revenue laws of the United States, will you vote men and money to sustain and enforce those laws?

"Will you, if all other measures fail—and in the last resort—vote to use the whole force of the Union to prevent South Carolina from seceding, and becoming an independent power?"

☞ Some thirty ladies went on a pic-nic excursion, from Cincinnati, on Thursday, all of them dressed in the Bloomer costume.

"CONSISTENCY A JEWEL."

Under this head the *Spirit* has a long article intended to show off inconsistency in Mr. Faulkner, and places in juxtaposition the reply of Mr. F. to interrogatories propounded to him and the other candidates, at the Jefferson Court, by Mr. Thomson, with the Conway resolutions. Now, whilst we do not undertake to defend Mr. Faulkner for his vote upon the resolutions—for had we been in the Legislature we would have recorded our vote against them—we cannot, for the life of us see the point in the parallel columns. If it is intended to convict Mr. F. of inconsistency, what becomes of the *consistency* of the Locofoco Virginia Legislature which has since *repudiated* them? The following are the Conway resolutions, to which we invite the attention of the reader. Some of the very contingencies provided for in these resolutions did happen, and that, too, when our locofoco Legislature was in session; and yet they *submitted* and *shrunk* from their own issue. What becomes of *their* consistency? Did they resist "*at all hazards and to the last extremity?*"

Resolved, That if in disregard alike of the spirit and principles of the act of Congress on the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, and of every consideration of justice, of Constitutional right, and of fraternal feeling, the fearful issue shall be forced upon the country, which must result from the adoption and attempted enforcement of the Wilmot Proviso, as an act of the general government, the people of Virginia can have no difficulty in choosing between the only alternatives that will then remain, of abject submission to aggression and outrage, on the one hand, or determined resistance on the other, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly holds it to be the duty of every man in every section of this confederacy (if the Union is dear to him,) to oppose the passage of any law, for whatever purpose, by which territory to be acquired may be subject to such a restriction.

Resolved, unanimously, That the passage of the above mentioned proviso, makes it the duty of every slaveholding state, and of all citizens thereof, as they value their dearest privileges, their sovereignty, their independence and their rights of property, to take firm, united and concerted action in this emergency.

Resolved, That we regard the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States, abolishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as a direct attack upon the institutions of the Southern States, to be resisted at every hazard.

Resolved, That in the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any law establishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the Governor of this Commonwealth is requested immediately to convene the Legislature of this State, (if it shall have adjourned) to consider of the mode and measure of redress.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

It is a subject of regret that the news from Cuba was of such a character as to require the immediate return of the President of the United States before he had visited all the places embraced in his programme. The people of Lynchburg, especially, must have been much disappointed after the arrangements made for his reception.

The slang-whangers of the Democratic press are harping upon the old song of "Travelling Cabinet," and giving themselves much uneasiness about the absence of the President. Let them rail on. If they had not material in this, they would find it in something else. Every body understands and appreciates the necessity party hacks labor under, of something to scold about. But the sober-minded thinking people of the nation have long since come to the conclusion that President [...]

Indeed, there is an absolute propriety in looking over a portion of Uncle Sam's plantation. The government is a great machine that goes on almost as well when the President is absent as at any other time. It is a mere matter of convenience to have him near the public archives. But, as the slave question is the great and agitating theme, it was eminently proper that he should look into a slaveholding State, and judge of matters for himself.—We venture to say he is more than ever convinced of the propriety and duty of sticking to the "Compromise" as a "final adjustment."

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

The Charleston Mercury is against the acquisition and annexation of Cuba. It "sees no good, but abundant evil to result from the acquisition." The demand for slaves cannot long exist in that island. The slave population already there is deemed sufficient to meet any demand for the extension of cultivation.

The Mercury has no idea that the South should waste any blood in the endeavor to force any other country into the Union, at the moment South Carolina is preparing to go out—and it thinks that a people accustomed to obedience and to being controlled by an army, and it would not be long "before our central government would become an uncontrollable despotism."

The latter is merely one of the fancies of the trans-cendental politicians of South Carolina, but we fully agree that "a wide extent or dominion is incompatible with the preservation of republican institutions."

We think we already have quite enough of territory, but above all, we do not want an additional affusion of such a heterogenious population as Cuba would afford.

Yet, "Manifest Destiny" may lead to an extension even to Patagonia, as one of the New York Fillibusters declared.

We think the day not far distant when the Almighty will teach our people a lesson. They now possess the "promised land"—a "land flowing with milk and honey." Let them endeavor to be contented.

MR. BYRD WITHDRAWN.

The discussion at Romney on the 25th resulted, or rather commenced with, the retirement of Mr. Byrd from the canvass. He rose, and, after a few words declaring his decision to that effect, took leave of the concern. His card in explanation of this unexpected step will be found in this day's paper. All will read it, and judge for themselves of its efficiency.

Mr. B. anticipates that nearly all of his friends will be satisfied. Whether that be so or not, principally concerns himself as a private individual. Of one thing we are certain—that his *opponents* will be satisfied. In his resignation they have all they wanted. They find in is the reward of their staunchness in holding to a cause nothing else could make very respectable.—*Win. Vir.*

THE BERKELEY AND HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE.

The whole amount of stock in this important improvement has been taken, and the Charter secured. We congratulate the citizens of Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire upon this favorable result. The first meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Martinsburg on Friday the 26th of this month when the officers of the company will be elected, and the road be immediately put under contract.—*Martinsburg Gazette.*

THE DISCUSSION ON MONDAY.

An interesting discussion took place at the Court house, on Monday last, between the several candidates for Congress in this District. RICHARD E. BYRD, Esq., first took the stand, and in a few remarks withdrew from the canvass.

Mr FAULKNER next addressed the voters in a speech of upwards of an hour in length. He showed that the scheme of Secession was now a question of vital practical importance. That South Carolina had her Convention elected to carry her purpose of separating from the Union into effect. That a large majority of that Convention were pledged to immediate secession. The end that she proposed to herself was DISUNION—the means by which she ought to accomplish her purpose was SECESSION. He denied that South Carolina had a right to separate herself from her sister States and thus dismember the Union. He reviewed the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, Roane, Jackson, Dallas, King, of Alabama, and others, and showed most conclusively that the doctrine of secession had been uniformly denounced and discountenanced by all the fathers of the Republican church and by the leaders of the modern Democratic party. He showed that even Mr. Calhoun in 1833 shrunk from the avowal of the principle. He avowed himself a Southern man in all of his feelings and a firm advocate of the rights of the States within the limits of the Constitution. But he denounced all those factions and disorganizing doctrines and opinions that were rapidly leading to the overthrow of the government and the dissolution of the Union.

Mr Bedinger followed. He made an effort to revive some of the old party issues, but he soon abandoned them, finding nothing in fact upon which he could make any appeals to Party, and in a subsequent part of his remarks, he declared that he would not again advert to them during the canvass. He endeavored to convict Mr. Faulkner of some inconsistency in his present position, by adverting to a meeting held in Berkeley County in November, 1850, at which Mr. Faulkner defended Col. Mason, and also by reference to the votes of Mr. Faulkner on the resolutions adopted by Virginia in 1849. Mr. Faulkner triumphantly repelled these assaults. He showed that his support to Col. Mason in the Berkeley meeting was confined exclusively to his agency in accomplishing the passage of the fugitive slave law, and that the course of Virginia in 1849, or at any other period had never countenanced the doctrine of secession. Mr Bedinger commenced reading and commenting upon some replies published in the Free Press and made by Mr. Faulkner at the last Jefferson Meeting to certain interrogatories propounded to him. Mr. Faulkner asked as an act of justice that his answer should be first read and the comments made afterwards. Mr. Bedinger read the replies, when a loud burst of applause at the soundness and patriotism of the sentiments there expressed, came from the meeting. Mr. Bedinger then proceeded to define his own position. He said that he was opposed to the action of South Carolina—thought it unwise and impolitic, and did not see that much danger would be occasioned by it and therefore saw but little practical utility in agitating in Virginia the question of secession.

Mr. KERCHEVAL followed in a speech of near two hours. Mr. K. saw inconsistencies in Mr. F's. political course—he did not know what to call him.

Mr. K. went for sustaining the compromise—for resisting secession by all means—force if necessary—and for all the cardinal [...] of the Whig party. He said [...] be lawful he was not disposed to be its advocate—he did not think it profitable or advantageous. He was in favor of Colonization as the best mode of riding the country of the curse. Mr. K. said he had been charged with going to Seward—but he denied it and contended that Seward had come to him, for he (Mr. K.) had entertained these sentiments long before he had ever heard of Mr. Seward. The closing remarks we did not hear.

After Mr. Kercheval closed, a running debate was kept up between Messrs. Faulkner and Bedinger until nearly dark, involving their opinions upon the principles of Secession, the rights of the States, the character of the National Government, the consequences of resistance to the authorities of the Union. Mr. Faulkner said *his* opinions were published and before every voter of the District. They knew precisely what opinions they were sustaining in supporting him. Why had not Mr. Bedinger favored the people with his opinions in writing and printing on these great Constitutional questions? Interrogatories had been propounded to him through the district papers, but they were yet unanswered. The people had a right to know the opinions of candidates upon all questions of such momentous issue as were now involved in this election.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Bedinger said, then the issue between Mr. Faulkner and myself is, "shall South Carolina be whipped back into the Union, in case she secedes?"

Mr. Faulkner denied such to be the issue. The issue between them was as to the Constitutional power of the Government to preserve itself from destruction. He had never said what particular course he would pursue towards South Carolina. His great object was the preservation of the Union and the maintainance of the just authority of the Government, and he would carefully adapt his policy to accomplish these great ends.

[*Romney Intelligencer of Monday last.*

A STRANGE POSITION.

We find it stated in a report of the Romney discussion that Mr. Bedinger, after some allusion in the first part of his speech to the old party issues, declared subsequently that he *should not again advert to them during the canvass!* This determination, if true, we do not understand. Is he running as a Democratic candidate; or is he not? Does he oppose Mr. Faulkner as a Whig; or does he not? If aye, he surely must make the contest turn upon the measures and principles which divide the people into Whigs and Democrats. It is quite in his power to give it that turn, for his opponent, however well disposed to ride both sides of the sapling, could not long evade the exhibition of his real sentiments. If no, then the Democracy of the District have no candidate. If the man who should be the champion of those sentiments in which they are unanimous, devotes his whole powers and time to the agitation of those on which they are divided and dovetail with the Whig party, they cannot be expected under any circumstances to rally upon him or to recognize him as their representative.

A man who takes the field in this district for our party must expect to be elected as a Democrat or not at all. He must stand upon the National platform which has been reaffirmed year after year, and not upon one which recognizes a section alone, and which, by keeping up agitation, endangers the rights and safety of that section itself.

[*Winchester Virginian.*

CAMP MEETING.

The Meeting for the Harpers-Ferry Circuit will commence on Friday next. There are expected to be present a large number of distinguished Clergymen, as well as a very large attendance of persons.

ADDRESS

To the Voters of Tenth Congressional District of Virginia.

WINCHESTER, Aug. 21st, 1851.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Since, in compliance with the wishes of a large portion of you, as indicated, not only by the action of the Convention which assembled in Winchester on the 18th ultimo, but in various other modes and imposing forms, I consented to become a candidate for your suffrages, the aspect of affairs in the district has undergone a material change. At that time there was no candidate in the field of the Whig party, and it was generally supposed that there would be none. Indeed, the strongest assurances were addressed to me before my return from Richmond, as I doubt not with the most honest purposes, by members of that party, that none would be. The result, however, has demonstrated that the anticipation, then so generally entertained upon that subject, was doomed to be disappointed. Of this I am far from complaining, or of intending to impute intentional unfairness to either of the very respectable gentlemen, of that party, whose names have been presented to you. But, under the circumstances, the question has arisen for my consideration and determination, as to the course which, in this *new* condition of things, it is MY DUTY TO ADOPT. *That course*, in my best judgment, lies distinctly marked out before me, and is exactly that, which, from the first, it has been my intention to pursue ALONE—if, in the contingency which has occurred, Mr. Bedinger should persist in the refusal to unite with me in remitting the *whole* subject, as regards the selection of a Democratic candidate, to the Democracy of the district—by an *unqualified* withdrawal of my name from the canvass; and thereby leaving them unembarrassed, so far as it is concerned, either to hold a full and fair convention for the purpose of selecting their candidate, or to acquiesce in the action of that of the 3d of April last, as to them may seem best.

In thus acting I may not satisfy ALL, but am sure that I cannot thereby JUSTLY incur the censure of any, and I think it will not only meet the approbation of a large majority, if not the whole body, of my democratic friends; who contributed to place my name before the district—but that in truth it is equally due to them as to myself—because I believe that had the same state of things *then* existed, which *now* exists, they would not have done so, unless by the action of a full convention of the district.

It is far from my purpose to keep alive the excitement which has, for some months past, agitated the district, by referring to the events which caused it; but it is due to myself to say that while I have not claimed for the action of the convention of the 18th ultimo, the effect of placing me before the district as the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party, I have never heretofore viewed, nor do I now view that of the 3d of April last, as entitling its nominee to assume that position—otherwise I would never have consented to become a candidate. On the contrary, without the least wish to impute corrupt motives to any member of that body, I am free to declare that I then thought, and still think, in view of all the circumstances, (a detail of which I do not at present deem it proper to give) that its acts were not entitled to authoritative weight and influence, beyond what attached to them from the private and personal respectability of the individuals composing it. Hence, in consenting to become a candidate, I insist that I did no outrage to the usages of the democratic party, and violated no duty incumbent upon me as one of its members.

In conclusion I have to say, that, in retiring from the canvass, the reflection that, whilst a participant in it, I neither said or did aught calculated to offend or wound any human being, and that I shall not carry with me any feeling of unkindness, engendered in it, towards a single individual, is to me a source of unfeigned pleasure; and will add, in reference to my competitors, that I entertain for each of them a sincere regard and the best wishes for their individual happiness and prosperity. I shall therefore go into retirement without one feeling of regret, except that I did not possess the ability to advocate as they deserved the sound and salutary principles, to sustain which my democratic friends urged me to take the field.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
RICHARD E. BYRD.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1851.

EDITORS OF THE FREE PRESS:—

The late publication, in the *Herald* of this city, of the correspondence between Donaldson of Texas and Greer of Iowa, on the one side, and the members of the Democratic National Committee, on the other side, has caused a good deal of excitement among the Locofocos, and threatens to destroy Sam Houston's chances for the Presidency. The Southerners sojourning at the hotels positively froth at the mouth, when they speak of the contemplated treachery of the Hero of San Jacinto, so cozily determined on in the Donaldson Letter; and the Free-Soilers are thanking their stars for their escape from Sam's sympathy and fairness.

It is now pretty generally conceded, that all that can give Sam the slightest chance of a nomination, is, for him to come out flat-footed, for Cuba; and it is understood that he is about to do so.

Walker of Wisconsin, or rather his friends in this city, the Land Reformers, are the men that gave Sam his death blow, by the publication of this very curious and interesting correspondence. I know the man, personally and intimately, who got the letters from Nathaniel H. Greer of Iowa, and forwarded copies of them to the Herald.—Whether Walker's chances for a nomination will be increased by this treachery of Sam, or not, remains to be seen. The Locofocos do some funny things. What would damn a man, in the estimation of some persons, often proves of the greatest service to a "demcrcratic" aspirant for honors.

Rather a novel incident occurred at Bridgeport, in Connecticut, on Sunday last; which shows that the spirit of Cotton Mather is not dead, but only slumbereth, in the Land of Puritanism. The Organist of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt's Church rashly raised the spirit from its deep repose, by playing several most melodious "voluntaries," during the time that the collection was being taken; whereupon the "dunker" of the pastor unequivocally "riz;" and, the spirit of Matherism being strong within him, he raised his stentorian voice, and denounced the ungodly Organist, in no very measured terms; and, then and there, Othello-like, proclaimed: "Never more be Organist of mine."

During the whole of last week, not a line of reliable news from Cuba reached New York; although this city is within four days reach of that Island. But a thousand ridiculous reports are flying about town, in relation to Cuba and her "patriots." The papers are employed in contradicting, on one day, the rumors which they have published on the preceding one. It would be useless for me to give your readers any of the extravagant stories which are afloat; as they would not assist them in arriving at any definite conclusion. The fate of Lopez and his men is still enveloped in mystery; but the next steamer from Havana, due early this week, is expected to bring us intelligence respecting them. Yours Truly,

JEFFERSON.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charlestown Academy, held on the 29th day of August, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have received with regret the resignation of J. J. SANBORN, Esq., late principal of the Academy; and that in parting with him, they deem it but an act of justice to express their high estimate of him, both as a learned and efficient teacher, and as a gentleman of the most unexceptionable social and moral character.

Resolved, That the President of this Board transmit a copy of the foregoing to Mr. SANBORN, and furnish another copy for publication in the Charlestown newspapers.

Attest: ANDREW HUNTER,
President of Board, &c.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Triumph of Lopez—Confirmation of General Enna's Death.

The following dispatch, from New Orleans which came to hand last evening, fully confirms the news we published yesterday in a despatch from Savannah, announcing the arrival of the schooner Merchant, with dates from Havana, to the 23d ult.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 1, 1851.—The steamer Cincinnati arrived here to-day from Havana, bringing dates to the 25th ult., being seven days later than those brought by the Empire City.

She brings accounts of the undoubted success of General Lopez, and his total route of the army of General Enna, which was so repeatedly reinforced to encounter him. In the battle General Enna, the first officer under the Captain General, fell mortally wounded, and his body was brought to Havana and buried with great pomp and ceremony on the 20th, five days before the Cincinnati sailed.

The Spanish loss has been immense, and the greatest consternation prevailed in Havana, where the patriots were preparing to meet Gen. Lopez, who was reported as marching on the city with a force of about 2,000 liberators.

THE LOCOFOCOS AND THE COMPROMISE.

The position of the Democratic party of Virginia, in relation to the measures of Compromise, is boldly laid down by the *Richmond Enquirer*, as that of acquiescence merely. In the course of comment upon the remarks of Mr. Bocock, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Campbell District, it is stated with truth that he is known to have been a determined opponent of the Compromise and yet, adds the *Enquirer*, "he plants himself upon the true national ground of acquiescence. Such is the ground that will be assumed by the Democratic party, North and South. By assuming this ground, that great conservative party will save the Union."

Thus is developed, the wily policy of the Locofoco party, by the operation of which they hope to rid themselves of odium and maintain political supremacy in the State. Unable to appropriate all the honors due to those who advocated and voted for the peace measures of the last Congress, and thus secured the harmony and perpetuity of the Union, they are willing now, since their popularity has been tested, to acquiesce tamely in what would be madness openly to oppose.

The issue thus presented by the leading democratic paper of the State, develops the true position of the party and shows them off in no very enviable attitude. It is too late in the day to assume ground and prate about the salvation of the Union. When the Union tottered to its fall, the very men you now support, were found arrayed against the very measures that have made sure its foundations. In the time of need neither Mr. Bocock, nor his colleagues in Congress, planted themselves upon national ground—On the contrary they were the "determined opponents" of the Compromise, upon the fate of which depended the integrity of the Union. Now that the measures have been tested and their efficacy established beyond a cavil; now that the Union has been strengthened and the people are disposed to honor those who battled in its behalf; now that a great struggle for supremacy is to come off in Virginia and the locofocos want thunder, we find them assuming the "true national ground of acquiescence," which the *Enquirer* thinks is to save the Union.—Really this salvation of the Union by the "great *conservative* (!)" democratic party is [...] in the arena, who challenged admiration for his courage and prowess in "killing the coon after he was dead."

Give to the party all the credit due to their after-thought acquiescence, their claims are inferior, and must fall to the ground—The contest will be between the genuine and hearty supporters of the Compromise, and the lukewarm, milk and water acquiescents in its salutary provisions. Between those who have ever been the firm and unflinching friends of the American Union, and those who are even now sustaining the men who virtually voted its dissolution. It requires not prophetic vision to foresee the result—Enlisted under that banner, which has inscribed upon its folds—'The Constitution, the Compromise and the Union,' and which has never yet trailed in the dust of defeat, we may march onward with high hopes of a brilliant victory.—*Staunton Spectator.*

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution has been in successful operation for the past six years, and is now in the most flourishing condition, the catalogue for the past year numbering 108 scholars. One fact contained in the Sixth Annual Circular speaks loudly in favor of selecting this Seminary for the education of young ladies. It is stated, that "there have been twenty-six boarding scholars in the Institution this year, and not one of them has been so much indisposed during the year as to require a physician." Frederick City is a proverbially healthy place, and we are pleased that its citizens have rarely an Institution where female pupils may not only enjoy sound health, but receive an accomplished education on moderate terms. It cannot fail to be liberally patronized so long as it shall continue to be as judiciously conducted as at present. The Board of Trustees consist of gentlemen of high respectability, and competent teachers are provided in the several departments. Hiram Winchester, A. M., with whom we have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, is the President of the Institution, and is well calculated to conduct it with energy, at the same time that his government is mild, persuasive and parental.—*Balt. Clipper.*

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We suggest to the Editorial Fraternity of Virginia, the propriety of holding a Convention at Staunton, on the 26th of September. That good would result from such a Convention must be manifest. What say you brothers? Should the matter meet the approbation of the Press, it will so express itself.

[*Martinsburg Gazette.*

[We concur in the suggestion of our friend of the Gazette.—*Free Press.*]

☞ AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affections of the throat and lungs, it is *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.*—*Chris. Observer.*

KEEPING COOL.—The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, a secession paper, winds up a notice of the result of the election for Congress in that District with the following consolatory paragraph:

"But we feel like the fellow who stumped his toe—he was too big to *cry*, and it hurt so d—d bad he couldn't *laugh*. So we will just lay down our pen for the present and take to exercising murders, fires and Cuban revolutions."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

DEATH OF GOV. MCDOWELL.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Gov. JAMES MCDOWELL, who bid farewell to earth, and all its cares, at about 11 o'clock on Sunday last. In his death Virginia loses one of her brightest sons—the Union one of her ablest counsellors—this District the ablest representative she ever had in Congress, and this community one of the kindest and best neighbors. Governor McDowell was indeed a great and good man and a Christian, as the people of this community who know him can fully testify. We feel incompetent to do justice to the memory of so great a man, and will leave it to other and more able pens, to perform that duty.—*Lexington Star.*

MR. FILLMORE

Is a man worthy of the support of all parties. He has been a faithful and honest President. He assumed the duties of his office under most embarrassing circumstances. These duties he has discharged almost miraculously to the satisfaction of all sections. He pursued the even and quiet tenor of his way, looking to neither extreme of the Union, but the whole country, and is now the President of the most contented people on the face of the earth. No chief executive office of the United States ever displayed more wisdom, moderation, and conciliation. To him are we indebted (in no small measure) for the unparallelled prosperity and general contentment which everywhere pervade the country. Well then may people sustain him.—*Fredericksburg News.*

A RICH SIGHT—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN VIRGINIA GOLD!

We saw yesterday at the Exchange Office of Messrs H. T. Pairo & Co., twenty-six bars of Virginia Gold, the product of ninety days' labor in the Buckingham Gold mine of Wm. M. Mosely & Co. The whole value of this consignment, is about six thousand dollars, and we are gratified to learn that it is no uncommon thing for Messers. Mosely & Co. to send similar consignments to the Philadelphia Mint through Messrs. Pairo & Co. The mines have been in operation about three years and notwithstanding the large drafts upon the ore up to this period, there is still a prospect of gathering the precious metal for years to come.—*Rich. Rep.*

The Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Union, was one of the largest ever held in this county. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty tents on the ground, and the biggest kind of a crowd, from all parts of the country, attended every day.—On Sunday last the Rev J. A. Collins and Rev. J. S. Martin preached, and on Tuesday morning S. A. Roszel delivered an eloquent and winning sermon. A large number of converts were made, and we have no doubt but that much good has been done.
—*Loudoun Chronicle.*

A GIRL WHO WORKED IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—A Cincinnati paper states that a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, besides her board, about $200, and, availing herself of the facilities which the printing office offered acquired a good education. She is now an associated editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should be disinclined to credit the above, if we did not have so many evidences of the elevating influences of the printing office.

A petition is now in circulation, and already numerously signed, asking the Post Master General to establish a daily mail from Martinsburg to Bunker Hill. We hope the prayers of the petitioners will be granted. A large, wealthy, and business portion of our County is now deprived of mail facilities five days out of seven.—*Gaz.*

Married,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hamner, JAMES A. BECKHAM Sheriff of this county, and Miss EMMA B. COONS, daughter of Philip Coons, Esq., all of Harpers-Ferry.

In Ashe, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM WALTERS, (a dwarf, about 23 years old, and not more than 33 inches tall, and weighs 45 pounds) to Miss ELIZABETH SAWYERS, (a full grown woman,) all of said county.—*Wytheville Republic.*

Died:

In Leesburg, Loudoun county, on the 22d ultimo, after a severe illness, Mr. JOHN WOODDY, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. W. was a resident of Leesburg for a number of years, and was universally esteemed as an upright man and a good citizen.

On Friday last, Mr. JAMES LYNCH, of Ireland, for several years a resident of this county, aged about 40 years.

On Wednesday the 20th inst., at her father's residence, in Clarke county, after a short illness of Typhoid Fever, HENRIETTA E. KERFOOT, eldest daughter of Dr. Franklin J. Kerfoot, in the spring-time of life—Not two months have elapsed since the grave closed over the remains of her lamented mother—and now the fountains of sympathy and condolence are made to gush afresh for her father, under the second afflicting bereavement he sustains, in the loss of a daughter so tenderly loved and so deservedly dear to him. Just stepping into womanhood, HENRIETTA KERFOOT was beloved by all for her unassuming intelligence, mild and ingenuous deportment, and devotedness to her parents, brothers and sisters. These amiable traits were the polar star of a life adorned with early piety, the fruit of "a faith unfeigned" in the merits and mediation of that blessed Saviour, who said: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life."

"Then rest in peace, thou valued one;
Not ours, but our Father's will be done."
H.

In this town on Sunday morning, 24th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of David H. and Martha Heck, aged nine months.

Sleep on, dear child, thy work is done,
The mortal pang is past,
Jesus has come, and borne thee home,
Beyond the stormy blast

Elizabeth! and art thou gone,
Our warm and happy friend,
Where peace, and joy, and happiness,
Will never have an end.

To her, death was an angel kind,
That opened the gates of bliss,
And sweetly bade her enter in,
To dwell where Jesus is.

Farewell, dear child, a short farewell,
Thy voice we'll hear no more,
But may we meet thee, ne'er to part,
On Canaan's happy shore.

Local Memoranda.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Valley Agricultural Society, held at Sappington's Hotel in Charlestown, on Friday, August 29th, it was—

RESOLVED, That the annual Fair and Exhibition should take place on Wednesday and Thursday, October 15th and 16th, near Charlestown.

In the course of a few days the list of premiums will be published, so that all may prepare for the contest. We will not be unmindful of the Ladies in arranging our list of premiums—there will be several awards made for superior excellence in such matters as fall under their especial charge in all household arrangements. We trust they will show themselves in this, as in all other matters, emulous of their good works, and contending for superiority. The ploughing match will come off on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when we hope to see a full field. Our plough-makers may expect competitors from Maryland and Pennsylvania, so they must prepare to meet them on the field of industry.
L. W. WASHINGTON,
President Valley Agricultural Society.
September 2, 1851.

CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting, commencing on the 5th of September, will be held on the land of JOHN MOLER, Esq., about two miles from Harpers-Ferry, and about one mile from the Halltown Depot. The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjoining stations and circuits are respectfully invited to attend. G. D. CHENOWETH.
August 14, 1851.

To prevent further trouble, we hereby forewarn all persons from bringing any articles of provisions, or drink, or merchandise of any kind for sale, to the above said Camp-Meeting. The most vigorous and prompt efforts will be made to prevent this disreputable and infamous practice.
JOHN MOLER,
WILLIAM McCOY,
EDMUND CHAMBERS, } Committee.
August 14, 1851.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's
CIRCULAR OF PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET
For the week ending Sept. 3, 1851.
Reported expressly for the Free Press.

BUTTER.—Sale of City Packed at 10 to 12½ cts—Prime Glades at 15 to 17 cts—Common Western at 6 to 8 cts.
BEESWAX.—Good demand for shipment, and sales are made at 25 cts.
BACON.—Sales of Shoulders at 7 to 7¼ cts—Sides at 7 to 9½ cts—Hams at 10 to 12½ cts.
CATTLE.—950 head were offered at the scales on Monday, of which 865 were sold for city butchers at $2,25 to $3 on the hoof, equal to $4,50 to $5,75 net. The balance were driven eastward.
CORN.—Sales at 55 to 57 cts. for white—54 to 56 for yellow.
CLOVERSEED.—Sales of new seed at $5,25 to $6.
FLOUR.—Market still dull with no probability of improvement at present. Sales of both City Mills, and Howard st. at $3.87½.
FEATHERS.—Sales at 35 to 38 cts.
FLAXSEED.—Sales at $1,10 to $1,20.
HOGS.—Sales at $6 to $6,50.
LARD.—Very dull, small sales to the trade at 9 to 10 cts.
MUSTARD SEED.—Sales of prime article at 9 cts.
OATS.—New are bringing 30 to 35 cts. brisk.
RYE.—Sales at 65 to 67 cts.
TALLOW.—Sales at 7½ to 8¼ cts.
TIMOTHY SEED.—Sales at $2 to $2,75.
WHEAT.—60 to 70 cts. for inferior to good good prime at 70 to 75 cts; family flour white at 75 to 80 cts.
WOOL.—Sales of unwashed 15 to 23; washed at 28 to 38 cts.

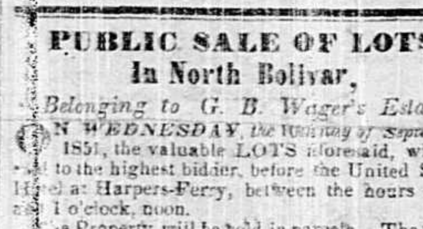
PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS
In North Bolivar,

Belonging to G. B. Wager's Estate.

ON WEDNESDAY, *the 10th day of September,* 1851, the valuable LOTS aforesaid, will be sold to the highest bidder, before the United States Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon.

The Property will be sold in parcels. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.
NOAH H. SWAYNE *Executor*
Sept. 4, 1851. *of G. B. Wager, dec'd.*

HALLTOWN CAMP MEETING,



Extra Train, Sunday, Sept. 7th,

AN Extra Train of Cars will be run on Sunday next, for the accommodation of all persons wishing to attend the
CAMP MEETING
near Halltown, in Jefferson county.
The Train will leave the Depot at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Halltown at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare for the Round Trip, *One Dollar,* when tickets are taken; otherwise *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents* will be charged.
Persons will be taken in the regular Train, any day during the Meeting, for *One Dollar,* with the privilege of returning at any time during its continuance. J. GEO. HEIST, Agent.
Winchester Depot, September 4, 1851.

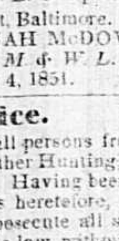
LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., on the 31st day of August.

B—Robert Brown, Ephraim Buckles, Cornelius Brainfield, F. Battenstein. C—Heirs of Charles Conrad, Osman Chamberlain. D—Isaac Davenport, Margaret Dickson, Allen Drue, Peter Goodman. H—Stephen D. Hurst, Stewart Hackney, Joseph Hixson, Heirs of Peter Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Hannah. K—Kable & Johnson, William King, Henry Keamling. L—Michael Loftus, John Lannon. N—Philip Michael Nicholls. P—Lewis F. Painter. R—Mrs. Phebe L. Rutherford, Miss Rebecca Rissler, William C. Richards, F. Reynolds. S—Raphael Shewalter, Amos Shepherd. T—Mrs Catharine E. Tavenner. W—Jephthah Wintermoyer, Miss Lucinda Waltraven, William Webb. Y—John Young.
September 4, 1851. JOHN P. BROWN, P. M.

Cash for Negroes.

I AM desirous to purchase a large number of NEGROES for the Southern markets, men, women, boys, girls and families, for which I will give the highest cash prices.



Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore.
ELIJAH McDOWELL,
Agent for B. M. & W. L. Campbell.
Winchester, September 4, 1851.

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing upon my Farm either Hunting, Fishing, or any other way whatever. Having been very much annoyed by such persons heretofore, I am determined for the future to prosecute all so offending, to the utmost rigour of the law without respect to persons. WM. RUSH.
September 4, 1851.—3m.

Wanted.

A TEACHER in District, No. 16.
JAMES L. HOOFF.
September 4, 1851.

Just Received at the Market House.

HANDSAW Files, Cabinet Rasps, Pen Knives, Auger Bits, Needles assorted, Plants & Palmer's Patent window-shutter hinges; Mortise Locks with white knobs and plated furniture, Grindstone rollers and Cranks; Saddlers Tacks, window Shutter fastenings, Long Shovels, wrought Nails, Brass Mettles, Scotch Hinges, nipple wrenches for guns, &c., &c. T. RAWLINS.
September 4, 1851.

Tobacco.

GENUINE Graveley, 2 kinds, very superior Goldleaf, peach leaf, old Cavendish, and Common Chewing tobacco—Snuff and Segars just received and always on hand at the market house.
September 4, 1851. T. RAWLINS.

Spinage! Spinage!!

A FRESH supply of the seed of this delightful vegetable, just received and for sale by
Sept. 4. L. M. SMITH & CO.

To the Ladies.

HAVING just returned from the East, she has prepared to offer a small stock of very desirable Dress Goods of the latest styles and most approved patterns. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.
September 4, 1851.

Carpeting.

WE desire to call the attention of those who may want new Carpets to our stock, which is complete, having been purchased within the last ten days. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.
September 4, 1851.

Nails, Nails

JUST Received another large assortment of the best Baltimore Nails for sale very low, by the keg or at retail. T. RAWLINS.
September 4, 1851.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES for September, just received by L. M. SMITH & CO.
September 4, 1851.

15 BARRELS pure and prime Cider Vinegar, just received by
Sept. 4. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

TEA at 75 cents per lb., worth $1 25, for sale by
Sept. 4. EBY & SON.

1000 LBS. County Bacon, part Hams, very prime. EBY & SON.
September 4, 1851.

BLACKSMITHS Coal, constantly on hand, by
Sept. 4. EBY & SON.

STRONG Cider Vinegar, and Spices of all kinds, by EBY & SON.
September 4, 1851.

LIME for sale by EBY & SON.
Sept. 4, 1851.

20 PIECES Fall style Calicoes, just received by LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.
September 4, 1851.

CIDER VINEGAR, a firstrate article for sale by
September 4, 1851. T. RAWLINS.

IVORY Table Cutlery, just received by
September 4, 1851. T. RAWLINS.

CORN Meal, Flour and Lard, by
Sep. 4. EBY & SON.

A CARD.

THE undersigned had pending at the August County Court, a suit against JOHN G. WILSON, for unlawful detainer. He requests the Court, by their dignity—the Jury, by their oath—the witness, by his honor, to examine, and judge for themselves, if they knew or was lead to know the sense of the annexed Deed, which is a true copy from the Record: F. A. REEDER.
Harpers-Ferry, September 4, 1851."

Memorandum of an Agreement, made and executed this 12th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, between Frederick A. Reeder and Anna Maria, his wife, of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Virginia, of the one part, and John G. Wilson, of Jefferson county aforesaid, of the other part. *Whereas,* by virtue of a Lease granted to the said John G. Wilson by Noah H. Swayne and Sarah A., his wife, bearing date on the 7th day of September in the year 1837, recorded in the County Court of Jefferson County, for a certain lot or parcel of land lying at Harpers-Ferry aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 17, the said John G. Wilson is now in possession of said lot for the unexpired term of said lease. And whereas, by deed, dated the 2d day of January, in the year 1848, now of record in said County of Jefferson, the reversion in fee is said lot No. 17, has been conveyed by said Swayne and wife, to said Frederick A. Reeder. And whereas, by mutual consent of the parties hereto, it is now agreed between them as follows:—The said John G. Wilson for himself and his assigns, doth hereby relinquish the possession and surrender to the said Frederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns all that part or portion of said lot, No. 17, which is embraced within the entire front of said Lot on the alley which passes along the Armory Canal, that is connected with the public workshops near the Potomac River, the said front having thirty-two feet, and running back thence twenty-five feet, the part of said lot hereby surrendered, within the limits aforesaid, to be henceforward held by the said Frederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns, free and clear of all claim and demand of said John G. Wilson, his heirs and assigns, under said lease or otherwise. And the said Frederick A. Reeder and Anna Maria, his wife, in consideration of the relinquishment and surrender of said portion of said Lot, No. 17, do hereby for themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns, forever release and acquit the said John G. Wilson, his executors and assigns, from all demand under said lease for the sum of twelve dollars per annum, part of the annual rent reserved in said lease, and do hereby further release and discharge the said leasehold premises therefrom, but without prejudice to the demand of said Frederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns, to the residue of the rent reserved in said lease, and which after said abatement annually, will amount to the sum of fifty-eight dollars of annual rent, and to all remedies now pertaining to them for the recovery thereof. In testimony of all which, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.
F. A. REEDER, [SEAL.]
ANNA M. REEDER, [SEAL.]
JOHN G. WILSON, [SEAL.]

Carpets, Fall Styles, 1851.

TURNBULL & CO.,
242 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE,

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall importations of VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, and are prepared to exhibit the most complete assortment of new patterns and styles ever exhibited in this country, which will be offered at lower rates than usual.

Three-Ply and Superfine Carpets.

We are now receiving our Fall styles of the above, including many patterns manufactured expressly for us, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Low Priced Carpetings.

We have a large assortment of good styles of low priced CARPETS, which can be offered at prices so low as to defy competition.

English and American Oil Cloths.

A large and complete assortment from 2 to 24 feet wide.

DRUGGETS, from 1 to 4 yards wide; Crumb Cloths, a new and beautiful article; Chenille and Tufted Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Stair Rods, &c., together with every article appertaining to the Carpet business.
TURNBULL & CO.,
242 Baltimore st., First Carpet Store above Charles.
September 4, 1851.—2m.

Brilliant Lotteries, for Sept. 1851.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.

$50,000!
10 PRIZES OF $2,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class 121, for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 13th of September, 1851.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Splendid Prize of	$50,000
1	do	20,377
1	do	10,000
1	do	10,000
2	Prizes of	8,500
2	do	6,000
2	do	4,096
10	do	2,000
200	do.	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Whole Tickets $15—Halves $7,50—Quarters $3 75
Eighths $1,87½.

Certificate of packages	of 26 Wholes		$200 00
Do	do	of 26 Halves	100 00
Do	do	of 26 Quarters	50 00
Do	do	of 26 Eighths	25 00

$40,000!
50 PRIZES OF $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 127, for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria Va., on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1851.

78 Number Lottery—*13 Drawn Ballots!*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	8,000
1	do	3,931
50	do	1,000
50	do	500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages	of 25 Wholes		$130 00
Do	do	of 26 Halves	65 00
Do	do	of 25 Quarters	32,50

$70,000!
$20,000! $10,000!
50 PRIZES OF $2,000!
15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class K, for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 2d of August, 1851.

About one Prize to a 'Blank!—one-fifth of the prizes will have on them either THREE or TWO drawn Nos.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1	Prize of	$70,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	8,000
1	do	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,500
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,500
1	do	3,200
1	do	3,000
1	do	2,800
1	do	2,600
1	do	2,500
1	do	2,420
50	Prizes of	2,000
50	do.	500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—
Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages	of 25 Wholes		$270 00
Do	do	of 25 Halves	135 00
Do	do	of 25 Quarters	67 50
Do	do	of 25 Eighths	33 75

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
Address— J. & C. MAURY, *Agents,*
Alexandria, Virginia.
September 4, 1851.

Cheap Sugars.

2 HHDS. superior Brown; 10 bbls. Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized, at low prices, by H. L. EBY & SON.
September 4, 1851.

Cheap Lights.

BEST Ethereal Oil; Tallow and Adamantine Candles very low by box for cash.
Sept. 4. H. L. EBY & SON.

Groceries and Queensware.

OUR stock is full, having been purchased with an eye to preserving times.
Sept. 4. LOCK, CREAMER & LINE.

NAILS very low by keg, for cash.
Sept. 4. EBY & SON.

H. MOORE'S
Cheap Book and Variety Store,
No. 158 Pratt Street,
FIVE DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs Country Merchants and others that he has constantly for sale, at the *very lowest* prices, a general assortment of SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, NOVELS AND CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, embracing, in Part, Blank Account Books in great varieties, viz:

Day Books, Ledgers, Records, Journals and Receipt Books, Pocket Memorandums, Copy and Pass Books.

PAPER.—Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Cap, Post, Bill, Note, Tissue, Blotting, and Post Office Paper, Transparent Mottoes, Blue, Black and Red Ink, Bonnet Boards, Port Folios, Pocket Books, Penknives, English and German Slates, Gold Pens and Silver Pencils, Silk and Bead Purses, Umbrellas, Fans, Canes, Fancy Baskets, Violins, Flutes, PLAYING CARDS.—Eagle, Decatur, Merry Andrew, Highland's, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, Games, Songs, Plays, German Toys, Spy Glasses, Card Cases, Combs, Hair Brushes, Port Monies, Cologne, Hair Oil, Razors, Writing Desks, Pistols, Fancy Boxes, Carpet Bags, French & American Lithograph Prints, Looking-Glasses, Pocket Inkstands, Almanacs for 1852, of every variety.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BLANK BOOKS made to order, and ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDING neatly executed. Old Books and Pamphlets rebound.

Second-Hand Books bought and sold, or exchanged.

Keep constantly for sale a large assortment of Second-Hand Books, in all the various branches of literature, science and art.
September 4, 1851.—1y

2000 PIECES Stone and Earthen Ware, assorted, just received by
Sept. 4, 1851. EBY & SON.

Wholesale Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap, Bonnet and Umbrella WAREHOUSE,
CLARK, LUCKETT & LEE,

(SUCCESSORS TO LUCKETT, LEE & WHITE.)

HAVE in store a large and well assorted stock of the above named Goods, and would respectively call the attention of Merchants visiting the Northern markets to an examination of them, before purchasing elsewhere, as the Goods have been all selected with great care. In our stock will be found a large assortment of Ladies' fine *City made* Shoes, and Gentlemen's Calf Boots.

Charles H. Clark, late of the firm of C. Levering & Clark, will be pleased to have a call from his old friends.
August 28, 1851—3m.

FARMERS,
Clean your Seed Wheat!

IF you wish to have clean Seed Wheat, get one of those Circular Wheat Screens, of which the subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good supply, of the very best quality. All cockle, cheat and other filth is separated from the Wheat, so that in seeding you sow nothing but what will vegetate.

Wheat Fans of the best kind on hand. Every description of Wheat Fans repaired in the best manner. Turning done, in either wood or iron, and as directed, at the West end of Charlestown.
CHARLES BARRITT, Sen.
August 28, 1851—2m.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, living at Hazlefield, will sell, to the highest bidder,
On Thursday, 11th of September,
the following Property, to wit:
Work and Riding Horses;
Milch Cows and Heifers;
18 head of fattening Hogs, Brood Sows and Pigs;

Farming Implements,

consisting of—
Wagons; Cart and Gears;
Wagon and Plough Gearing;
Barshear and single Shovel Ploughs;
Harrows; Sleigh and Harness;
Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, and a variety of Farming Utensils unnecessary to enumerate.
Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN of Corn in the ground, which will be sold by the Acre.

TERMS OF SALE:—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under $5, cash.
MONTGOMERY SLEMONS.
August 28, 1851.

A Valuable Negro Man FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY *the 8th day of September,* (Court-day) before the Court-House in Martinsburg, I will offer, at public sale, a Negro man named
JERRY,
who is a miller and a good farm hand.

TERMS.—One-third, cash; the balance in equal instalments of six and twelve months, with interest—the purchaser to give bond with approved security. E. I. LEE, Adm'r
of J. W. Strider and Guardian for his children.
August 28, 1851.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Shepherdstown & Smithfield Turnpike Company, it was

ORDERED, That on and after the 1st day of October next, all Wagons and all persons travelling the Road, will be required to pay the toll at the time of passing the Gate, either in cash or in the tickets of the Company. Persons who travel the road on horseback or in carriages, by the year, must in all cases pay the amount of such Toll in advance. Tickets can be procured of the Treasurer, at a liberal discount when purchased in sums of $5 or upwards. JOHN M. JEWETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Aug. 21, 1851.—eow. till 1st Oct.

To James C. Whitehill, who is out of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

TAKE NOTICE that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1851, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day, at the Post Office in the town of Erie, Cambden county, State of Missouri, I shall take the deposition of Thomas T. Morgan, a witness in my behalf, in a suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Virginia, in which I am Plaintiff, and you are Defendant; which deposition, so taken, I shall read as evidence at the trial of said suit. This 28th day of August, 1851.
RICHARD D. SEAMON.
August 28, 1851.

Public Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Bushrod C. Washington are requested to present them to the subscribers for adjustment. All persons indebted to the estate, will please call and pay. THOMAS B. WASHINGTON,
EDWARD E. COOKE.
Aug. 21, 1851. *Executors of the dec'd.*

Administrator's Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of Dr. Thomas Hammond's property, are notified that their notes are due, and requested to call and pay them.
E. I. LEE, *Administrator*
Aug. 21, 1851—3t *of Thos Hammond.*

Estray Heifer.

TAKEN up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, an estray Heifer: Said heifer is of a red and white mixed. No ear or flesh marks—appraised at eight dollars. Supposed to be 18 months old, though small of size. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN F. SHAULL,
Aug. 21, 1851.—3t Near Smithfield.

Winchester Female Academy.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed the first day of September, with the usual corps of Teachers. JOS. BAKER, Principal.
August 21, 1851.

OFFICE OF THE HARPERS-FERRY AND SHENANDOAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY }

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company on Monday the 1st of September proximo—a general attendance is requested. A. H. HERR,
August 21, 1851. Secretary.

SPONGES, SPONGES!—A lot of very superior Suitable for bathing, &c., for sale by
Aug. 21. L. M. SMITH & CO.

75 EMPTY Whiskey Barrels for sale at
Aug. 21. JERE HARRIS.

TOOTH POWDER.—Of all kinds, for sale by
Aug. 21. L. M. SMITH & CO.

POWDER and Fuse, for blasting, by
Sept. 4. EBY & SON.

Frederick White Sulphur Springs.
TOURNAMENT!

THE Tournament at the above named Springs will take place *on Thursday, 9th day of September next,* on which occasion it is anticipated that a large number of Knights will contend for the prize. All persons desirous of contending for the prize will please send in their names.

On the following evening there will be a
GRAND BALL.
Aug. 28, 1851. B. JORDAN.

Don't Come too Late!

THE rapidity with which that lot of Dry Goods went off, induced the owner to send his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

to this town, which must and shall be sold, for cash, before the

15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1851.

To make it possible to sell so large a quantity of goods in so short a time, the prices are put so low as to induce every examiner to buy, whether he may want goods or not. He has on hand, 600 yds. of fine Calicoes at 6¼ cents per yard, (or 18 yards for $1;) 1800 yards of splendid imported Calicoes at 9 cents, or 12 yards, $1; 700 yards of Ginghams at 10 cents; Berage de Laines at 20 cents; with a general assortment of Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Flannels (31 cts.,) Poplins, Vests, Gloves, Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

In addition to this, he has a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which will be sold for less than the cost of the materials. These articles will only be sold before 10 o'clock, A. M., and after 5 o'clock, P. M., to avoid annoying the ladies.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, in the Store-room formerly occupied by Mr. T. Rawlins, opposite Jere. Harris'.

Opened from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Positively close on the 15th.
August 28, 1851—3t.

Education.

THE second Session of my School, under the charge of Mr. J. C. Locke, commenced on the 25th instant. The number of scholars is limited, but there are some desks yet unoccupied.

TERMS:

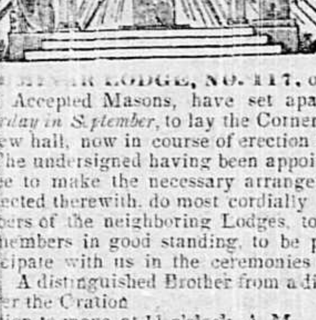
Board, Washing and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French and all the English branches,	$150 00
Day Scholars, in all the above studies	35 00
Primary Department	25 00

As my school is established for the education of my sons, it will be permanent.
MARGARET G. DOUGLASS.
August 28, 1851—3t.

A Young Lady,

WHO has had experience in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a private family or school. She will teach all the branches of an English education, taught in the Seminaries, with French, Music, &c. Apply at
August 28, 1851—3t. THIS OFFICE.

MASONIC.



THE ... LODGE, NO. 117, of Free and Accepted Masons, have set apart the *first Saturday in September,* to lay the Corner Stone of their new hall, now in course of erection in this place. The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements, &c., connected therewith, do most cordially invite the members of the neighboring Lodges, together with all members in good standing, to be present and participate with us in the ceremonies of the occasion. A distinguished Brother from a distance will deliver the Oration.

Procession to move at 11 o'clock, A. M.
F. B. BURWELL,
H. S. FARNSWORTH,
GEO. D. WILTSHIRE,
J. W. WAGELEY,
S. L. MINGHINI,
A. C. TIMBERLAKE,
VANCE BELL. } Committee of Arrangem't.
Middleway, August 28, 1851.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Decrees of the May Term of ... the ... 27th day of May, 1851, in the case of Worthington and Henderson, Trustees against the administrator and heirs of Benjamin Boley, deceased, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by said Decrees, will offer for sale, on the premises, *on Saturday the 13th day of September next,* the whole of that

Tract of Land,

in the County of Jefferson, which belonged to the said Benjamin Boley, dec'd, at the time of his death, and a part of which is now occupied by Mr. Amos Jenney.

The tract contains about 381 ACRES OF LAND, and is situated on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, about two miles above the Depot at Summit Point.

The land is under a good state of cultivation; a small part of it is woodland, having fine timber on it, and it is watered by two good wells on the farm. There is also on the farm a substantial dwelling house, built of stone, of a very good size, together with other improvements.

The entire tract will be sold free from all incumbrances either under deeds of trust or the widow's claim for Dower, and the title being given by authority of the Court will be a valid one.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money cash—the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser and a deed of trust on the premises.
WILLIAM LUCAS,
ANDREW KENNEDY, } *Comm'rs.*
August 14, 1851—4t.

Public Sale.

I SHALL offer for sale, on *THURSDAY the 11th day of September next,* if fair, if not, the first fair day after, (at the quarters at Harpers-Ferry,) all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting, in part, of
Rush Seat Reception Chairs;
Cane seat Chairs, of various kinds;
Sideboards; Tables;
One Library Table; Lounges; Candlesticks, &c.;
One Rosewood Chickering Piano, of fine tone and in perfect order;
French and other Bedsteads;
Toilet Tables and Mirrors;
China, Glass and other Ware;
One good Refrigerator.

TERMS: A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond and good security. Sums of ten dollars and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.
Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN SYMINGTON.
August 21, 1851.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the residence of the late William Roach, at South Bolivar, on *THURSDAY the 25th of September next,* all the Personal Property of said Roach, deceased, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

such as usually found in a well supplied house—and not necessary to mention—embracing 4 or 5 Cooking and other Stoves.

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Roach, and the Stone Stable, will be rented at the same time.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over $2, bond and security being required—under that sum, cash. Sale to take place about 10 o'clock, A. M.
JESSE CALVERT, Executor.
August 21, 1851—2t.

Residence for Sale.

THE Brick House and Lot, at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Bradley, near the Academy, belonging to the heirs of David H. Snyder, is offered for sale. The house is well located for a private residence, and is quite roomy. To any one desirous of a good house, a good opportunity is now presented. The terms will be made known by applying to the undersigned at Berryville.
JOHN O. SNYDER.
August 21, 1851—tf.

Wagon For Sale.

FOR SALE, a splendid two-horse wagon, with four eliptic springs, with bed and every thing complete. A bargain can be had in the purchase.
J. P. A. ENTLER.
Shepherdstown, August 14, 1851.

RICE FLOUR for sale by
Aug. 21. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

SNUFF.—A very superior lot of Maccaboy, Rappee, Congress, Tidball's Mixture, and Scotch Snuff, for sale by L. M. SMITH & CO.
Aug. 21, 1851.

Wholesale Watch & Jewelry Store.

L. H. MILLER & CO.,

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Jobbers of *WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,* have leased the Old Stand, formerly occupied by Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co., *South-east corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets,* (No. 227,) which they are putting in complete order for the WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS to be opened about the 20th of July.

In calling the attention of the trade to the new concern, we mention the fact that we are associated with one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS in the country, which must give a decided advantage over all others in this market, for supplying dealers with Jewelry at manufacturers' prices; a feature in this branch of trade long since needed, between Baltimore and the Southern and Western Merchants.

We desire to call particular attention to the Watch department, which will at all times be supplied with a great assortment from the most celebrated manufacturers, and kept in perfect running order so that purchasers may at once take them, with a written guarantee that they will perform correctly.

This branch of the business will receive the especial attention of one of the firm, whose extensive and practical knowledge of the business, will, we hope, give us a place in the confidence of buyers.

We respectfully invite you to call upon us when you next visit our city, confidently believing that an examination of our Goods will prove to you, that they are better styles and cheaper than you have ever seen in this market, and assure you that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make the acquaintance one of mutual benefit.
L. H. MILLER & CO.,
Corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets, Balt.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Wyeth, Blackloes & Co.,	Baltimore.
" Gwyn, Reid & Taylor,	"
" James Hedges & Brothers,	"
" Hurst & Berry,	"
" Murdock, Duer & Evans,	"
" Snellmen & Hutichs,	"
" Sangston & Co.	"
" Barthlow, Gwynn & Co.	"
" Rieley & Pendleton,	"
" Bushings & Bailey,	"
" John Murphy & Co.,	"
" Moore & Griffin,	"

August 21, 1851—1y.

L. E. SWARTZWELDER. AUGUSTINE I. SMITH.

SWARTZWELDER & SMITH,

(LATE L. E. SWARTZWELDER,)
LOUDOUN STREET,
WINCHESTER, VA.

DEALERS in Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Files, Edge Tools, Saddlery and Saddler's Tools, Shoemaker's Lasts, Tools and Findings, Cabinet Maker's Materials, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Screw-Plates, Safety Fuse, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Patent Pumps, Eliptic Springs, Axles, Circular Saws, Mill, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws, Nails, Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel, Hoop Band and Sheet Iron, Bar Iron, Mouldboards, Hollow-Ware Castings, Locks, Hinges and Screws, every description of Hardware for Building, Carpenter's Tools of every kind, Guns, Pistols and Gun-Barrels, Whips, Looking-Glasses, Wire, Trace, Log Tongue and Fifth Chains, Spades, Shovels and Forks, Coach Trimmings, and every variety of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

On hand, a large and general assortment of the above named articles at the very lowest prices.
August 21, 1851—1y

Shepherdtown Seminary.

MRS. E. W. PHELPS will resume the duties of her School, on Wednesday the 17th of September, 1851. She has been careful, as formerly, to secure the assistance of accomplished associate teachers.

TERMS:

Tuition in English,	$30 00
Children under twelve years of age,	25 00
French,	12 00
Latin,	12 00
Latin and French,	18 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Music—Vocal and Instrumental,	40 00

The Boarding Department is under the care of Mrs. CAMPBELL, who occupies one of the largest and most commodious houses in the village. Mrs. C. bestows every attention upon those who board with her which can ensure their comfort, health and happiness. Mrs. Phelps boards with her pupils and solicitously regards their manners and morals, as well as their mental training. The price of Board is $80 for the scholastic year of ten months. A young lady may receive instructions in the higher branches of English, Latin, French, Music, and the most comfortable board, for the moderate rate of $168 per annum.

Classical & Mathematical School.

THE subscriber will continue a boarding school for boys, at his residence near Kabletown, Virginia. The school will be again in charge of Mr. Carter J. Harris, a gentleman of several years experience as a Teacher, and who has high testimonials of qualification from the Professors of the University of Virginia. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber by mail, at Kabletown, Jefferson Co., Va. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions—the first commencing Oct. 1st, 1851, and ending the last of February. The second commencing March 1st and ending the last of July, 1852. Six Day Scholars will be taken at $16 50 per session, payable in advance.
Aug. 21, 1851.—6t J. C. R. TAYLOR.

Notice.

ALL persons who may desire to have the names of their residences inserted in their respective farms upon the Map of Jefferson County, now in progress, will please apprize me of the fact, (giving the name of the farm,) by mail or otherwise, (post-paid) at as early a day as possible, not later than the 5th of September; and if the additional expense of engraving is not too great, I will have them inserted. S. HOWELL BROWN.
August 21, 1851.

Bank Stock for Sale.

WILL be offered, at public sale, for cash, on the 15th of September next, before the Court-House door in the town of Charlestown, 86 Shares of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia; Also, 28 Shares of the Bank of the Metropolis, D. C.
LLOYD LOUNDES, *Adm'r*
of Charles Loundes, dec'd.
Aug. 21, 1851. CHARLES G. BRAGG, Auct'r.

Smooth Mediterranean
SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has between Three and Four Hundred Bushels of Smooth Mediterranean Seed Wheat for sale. Apply to
JOSEPH B. LOOSE,
Hagerstown, Washington county, Md.
August 21, 1851—3w.

Cows.

I HAVE for sale two excellent fresh milch cows, with their calves. SUSAN MYERS.
Bullskin, August 14, 1851.

For Sale.

I HAVE 2 or 3 fine young Work Horses; one a good Barshear Leader, also Fresh Lime constantly on hand.
July 24, 1851. MARTIN EICHELBERGER.

Sundries.

JUST received per order, Cubboard, Pad, and Screw Locks, Walby's Trowels, Socket Chisels, Coopers Jointer Bits and patent Crose, Curtain Bands, Butt Hinges assorted, Double Strap and Hook do.; Bench Screws, Copper Rivits and Burs for Machine Belts, Brass Head Nails, Plough Hames; 4, 5, 6, and 8 qt. Tea Kettles, Wagon Boxes of various sizes, Spelter, "Os" shoe Nails, half round Rasps, Sad Irons, &c., at the Market-house. T. RAWLINS.
August 21, 1851.

FOR PICKLING.—Fresh Race Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Long Pepper, White Mustard Seed, Black do., White Ginger, Allspice, Turmeric, &c., for sale by L. M. SMITH & CO.
August 21.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and all descriptions, for sale at a lower price than ever offered in Valley, by L. M. SMITH & CO.
Aug. 21.

RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER.—Burgess & Co.'s celebrated Roach and Rat Destroyer, for sale by. L. M. SMITH & CO.
Aug. 21.

Mackerel.

NOS. 1, 2 and 3, large and fat, just received and for sale low by EBY & SON.
August 14, 1851.

Cooper Stuff and Hoop-Poles.

FOR sale at the Depot with every variety of Lumber—Shingles, Laths, &c.
August 14, 1851. V. W. MOORE.

PRIME BACON HAMS, for sale by
August 14, 1851. EBY & SON.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.—A fresh and full supply for sale by L. M. SMITH & CO.
Aug. 21.

EXTRACT OF LEMON AND VANILLA, for sale by L. M. SMITH & CO.
Aug. 21.

TAR, by the barrel, for sale by
Aug. 21. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

Commissioners' Sale.

BY virtue of a decree, made at the May Term, 1851, of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Virginia, in the case of John Byers, &c., *vs.* John C. Walper and others, the undersigned as Commissioners appointed for that purpose, will, *on Saturday the 30th day of August,* 1851, offer at public sale, before the Hotel of Daniel Entler, in Shepherdstown, Virginia, the interest of John C. Walper in a

Tract of Land,

situated on the Smithfield and Shepherdstown turnpike road, at Walper's Cross Roads, in Jefferson county, Virginia, conveyed in two deeds of trust from him, one to R. H. Lee, dated May 14, 1844, the other to N. S. White, dated Feb 13, 1849, which interest, according to a deed of division, executed 22d day of April, 1847, by John C. Walper, Catharine Walper and Mary H. Walper, is a fee simple right to one hundred acres of land, and a reversion to a moiety of sixty-two Acres, held as dower by Catharine Walper, widow of John Walper, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE, *as set forth in the decree.*—One-third of the purchase money cash; one-third in 12 months; and the balance in 24 months from day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and a deed of trust on the premises sold for the deferred payments.
R. H. LEE,
N. S. WHITE,
July 24, 1851. *Commissioners of Sale.*

Postponement.

The above sale is Posponed until further notice.
R. H. LEE,
August 21. N. S. WHITE.

CHOICE JEFFERSON LAND
At Public Sale.

THE subscriber, will offer, at public sale, *on Monday the 15th of September next,* (if not sold privately before that time,) before the Court House door in Charlestown, his small FARM upon which he now resides, situated 2½ miles Southeast of Charlestown on the road leading to Beeler's Mill (and a part of the original tract of B. Beeler, dec'd) containing about

81 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a new Frame Building, 20 by 32, with Dining-room and Kitchen in the basement and four rooms upon the upper floors, with fire places and flues in all the rooms. There are about 4 Acres of Orchard, upon which the house is situated. There is a sufficiency of Timber for fuel and other purposes. As an evidence, of the superior quality of the land it is now renting for a single corn crop without the provender, for $5, per acre as a cash rent—and has been but a few days since for a wheat crop rented for the half. The purchaser will have the use of the spring for water for his family on the land of Mrs. Davis, very convenient to the premises. It is a rare chance that purchasers wanting a small farm can get, one of so good a quality and so convenient to market.
August 14 1851. GEORGE G. GROVE.

A VALUABLE

Jefferson Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a very valuable *Tract of Land,* in Jefferson County, Va., containing

387 1-2 Acres,

situated 3½ miles South of Charlestown, the County ... and County—adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Craighill, Roger Chew and others, on the Shenandoah River, and now occupied by Mr. Tavener.

... lies in a healthy neighborhood, is in a good state of cultivation, and for fertility and productiveness is surpassed by few farms of the county. The quality of the soil is Limestone, and very improvable. It is one of the best watered farms in the county, (a great consideration in this region of country,) having several large and unfailing springs, and a fine stream flowing through it. It is very accessible to market, being within 3½ miles of the Win. & Pot. R. Road, and a shorter distance from several Merchant Mills.

The improvements consist of a *Stone Dwelling* with kitchen attached, and out buildings, such as stabling, corn-crib, dairy, &c.

Persons disposed to purchase may expect a bargain in the land, and would do well to examine the premises.

The undersigned, at Charlestown, or Mr. Tavener, on the premises, will take pleasure in furnishing any further description or information which may be desired.

For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned.
June 5, 1851. N. S. WHITE.

FARMS FOR SALE,

THE Farm on which I reside in the vicinity of Newtown, containing ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY ACRES. This Farm is well set in Grass and in a good state of improvement, and situated immediately on the Valley Turnpike Road from Winchester to Staunton, seven miles from the ... in the State of Virginia. The improvements are a large and handsome *BRICK DWELLING,* together with every necessary *Out-Building,* and all in a good state of repair.

I will also sell another Farm adjoining the above, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES, all well set in Grass, and in a highly improving condition.

These two Farms will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers.
JOSEPH NEILL.
Newtown, Frederick Co., Va., June 26, 1851.

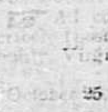
One of the most Desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia,
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable Farm, situated in the fertile county of Jefferson, about five miles from the flourishing towns of Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown, and containing about

Five Hundred and Fifty Acres.

It is as productive as any land in the Valley.—There are about forty acres of rich meadow, and the balance of the cleared land, except the part in Wheat, is well set in grass—a fair proportion is in wood, for fencing and fuel. The finest Cumberland Coal, can always be procured at prices which make it cheaper than wood.

The Elk Branch, a stream of sufficient volume to propel several Mills, flows through the centre of the Farm, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road follows its course. There are Store-Houses, a Depot, and Dwellings—apart from the Mansion—which rent for more than $600.



The improvements are comfortable, embracing the Mansion and the usual Out-Houses, and a never failing branch of water, passes through the Stable yard. The springs convenient to any of the Buildings, are numerous.

Whether viewed in reference to quality of soil, beauty of scenery, refined society, or facilities to market, it may with truth be said to be one of the most desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia.—It could be conveniently divided into two or even three Farms. The time of travel from Baltimore, ... hours.

All communications addressed to the subscriber (post-paid) at Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county, Virginia, will receive attention.
RICHARD DUFFIELD.
October 25, 1850.

OCTOBER 22, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—

I have understood that there is a report in circulation in the county, that I have some claim to the ... which I conveyed to my father some years ago. My object in writing this note is to say that I have never said or done any thing to induce any one to think that I had the slightest claim whatever to the land in question. All the claim I ever had, I sold to my father some years since, and I think he paid me a full and fair price for it, and the Deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson. I have have now no claim of any sort kind or description to the said land, either in law or equity.
JOHN W. D. DUFFIELD.

FOR RENT.

TWENTY-FIVE Acres of LAND, adjoining the lands of Mr. George Isler and Mr. John B. Packet; and TWENTY ACRES near the Bloomery Mills. Both have been in clover for two years. Enquire of
KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Aug. 7, 1851.

Bolivar Property for Sale.

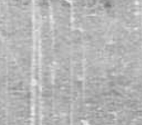
THE HOUSE and LOT in Bolivar, now in the occupancy of Sidney A Pilcher, is offered for sale. A bargain may be had, if early application be made. Possession given on the first of April next. For terms, &c., apply to
Aug. 7. H. N. GALLAHER.

Cash For Negroes.

THOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can get the highest price by calling on the subscriber at Charlestown. Application in person or by letter will be promptly attented to.
July 24, 1851. C. G. BRAGG.

Mules and Horses,

THE subscriber has for sale, on the farm of Wm. Hurst, near Charlestown, a fine lot of



MULES AND HORSES.

Mr Hurst will take pleasure in showing the stock to any person who may wish to purchase. It not previously disposed of they will be exhibited in Charlestown, on Monday next (Court-day.) V. W. MOORE.
August 14, 1851.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

By Authority.

The New Constitution of Virginia,

WITH THE AMENDED

BILL OF RIGHTS,

AS ADOPTED BY THE

Reform Convention of 1850-'51.

TO BE ACTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE

On the Fourth Thursday in October, 1851.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA:

A **PROCLAMATION.**—Whereas, the Convention which assembled in the city of Richmond on the second Monday in October, 1851, pursuant to law, "to consider, discuss and propose a new constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing constitution of this commonwealth," have adjourned *sine die*, after having agreed upon an amended bill of rights, constitution and schedule, to be submitted to the people: Now, therefore, I, John F. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor, acting in the absence of the Governor from the seat of Government, and pursuant to the requirement of the act of March 13, 1851, do hereby declare and make known, that the said Convention did, on the first instant, adjourn *sine die*; and that the following is a true copy of the bill of rights, constitution and schedule certified to the executive as having been adopted by the said Convention, and proposed by them for the ratification or rejection of the people.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand, as Lieutenant Governor, and under the lesser seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, this 2d day of August, 1851, in the 76th year of the commonwealth.

JOHN F. WILEY.

VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS.

[Passed June 12, 1776.]

Adopted without alteration by the Convention of 1829-'30, and re-adopted with amendments by the Convention of 1850-'51.

A Declaration of Rights made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention, which Rights do pertain to them and their posterity as the basis and foundation of government.

1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely: the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services, which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge to be hereditary.

5. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be separate and distinct; that the members thereof may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members to be again eligible or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

6. That all elections ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good.

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy trial by an impartial jury of twelve men of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

9. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury of twelve men is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

12. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

13. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of Virginia, ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

15. That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other.

Constitution of Virginia.

Whereas the Delegates and Representatives of the good people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, on the twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; reciting and declaring, that whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland and elector of Hanover, before that time entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in the government of Virginia, had endeavored to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; by denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and when so suspended neglecting to attend to them for many years; by refusing to pass certain other laws, unless the persons to be benefitted by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature; by dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people; when dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head; by endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; by keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war; by affecting to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; by combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us, for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world, for imposing taxes on us without our consent, for depriving us of the benefits of the trial by jury, for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences, for suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; by plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people; by inciting insurrections of our fellow subjects with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation; by prompting our negroes, to rise in arms amongst us, those very negroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his negative he had refused us permission to exclude by law; by endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence; by transporting hither a large army of foreign mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, then already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation; by answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of injuries; and finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection; by which several acts of misrule, the government of this country as before exercised under the crown of Great Britain, was totally dissolved; did, therefore, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country would be reduced, unless some regular, adequate mode of civil policy should be speedily adopted, and in compliance with the recommendation of the general Congress, ordain and declare a form of government for Virginia:

And whereas, a Convention held on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, did propose to the people of the commonwealth an amended Constitution or Form of Government, which was ratified by them:

And whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia by an act passed on the 4th of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, did provide for the election, by the people, of delegates to meet in general Convention, to consider, discuss and propose a new Constitution or alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution of this Commonwealth; and by an act, passed on the thirteenth of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, did further provide for submitting the same to the people for ratification or rejection:

We therefore, the Delegates of the good people of Virginia, elected and in Convention assembled, in pursuance of said acts, do propose to the people the following Constitution and Form of Government for this Commonwealth:

ARTICLE I.
Bill of Rights.

The Declaration of Rights, as amended and prefixed to this Constitution shall have the same relation thereto as it had to the former Constitution.

ARTICLE II.
Division of Powers.

The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to either House of Assembly.

ARTICLE III.
Qualification of Voters.

1. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city or town where he offers to vote for twelve months next preceding an election, and no other person shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State, by reason of being stationed therein. And no person shall have the right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine in the service of the United States, or who has been convicted of bribery in an election, or of any infamous offence.

2. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and afterwards as occasion may require, shall cause every city or town, the white population of which exceeds five thousand, to be laid off into convenient wards, and a separate place of voting to be established in each, and thereafter no inhabitant of such city or town shall be allowed to vote except in the ward in which he resides.

3. No voter during the time for holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger; to work upon the public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at elections, or in going to and returning from them.

4. In all elections votes shall be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. But dumb persons entitled to suffrage, may vote by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branches, which together shall be a complete Legislature, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

House of Delegates.

2. One of these shall be called the House of Delegates, and shall consist of one hundred and fifty-two members, to be chosen biennially for and by the several counties, cities and towns, of the Commonwealth, and distributed and apportioned as follows:

The counties of Augusta and Rockingham and the city of Richmond shall each elect three delegates; the counties of Albemarle, Bedford, Berkeley, Campbell, Fauquier, Franklin, Frederick, Halifax, Hampshire, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Loudoun, Marion, Monongalia, Monroe, Norfolk, Pittsylvania, Preston, Rockbridge, Shenandoah and Washington shall each elect two delegates: The counties of Botetourt and Craig shall together elect two delegates:

The counties of Accomac, Alexandria, Amherst, Appomattox, Barbour, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cabell, Caroline, Carroll, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Floyd, Fluvanna, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Hanover, Hardy, Henrico, Henry, Highland, Isle of Wight, Jackson, King William, Lee, Lewis, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, Northampton, Page, Patrick, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Princess Anne, Prince Edward, Prince William, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Scott, Smyth, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Taylor, Upshur, Warren, Wayne, Wetzel, Wood and Wythe, and the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg [illegible]

The counties of Lee and Scott, in addition to the delegate to be elected by each, shall together elect one delegate.

The following counties and cities shall compose election districts: Alleghany and Bath; Amelia and Nottoway; Logan, Boone and Wyoming; Braxton and Nicholas; Charles City, James City, and New Kent; Cumberland and Powhatan; Doddridge, and Tyler; Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, and the city of Williamsburg; Essex and King and Queen; Fayette and Raleigh; Gilmer and Wirt; Greene and Orange; Greensville and Sussex; King George and Stafford; Lancaster and Northumberland; Matthews and Middlesex; Pleasants and Ritchie; Prince George and Surry; and Richmond and Westmoreland; each of which districts shall elect one delegate.

At the first general election, under this Constitution, the county of Ohio shall elect three delegates, and the counties of Brooke and Hancock shall together elect one delegate; at the second general election the county of Ohio shall elect two delegates, and the counties of Brooke and Hancock shall each elect one delegate; and so on, alternately, at succeeding general elections.

At the first general election the county of Russell shall elect two delegates, and the county of Tazewell shall elect one delegate, at the second general election the county of Tazewell shall elect two delegates and the county of Russell shall elect one delegate; and so on, alternately, at succeeding general elections.

The General Assembly shall have power, upon application of a majority of the voters, of the county of Campbell, to provide, that instead of the two delegates to be elected by said county, the town of Lynchburg shall elect one delegate and the residue of the county of Campbell shall elect one delegate.

Senate.

3. The other House of the General Assembly shall be called the Senate, and shall consist of fifty members, to be elected for the term of four years; for the election of whom, the counties, cities and towns shall be divided into fifty districts. Each county, city, and town of the respective districts, at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this Constitution, shall vote for one Senator, and the Sheriffs or other officers holding the election for each county, city and town within five days at farthest after the last election in the district, shall meet at the Court House of the county or city first named in the district, and from the polls so taken in their respective counties, cities and towns, return as Senator the person who has received the greatest number of votes in the whole district. Upon the assembling of the Senators so elected, they shall be divided into two equal classes, to be numbered by lot. The term of service of the Senators of the first class shall expire with that of the delegates first elected under this Constitution; and of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of two years thereafter; and this alternation shall be continued, so that one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year.

4. I. For the election of Senators, the counties of Accomac and Northampton shall form one district:
II. The City of Norfolk shall be another district:
III. The counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne shall form another district:
IV. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Surry shall form another district:
V. The counties of Sussex, Southampton and Greensville shall form another district:
VI. The City of Petersburg and the County of Prince George shall form another district:
VII. The counties of Dinwiddie, Amelia and Brunswick shall form another district:
VIII. The counties of Powhatan, Cumberland and Chesterfield shall form another district:
IX. The counties of Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward shall form another district:
X. The counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte shall form another district:
XI. The county of Pittsylvania shall be another district:
XII. The county of Halifax shall be another district:
XIII. The counties of Henry, Patrick and Franklin shall form another district:
XIV. The county of Bedford shall be another district:
XV. The counties of Campbell and Appomattox shall form another district:
XVI. The City of Williamsburg and the counties of James City, Charles City, New Kent, York, Elizabeth City and Warwick shall form another district:
XVII. The counties of Henrico and Hanover shall form another district:
XVIII. The City of Richmond shall be another district:
XIX. The counties of Gloucester, Matthews and Middlesex shall form another district:
XX. The counties of Richmond, Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland shall form another district:
XXI. The counties of King and Queen, King William and Essex shall form another district:
XXII. The counties of Caroline and Spottsylvania shall form another district:
XXIII. The counties of Stafford, King George and Prince William shall form another district:
XXIV. The counties of Fairfax and Alexandria shall form another district:
XXV. The county of Loudoun shall be another district:
XXVI. The counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock shall form another district:
XXVII. The counties of Madison, Culpeper, Orange and Greene, shall form another district:
XXVIII. The county of Albemarle shall be another district:
XXIX. The counties of Louisa, Goochland and Fluvanna shall form another district:
XXX. The counties of Nelson, Amherst and Buckingham shall form another district:
XXXI. The counties of Jefferson and Berkeley shall form another district:
XXXII. The counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan shall form another district.
XXXIII. The counties of Frederick, Clarke and Warren shall form another district:
XXXIV. The counties of Shenandoah and Page shall form another district:
XXXV. The counties of Rockingham and Pendleton shall form another district:
XXXVI. The county of Augusta shall be another district.
XXXVII. The counties of Bath, Highland and Rockbridge shall form another district:
XXXVIII. The counties of Botetourt, Alleghany, Roanoke and Craig shall form another district:
XXXIX. The counties of Carroll, Floyd, Grayson, Montgomery and Pulaski shall form another district:
XL. The counties of Mercer, Monroe, Giles and Tazewell shall form another district:
XLI. The counties of Smyth, Wythe and Washington shall form another district:
XLII. The counties of Scott, Lee and Russell shall form another district:
XLIII. The counties of Boone, Logan, Kanawha, Putnam and Wyoming shall form another district:
XLIV. The counties of Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Braxton and Greenbrier shall form another district:
XLV. The counties of Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt shall form another district.
XLVI. The counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Pleasants and Wood shall form another district:
XLVII. The counties of Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler shall form another district:
XLVIII. The counties of Upshur, Barbour, Lewis, Gilmer and Randolph shall form another district:
XLIX. The counties of Monongalia, Preston and Taylor shall form another district:
L. The counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio shall form another district.

5. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in every tenth year thereafter, in case it can agree upon a principle of representation, to re-apportion representation in the Senate and House of Delegates in accordance therewith; and in the event the General Assembly, at the first or any subsequent period of re-apportionment, shall fail to agree upon a principle of representation and to re-apportion representation in accordance therewith, each House shall separately propose a scheme of representation, containing a principle or rule for the House of Delegates, in connection with a principle or rule for the Senate. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at the same session to certify to the Governor of the principles or rules of representation which the respective Houses may separately propose, to be applied in making re-apportionments in the Senate and in the House of Delegates; and the Governor shall, as soon thereafter as may be, by proclamation, make known the propositions of the respective Houses, and require the voters of the Commonwealth to assemble at such time as he shall appoint, at their lawful places of voting, and decide by their votes between the propositions thus presented. In the event the General Assembly shall fail, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or in any tenth year thereafter, to make such re-apportionment or certificate, the Governor shall, immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by proclamation, require the voters of the Commonwealth to assemble, at such time as he shall appoint, at their lawful places of voting, and to declare by their votes:

First, whether representation in the Senate and House of Delegates shall be apportioned on the "Suffrage Basis;" that is according to the number of votes in the several counties, cities, towns and Senatorial districts of the Commonwealth;

Or, second, whether, representation in both Houses shall be apportioned on the "Mixed Basis;" that is, according to the number of white inhabitants contained, and the amount of all State taxes paid, in the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, deducting therefrom all taxes, paid, on licenses and law process, and any capitation tax on free negroes, allowing one delegate for every seventy-sixth part of said inhabitants, and one delegate for every seventy-sixth part of said taxes, and distributing the Senators in like manner;

Or, third, whether representation shall be apportioned in the Senate on taxation; and that is according [illegible] several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, deducting therefrom all taxes paid on licenses and law process, and any capitation tax on free negroes, and in the House of Delegates on the "Suffrage Basis" as aforesaid;

Or, fourth, whether representation shall be apportioned in the Senate on the "Mixed Basis" as aforesaid, and in the House of Delegates on the "Suffrage Basis" as aforesaid: and each voter shall cast his vote in favor of one of said schemes of apportionment, and no more.

6. It shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other officers taking said polls, to keep the same open for the period of three days, and within five days after they are closed, to certify true copies thereof to the Governor, who shall as early as may be, ascertain the result of said vote, and make proclamation thereof; and in case it is ascertained that a majority of all the votes cast is in favor of either of the principles of representation, referred as aforesaid to the choice of the voters, the Governor shall communicate the result of such vote to the General Assembly at its first regular session thereafter; but in case it is ascertained that a majority of all the votes cast is not in favor of either of the principles of representation referred as aforesaid to the choice of the voters, it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as may be, after ascertaining that fact, in like manner to cause the voters to decide between the two principles of representation which shall, at such previous voting, have received the greatest number of votes; and he shall ascertain and make proclamation of the result of the said last vote, and communicate the same to the General Assembly at its next regular session; and in either case, the General Assembly, at the regular session thereof, which shall be held next after the taking of the vote, the result of which shall have been so communicated to it by the Governor, shall re-apportion representation in the two houses respectively in accordance with the principle of representation in each, for which a majority of the votes cast were given; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in every tenth year thereafter to re-apportion and distribute the number of Senators and Delegates in accordance with the same principle.

7. Any person may be elected a Senator, who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-five years, and is actually a resident within the district, and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution. And any person may be elected a member of the House of Delegates, who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is actually a resident within the county, city, town or election district qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution; but no person holding a lucrative office, no minister of the gospel or priest of any religious denomination, no salaried officer of any banking corporation or company, and no attorney of the Commonwealth, shall be capable of being elected a member of either House of the Assembly. The removal of any person elected to either branch of the General Assembly from the county, city, town or district for which he was elected, shall vacate his office.

8. The General Assembly shall meet once in every two years, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. No session of the General Assembly, after the first Constitution, shall continue longer than ninety days, without the concurrence of three-fifths of the members elected to each House, in which case, the session may be extended for a farther period, not exceeding thirty days. Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses, shall be sitting. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

9. The House of Delegates shall choose its own Speaker; and, in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose from their own body a President *pro tempore*: and each House shall appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceedings, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies; but if vacancies shall occur during the recess of the General Assembly, such writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each House shall judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members, may punish them for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

10. The members of the assembly shall receive for their services a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no act increasing such compensation, shall take effect until after the end of the term for which the members of the House of Delegates voting thereon were elected. And no Senator or Delegate during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Commonwealth, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during such term, except offices filled by elections by the people.

11. Bills and resolutions may originate in either of the two Houses of the General Assembly, to be approved or rejected by the other, and may be amended by either House, with the consent of the other.

12. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published from time to time, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. No bill shall become a law, until it has been read on three different days of the session, in the House in which it originated, unless two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall otherwise determine.

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

14. In the apportionment, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which shall be formed respectively of contiguous counties, cities and towns, be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of the population, upon which is based representation in the House of Representatives of the United States.

15. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not, in any case, be suspended. The General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any *ex post facto* law; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just compensation; or any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place of ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities. And the General Assembly shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination; or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contracts as he shall please.

16. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title; nor shall any law be revived or amended by reference to its title, but the act revived, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

17. The General Assembly may provide that no person shall be capable of holding, or be elected to, any post of profit, trust or emolument civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial, under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be second to either party or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

18. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges, and all others offending against the State by maladministration, corruption, neglect of duty, or other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, and be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two third of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, acording to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the General Assembly for the trial of impeachments.

Slaves and Free Negroes.

19. Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than twelve months after they become actually free, and shall be reduced to slavery, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

20. The General Assembly may impose such restrictions and conditions as they shall deem proper on the power of slave owners to emancipate their [illegible] Commonwealth from the free negro population by removal or otherwise.

21. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either before or after the birth of such descendant.

Taxation and Finance.

22. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property, other than slaves, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

23. Every slave who has attained the age of twelve years shall be assessed with a tax equal to and not exceeding that assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars. Slaves under that age shall not be subject to taxation; and other taxable property may be exempted from taxation, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

24. A capitation tax, equal to the tax assessed on land of the value of two hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years; and one equal moiety of the capitation tax upon white persons shall be applied to the purpose, of education in primary and free schools; but nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls in cases of bodily infirmity.

25. The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes, salaries and licenses; but no tax shall be levied on property from which any income so taxed is derived, or on the capital invested in the trade or business in respect to which the license so taxed is issued.

26. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and a statement of the receipts, disbursements, appropriations and loans shall be published after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, with the acts and resolutions thereof.

27. On the passage of every act which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective houses, and a majority of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to give it the force of a law.

28. The liability to the State of any incorporated company or institution, to redeem the principal and pay the interest of any loan heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by the State, to such company or institution, shall not be released; and the General Assembly shall not pledge the faith of the State, or bind it in any form, for the debts or obligations of any company or corporation.

29. There shall be set apart annually, from the accruing revenue, a sum equal to seven per cent. of the State debt existing on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. The fund thus set apart shall be called the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest of the State debt, and the principal of such part as may be redeemable. If no part be redeemable, then the residue of the Sinking Fund, after the payment of such interest, shall be invested in the bonds or certificates of debt of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, or of some of the States of this Union, and applied to the payment of the State debt, as it shall become redeemable.—Whenever, after the said first day of January, a debt shall be contracted by the Commonwealth, there shall be set apart in like manner, annually, for thirty-four years, a sum exceeding by one per cent. the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be part of the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied in the manner before directed. The General Assembly shall not otherwise appropriate any part of the Sinking Fund or its accruing interest, except in time of war, insurrection or invasion.

30. The General Assembly may, at any time, direct a sale of the stocks held by the commonwealth in internal improvement and other companies; but the proceeds of such sale, if made before the payment of the public debt, shall constitute a part of the Sinking Fund and be applied in like manner.

31. The General Assembly shall not contract loans or cause to be issued certificates of debt or bond of the State, irredeemable for a period greater than thirty-four years.

General Provisions.

32. The General Assembly shall not grant a charter of incorporation to any church or religious denomination, but may secure the title to church property to an extent to be limited by law.

33. No lottery shall hereafter be authorized by law, and the buying, selling or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery not now authorized by a law of this State, shall be prohibited.

34. No new county shall be formed with an area less than six hundred square miles; nor shall the county or counties from which it has formed be reduced below that area; nor shall any county, having a white population less than five thousand, be deprived of more than one fifth of such population; nor shall a county having a larger white population be reduced below four thousand. But any county, the length of which is three times its mean breadth, or which exceeds fifty miles in length, may be divided at the discretion of the General Assembly. In all general elections the voters in any county, not entitled to separate representation, shall vote in the same election district.

35. The General Assembly shall confer on the courts the power to grant divorces, change the names of persons, and direct the sale of estates belonging to infants and other persons under legal disabilities, but shall not, by special legislation grant relief in such cases, or in any other case of which the courts or other tribunals may have jurisdiction.

36. The General Assembly shall provide for the periodical registration in the several counties, cities and towns, of the voters therein; and for the annual registration of the births, marriages and deaths in the white population thereof, and the births and deaths in the colored population of the same, distinguishing between the number of the free colored persons and slaves.

37. The General Assembly at intervals of five years from date of the returns of the census of the United States, shall cause to be taken a census and such statistics of the State as may be prescribed by law; which census and statistics shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall compare and correct the returns and report the same to the General Assembly.

38. The manner of conducting and making returns of elections, determining contested elections, and of filling vacancies in office, in cases not specially provided for by this Constitution shall be prescribed by law; but special elections to fill vacancies in the office of judge of any court shall be for a full term. And the General Assembly may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor.

1. The Chief Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold the office for the term of four years, to commence on the first day of January next succeeding his election, and be ineligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected, and to any other office during his term of service.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the voters at the times and places of chosing members of the General Assembly. Returns of the elections shall be transmitted, under seal, by the proper officers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on the first day of the next session of the General Assembly. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall within one week thereafter, in the presence of a majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, open the said returns, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected: but if two or more shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be decided by a like vote, and the mode of proceeding in such cases shall be prescribed by law.

3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor unless he has attained the age of thirty years, is a native citizen of the United States, and has been a citizen of Virginia for five years next preceding his election.

4. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government; shall receive five thousand dollars for each year of his service, and, while in office, shall receive no other emolument from this or any other government.

5. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; communicate to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the Commonwealth; recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient; and convene the General Assembly on application of a majority of the members of both houses thereof, or when in his opinion the interest of the Commonwealth may require it. He shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State; have power to embody the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and enforce the execution of the laws; conduct either in person or in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign States; and, during the recess of the General Assembly, fill *pro tempore* all vacancies in those offices for which the Constitution and laws make no provision; but his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the end of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly. He shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law; and, except when the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, and to commute capital punishment; but he shall communicate to the General Assembly at each session, the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of reprieve or pardon granted and of [illegible] granting or commuting the same.

6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and may also require the opinion in writing of the Attorney General upon any question of law connected with his official duties.

7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be attested by the Governor with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed.

Lieutenant Governor.

8. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the Governor, and his qualification and the manner of his election in all respects shall be the same.

9. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the said office with its compensation, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the discharge of the Executive functions in other necessary cases.

10. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote; and while acting as such, shall receive a compensation equal to that allowed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and Auditor.

11. A Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and an Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, and continue in office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed.

12. The Secretary shall keep a record of the official acts of the Governor, which shall be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary; and when required he shall lay the same, and any papers, minutes and vouchers pertaining to his office, before either house of the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

13. The powers and duties of Treasurer and Auditor shall be such as now are, or may be hereafter prescribed by law.

Board of Public Works.

14. There shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of three Commissioners. The State shall be divided into three districts, containing as nearly as may be equal numbers of voters, and the voters of each district shall elect one Commissioner, whose term of office shall be six years; but of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for two years only and one other, to be designated in like manner, shall remain in office for four years only.

15. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall provide for the election and compensation of the Commissioners, and the organization of the Board. The Commissioners first elected shall assemble on a day to be appointed by law, and decide by lot the order in which their terms of service shall expire.

16. The Board of Public Works shall appoint all officers employed on the public works, and all persons representing the interest of the Commonwealth in works of internal improvement, and shall perform such other duties as may by prescribed by law.

17. The members of the Board of Public Works may be removed by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; but the cause of removal shall be entered on the journal of each house.

18. The General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each House, to abolish said board whenever in their opinion a board of Public Works shall no longer be necessary.

Militia.

19. The manner of appointing militia officers shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.
JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

1. There shall be a Supreme Court of Appeals, District Courts and Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and of the Judges thereof, except so far as the same is conferred by this Constitution, shall be regulated by law.

Judicial Divisions.

2. The State shall be divided into twenty-one judicial circuits, ten districts and five sections.
I. The counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Greensville, Surry, and Sussex and the City of Norfolk shall constitute the first circuit.
II. The counties of Prince George, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Nottaway, Amelia, Chesterfield and Powhatan and the city of Petersburg, shall constitute the second circuit.
III. The counties of Cumberland, Buckingham, Appomattox, Campbell, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Halifax and the town of Lynchburg, shall constitute the third circuit.
IV. The counties of Pittsylvania, Bedford, Franklin, Patrick and Henry, shall constitute the fourth circuit.
V. The counties of Accomac and Northampton shall constitute the fifth circuit.
VI. The counties of Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, Gloucester, Matthews, Middlesex, Henrico, New Kent, Charles City and James City and the City of Williamsburg, shall constitute the sixth circuit.
VII. The City of Richmond shall be the 7th circuit.
VIII. The counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Spottsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, King William, King and Queen and Essex, shall constitute the eight circuit.
IX. The counties of Stafford, Prince William, Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier and Rappahannock, shall constitute the ninth circuit.
X. The counties of Culpeper, Madison, Greene, Orange, Albemarle, Louisa, Fluvanna and Goochland, shall constitute the tenth circuit.
XI. The counties of Nelson, Amherst, Rockbridge, Augusta, and Bath, shall constitute the eleventh circuit.
XII. The counties of Pendleton, Highland, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren and Hardy, shall constitute the twelfth circuit.
XIII. The counties of Clarke, Frederick, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson, shall constitute the thirteenth circuit.
XIV. The counties of Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Alleghany, Botetourt, Roanoke and Craig, shall constitute the fourteenth circuit.
XV. The counties of Giles, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Fayette and Nicholas, shall constitute the fifteenth circuit.
XVI. The counties of Grayson, Carroll, Wythe, Floyd, Pulaski and Montgomery, shall constitute the sixteenth circuit.
XVII. The counties of Smythe, Tazewell, Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee, shall constitute the seventeenth circuit.
XVIII. The counties of Wayne, Cabell, Mason, Jackson, Putnam and Kanawha, shall constitute the eighteenth circuit.
XIX. The counties of Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Braxton, Lewis, Ritchie, Doddridge and Pleasants, shall constitute the nineteenth circuit.
XX. The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler and Monongalia, shall constitute the twentieth circuit.
XXI. And the counties of Harrison, Marion, Taylor, Preston, Barbour, Randolph and Upshur, constitute the twenty-first circuit.

3. The first and second circuits shall constitute the first district; the third and fourth circuits, the second district; the fifth, sixth and seventh circuits, the third district; the eighth and ninth circuits, the fourth district; the tenth and eleventh circuits, the fifth district; the twelfth and thirteenth circuits, the sixth district; the fourteenth and fifteenth circuits, the seventh district; the sixteenth and seventeenth circuits, the eighth district; the eighteenth and nineteenth circuits, the ninth district; and the twentieth and twenty-first circuits, the tenth district.

4. The first and second districts shall constitute the first section; the third and fourth districts, the second section; the fifth and sixth districts, the third section; the seventh and eighth districts, the fourth section; and the ninth and tenth districts, the fifth section.

5. The General Assembly may at the end of eight years after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter at intervals of eight years, re-arrange the said circuits, districts and sections, and place any number of circuits in a district, and of districts in a section; but each circuit shall be altogether in one district, and each district in one section; and there shall not be less than two districts and four circuits in a section, and the number of sections shall not be increased or diminished.

Circuit Courts.

6. For each circuit, a Judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of eight years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution. He shall at the time of his election be at least thirty years of age, and during his continuance of office shall reside in the circuit of which he is Judge.

7. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice a year by the Judge of each circuit, in every county and corporation thereof, wherein a circuit court is now or may hereafter be established. But the Judges in the same district may be required or authorized to hold the courts of their respective circuits alternately, and a Judge of one circuit to hold a court in any other circuit.

District Courts.

8. A district court shall be held at least once a year, in every district, by the Judges of the circuits constituting the section and the Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the section of which the district forms a part; any three of whom may hold a court; but no Judge shall sit or decide upon any appeal taken from his own decision. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of one section may sit in the district courts of another section, when required or authorized by law to do so.

9. The district courts shall not have original jurisdiction, except in cases of *habeas corpus, mandamus* and *prohibition.*

Courts of Appeals.

10. For each section, a Judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution. He shall, at the time of his election be at least thirty-five years of age, and during his continuance in office, reside in the section for which he is elected.

11. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of the five Judges so elected, any three of whom may hold a court. It shall have appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of *habeas corpus, mandamus* and [illegible] causes where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is less in value or amount than five hundred dollars, except in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probat of a will, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator; or concerning a mill, road, way, ferry or land, or the right of a corporation or a county to levy tolls or taxes; and except in cases of *habeas corpus, mandamus* and *prohibition*, and cases involving freedom, or the constitutionality of a law.

12. Special Court of Appeals, to consist of not less than three nor more than five Judges, may be formed of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the Circuit Courts, or any of them, to try any cases remaining on the dockets of the present Court of Appeals when the Judges thereof cease to hold their offices; or to try any cases which may be on the dockets of the Supreme Court of Appeals established by this Constitution, in respect to which a majority of the Judges of said court may be so situated as to make it improper for them to sit on the hearing thereof.

13. When a judgement or decree is reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing, and preserved with the record of the case.

General Provisions.

14. Judges shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall not be less than three thousand dollars, and that of a Judge of a Circuit Court not less than two thousand dollars per annum, except that of a Judge of the fifth circuit, which shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and each receive a reasonable allowance for necessary travel.

15. No Judge during his term of service shall hold any other office, appointment, or public trust, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office; nor shall he, during such term, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any political office.

16. No election of Judge shall be held within thirty days of the holding of any election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, of members of Congress or of the General Assembly.

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the General Assembly, but a majority of all the members elected to each house must concur in such vote; and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journal of each house. The judge, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

18. The officers of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the District Courts shall be appointed by the said courts respectively, or by the Judges thereof in vacation. Their duties, compensation, and tenure of office, shall be prescribed by law.

19. The voters of each county or corporation in which a Circuit Court is held shall elect a clerk of such court, whose term of office shall be six years. The Attorney for the Commonwealth elected for a county or corporation wherein a circuit court is directed to be held, shall be Attorney for the Commonwealth for that court; but in case a Circuit Court is held for a city, or for a county and city, there shall be an attorney for the commonwealth for such, court, to be elected by the voters of such city or county and city, and to continue in office for the term of four years. The duties and compensation of these officers, and the mode of removing them from office, shall be prescribed by law.

20. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of clerk of any court, such court may appoint a clerk *pro tempore*, who shall discharge the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled.

21. The General Assembly shall provide for the compensation of jurors, but appropriations for that purpose, shall not be made from the State treasury, except in prosecutions for felony and misdemeanor.

22. At every election of a Governor, an attorney general shall be elected by the voters of the Commonwealth, for the term of four years. He shall be commissioned by the Governor, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, and be removable in the manner prescribed for the removal of Judges.

23. Judges and all other officers, whether elected or appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, after their terms of service have expired, until their successors are qualified.

24. Writs shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia and be attested by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

County Courts.

25. There shall be in each county of the Commonwealth, a county court, which shall be held monthly, but not less than three nor more than five Justices except when the law shall require the presence of a greater number.

26. The jurisdiction of the said court shall be the same as that of the existing county courts, except so far as it is modified by this Constitution or may be changed by law.

27. Each county shall be laid off into districts, as nearly equal as may be in territory and population. In each district there shall be elected by the voters thereof, four Justices of the peace, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, reside in their respective districts, and hold their office for the term of four years. The justices so elected shall choose one of their own body, who shall be the presiding justice of the county court, and whose duty it shall be to attend each term of said court. The other justices shall be classified by law for the performance of their duties in court.

28. The justices shall receive for their services in court, a *per diem* compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the county treasury; and shall not receive any fee or emolument for other judicial services.

29. The power and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace within their respective counties shall be prescribed by law.

County Officers.

30. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the county court, a surveyor, an Attorney for the Commonwealth, a sheriff, and so many commissioners of the revenue as may be authorized by law, who shall hold their respective offices as follows: The clerk and the surveyor, for the term of six years; the attorney, for the term of four years; the sheriff and commissioners, for the term of two years; constables and overseers of the poor, shall be elected by the voters, as may be prescribed by law.

31. The officers mentioned in the preceeding section, except the Attorneys, shall reside in the Counties or Districts for which they were respectively elected. No person elected for two successive terms to the office of Sheriff, shall be re-elibible to the same office for the next succeeding term; nor shall he, during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any political office.

32. The Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, and all other County officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty, and upon conviction thereof, their offices shall become vacant.

Corporation Courts and Officers.

33. The General Assembly may vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Corporation Courts, and in the Magistrates who may belong to the corporate body.

34. All officers appertaining to the Cities and other Municipal Corporations, shall be elected by the qualified voters or appointed by the constituted authorities of such Cities or Corporations, as may be prescribed by law.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

JOHN Y. MASON,
President of the Convention.

S. D. Whittle, *Secretary of the Convention.*

SCHEDULE.

1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Convention, immediately on its adjournment, to certify to the Governor a copy of the Bill of Rights and Constitution adopted, together with this Schedule.

2. Upon the receipt of such certified copy, the Governor shall, forthwith, announce the fact by proclamation to be published in such newspapers of the State as may be deemed requisite for general information; and shall annex to his proclamation a copy of the Bill of Rights and Constitution, together with this Schedule: which Proclamation, Bill of Rights, Constitution and Schedule shall be published in the manner indicated, for the period of one month; and ten printed copies thereof shall, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be immediately transmitted, by mail, to the clerk of each county and corporation court in this Commonwealth, to be by such clerk submitted to the examination of any person desiring the same.

3. The officers authorized by existing laws to conduct general elections, shall, at the places appointed for holding the same, open a poll book on the fourth Thursday in October next, to be headed, "The Constitution as amended and Schedule," and to contain two separate columns; the first column to be headed, "for ratifying;" the other to be headed, "for rejecting." And such officers, keeping said polls open for the space of three days, shall, then and there, receive, and record in said poll book, the votes for and against this Constitution and Schedule of all persons qualified under the existing or amended Constitution to exercise the right of suffrage.

4. The taking of the polls, the duties to be performed by the officers, the privileges of the voters, and the penalties attaching for misconduct on the part of any person, shall be, in all things, as prescribed by the second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of the act of the General Assembly, passed March the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to take the sense of the people upon the call of a Convention, and providing for organizing the same," so far as the provision of said section may be applicable.

5. It shall be the duty of the Governor upon receiving the returns of said officers, to ascertain the result thereof, and forthwith to declare the same by his proclamation, stating the aggregate vote in the State for and against the ratification of the amended Constitution and Schedule, which shall be published at least once a week until the second Monday in December next, in such newspapers as in his opinion will be best calculated to diffuse general information thereof; and if it appear that a majority of the votes cast is in favor of ratification, the Governor, at the same time, and in like manner, shall make proclamation for holding, on the day last mentioned, a General Election throughout the State for Delegates and Senators to the General Assembly, according to the apportionment and districts prescribed in this Constitution; and also for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General.

6. The officers authorized by existing laws to hold and conduct General Elections, shall hold and conduct the elections herein required, and such officers and all other persons shall be governed and controlled therein by the provisions of said laws, so far as the same may be applicable to, and necessary for, the proper conducting of the said elections. Duplicate polls shall be separately kept for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for Attorney General, and for Senators and Delegates to the General Assembly, which shall be verified by the oaths of the officers conducting the elections.

7. The verified duplicate polls for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General shall [illegible] with the clerks of the several counties [illegible] shall retain one in their respective offices and transmit the other, by mail, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

8. In the election of Senators and Delegates for districts formed of more than one county and city the officers conducting the same, [illegible] forming each district, shall assemble on the eighth day after the commencement of the said election at the court-house of the county or city first named of the counties of the District, shall compare the polls and ascertain the result; and shall deliver and return certificates of election according to the laws now in force.

9. The members of the General Assembly so elected shall meet at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and then and there organize as the General Assembly of Virginia; but before such organization, they shall respectively take the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth; and the other oaths of office required by the laws now in force.

10. The election of Members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall vacate the seats of those elected under the present Constitution.

11. The official terms of the Delegates first elected to the General Assembly under this Constitution shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

12. The official terms of the first Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General elected under this Constitution shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five.

13. The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Courts, and their successors, who may be appointed under the existing Constitution, shall remain in office until such time as the law may prescribe for the commencement of the official terms of the Judges under the amended Constitution and no longer: which time, shall not be more than six months after the termination of the first session of the General Assembly under the amended Constitution.

14. The Executive Department of the Government shall remain as at present organized; and the Governor and Councillors of State and their successors appointed under the existing Constitution shall continue in office until a Governor elected under this Constitution shall be qualified; and all other persons in office when this Constitution is adopted, except as is herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office until their successors are qualified; and vacancies in office, happening before such qualification, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law.

15. All the Courts of Justice now existing shall continue with their present jurisdiction until and except so far as the Judicial system may or shall be otherwise organized; and all laws in force when this Constitution is adopted, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts shall remain and continue as if this Constitution was not adopted.

16. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary for carrying this Constitution into full effect and operation.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

JOHN Y. MASON,
President of the Convention.

S. D. Whittle, *Secretary of the Convention.*

August 28, 1851—1w4w.

Charlestown Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Session of the Charlestown Female Seminary will open on Monday the 15th of September next, and close on the 15th of July, 1852.

TERMS:

For Board and Tuition in English,	$165 00
Day Scholars in Primary Department,	25 00
" " Advanced	30 00
For instructions in French, Italian, Latin, or Greek,	20 00
Music,	48 00
Use of Instruments,	5 00

A distinguished American Musician is engaged for the Music Department.

Whilst great care is taken in this Institution to render practical knowledge clear and familiar to the pupil's mind, it is deemed a higher object to train that mind to just, extended, elevated and refined thinking.

No effort is spared to surround boarding scholars with as many as possible of the pleasures and comforts of home.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Principal.

July 17, 1851.—1stQ.

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