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Virginia Free Press

And Farmer's Repository.

VOL. 46. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1853. NO. 15.

THE

Virginia Free Press

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is delayed beyond the expiration of the year interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

☞ "V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the *only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be received as pay *ourselves.* His Offices are—BOSTON, Stodder's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

BALTIMORE AGENCY.

Mr. William Thomson, No. 6 Carroll Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, is an authorized Agent in the city of Baltimore, to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the "Free Press," and a copy of the paper, terms, &c., can be found on file at his office.

T. C. DUNHAM. R. W. KEARFOTT.

DUNHAM & KEARFOTT,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

English, French, German an American

DRY GOODS,

No. 285 BALTIMORE STREET,

Second Door East of Sharp Street,

January 27, 1853—1y. BALTIMORE.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 207 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

INVITE attention to their very elegant and extensive assortment of Paper Hangings, embracing fine gold and velvet decorations, fine French, in plain and rich colors, with an immense assortment of ordinary Satin and common papers. Also Curtain Papers, Borders, Fire Prints, Tester and centre pieces, &c.,

H. & B. were awarded, at the late fair of the Maryland Institute, a Gold Medal for its superiority of their Paper Hangings.

January 27, 1853—3m.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Importing, Finding and Leather

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 16, SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned announces to the Public that they are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and lowest rates, the largest and most superior assortment, comprising of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, both foreign and domestic. Also GAITER CLOTHS, GALLOONS, RIBBONS, LACES, of all shades and colours, necessary for the trade, low for cash by

DARRAGH & ROSE.

Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1853.—6m.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

DAILEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

No. 324 Baltimore street, near Howard,

BALTIMORE,

Keep constantly on hand, a large stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable for all sections of the country.

Sept. 23, 1852—1y.

WATCHES, GOLD & SILVER WARE

L. H. MILLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE WATCH & JEWELRY HOUSE,

No. 227 Baltimore st., S. E. cor. of Charles street,

IMPORTERS of English and Swiss Watches and Tools of every description, Watch Case Makers and Manufacturers of Fine Gold Jewelry. We call the attention of Southern and Western dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, to our very extensive stock, assuring them that in no article in our line shall we allow any establishment to surpass us, either in quantity, quality or low prices. We are the only Wholesale House in this branch of trade in Baltimore, and shall use every fair means to induce Southern and Western merchants to open accounts with us. Our terms shall be as liberal and accommodating as can possibly be found in the United States.

We will take great pleasure in showing our goods to Southern and Western merchants, whether they open accounts with us or not.

L. H. MILLER & CO.,

Importers of Watches, Baltimore, Md.

January 27, 1853—1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REMOVAL.

I WOULD inform the citizens of this county, and the public generally, that I have REMOVED my WATCH and JEWELRY STORE to *No. 217 BALTIMORE STREET, six doors below Charles street, Baltimore*, where they will find a large supply of fine GOLD Levers, Lepine, and SILVER WATCHES of every description.—*GOLD LEVERS from $25 to $100.*

ALSO, a variety of Gold Chains, Rings, Gold Pencils and Pens, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Silver Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives, of genuine Silver Coin. A variety of Albatta Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. Clocks and Fancy Goods. A large assortment of Watch-makers Tools, Jewels, Hands, and Watch Glass of every kind.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Watchmakers will find it to their interest to call and examine my goods, as I intend to sell as low as any other house, at wholesale or retail prices.

CHARLES BLAKE,

No. 217 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 24, 1853.—1y

The London Watch and Jewelry

STORE,

No. 10 Light Street, Four Doors from Baltimore St., Opposite the Franklin Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber, after 20 years experience in the First Cities of Europe, would inform Citizens and Strangers, who are in want of a good Watch, that for quality of Workmanship, his Watches defy all competition, having facilities for obtaining

FINE LONDON WATCHES

Which few in this Country possess being *personally* acquainted with the most eminent London Manufacturers.

J. ALEXANDER,

Late of J. M. French's Royal Exchange, London.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired properly.

All London Watches sold at this Establishment, Warranted Free of Cost for Four years.

February 10, 1853.—1y.

FLOUR & GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned late of the firm of West & Danner of Winchester, Va., takes this opportunity to extend to his friends his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage since a resident of this city, and begs leave to inform them that he has taken the House No. 4 South Howard Street, lately occupied by Mr. John N. Bass, and formerly by Mr. Elias Rogers, together with the Warehouse in the rear, where he will be pleased to receive their favors. And he hopes by prompt attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. He will keep on hand a general assortment of Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., and will give the highest market price in cash for Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, Hides, Furs, Ginseng, Flaxseed, Tobacco, Wool, Pig Iron, Country Produce, &c.

Refer to Messrs. Wm. Lee Ward, Wm. Lee, Jr., Wm. Gwynn, Jno. Hoffman, Jno. Hoffman, Jr., Jno. B. Gantzberg, Jno. Hoffman & Son, Thos. Kennedy, Jno. Kennedy, Geo. Kennedy, Jno. Kennedy & Son, Baltimore.

Jan. 20, 1853.—1y.

Dr. Johnston,

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for all private Complaints, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidney, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of his eloquence, or walked in ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married Persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to perfect health. Slight cases

CURED IN TWO DAYS OR NO CHARGE MADE.

Office, No 7 South Frederick Street, 7 Doors from Baltimore Street, East Side, up the steps.

☞ Be particular in observing the Name and Number, or you will mistake the place.

JOS. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many troubles ringing in the ears and head, when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that Secret and Solitary Habit, which ruins both Body and Mind unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating Marriage consult Dr. Johnston, and be at once restored. Let not False Delicacy prevent, but apply immediately and save yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.

DR. JOANSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured and full vigor restored—Thousands of the most Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediment to

MARRIAGE,

Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

☞ All letters must be post paid.—Remedies sent by mail. [April 7, 1853.—1y.

97. C. B. HATCH & CO., 97.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTERS OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 97 WILLIAM STREET,

MIDWAY BETWEEN MAIDEN LANE & JOHN STREET,

NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

MERCHANTS will find at this establishment a full assortment of the latest styles, (embracing the most approved London and Paris fasaions) of

Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen Collars, Dressing Robes, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Under Garments, Money Belts, Gloves, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c.

And every description of Goods appertaining to the Furnishing Business, which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

December 23, 1852.—4m.

RANDOLPH & LATIMER

General Commission Merchants,

62 SOUTH St., BOWLY'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

ATTEND particularly to the sale of *FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN* and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and are prepared to furnish bags to farmers wishing to consign to them.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1852.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

Valley of Virginia.

CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1852.

Capital **$50,000,** *with power to increase the same to* **$200,000.**

THIS Company, having been duly organized, is now ready to receive Applications and issue Policies, and offers to the citizens of Virginia the inducement of a home Company for the safe Insurance of all kinds of Property, Merchandize, &c., at fair and equitable rates. The Directors assure the public that this Company will be conducted with a view to permanency, and on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and a close regard to economy and the safety of the Insured.

JOS. S. CARSON, *President.*

C. S. FUNK, *Secretary.*

O. F. BRESEE, *Actuary.*

DIRECTORS.

Jos. S. Carson	Wm. L. Clark,
James P. Rieley,	James H. Burgess,
Lloyd Logan,	N. W. Richardson,
	John Kerr.

Office on Piccadilla Street, near Valley Bank, Winchester.

B. W. HERBERT,

Agent for Jefferson County.

July 29, 1852—1y.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

PUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit.

Applications for Insurance may be made to

B. W. HERBERT,

Agent for Jefferson County, Va.

In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, of John P. Brown, Esq., who will attend to them promptly. Persons at a distance address through the mail.

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

July 15, 1852—1y.

AGENCY.

THE undersigned, Agent for *INSURANCE COMPANY of the VALLEY of VIRGINIA at Winchester*, and *HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut*, will receive Applications and regulate Premiums on all risks in the former Company, and Issue Property and deliver Policy on the Property Insured as soon as Premium is paid in the latter Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received for the following Newspapers and Periodicals:

Daily, tri-weekly & weekly		*National Intelligencer.*
Do.	do.	*Baltimore American.*
Do.	do.	weekly *Episcopal Recorder.*
		weekly *Littell's Living Age.*
Monthly		*Boys and Girls Magazine.*
Do.		*Youth's Cabinet and Mentor.*

Dec. 30, 1852.—1y. B. W. HERBERT.

GENERAL AGENCY

AT THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE subscriber having established a *GENERAL AGENCY* in Washington City, *D. C.*, for the prosecution and settlement of every description of Claims against the United States, tenders his services to the public. Revolutionary Claims, Invalid Pensions and Bounty Land Cases, and also Government Claims for Land Bounties, receive prompt attention, as do all other cases that are pending in the departments. Dr. E. GALLAHER.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, late Speaker of Virginia, Accomac, C. H., Va.; Hon. Thos. Ritchie, Washington City, Editor Union; Hon. Thos. Flournoy, Editor Republican, Washington City; Hon. R. Chatham, Dan River, Va.; Hon. Jas. Pearce, Chestertown, Md.; Hon. Jas. Dixon, Hartford, Ct.; Hon. Jas. Cooper, Gettysburg, Pa.; Hon. Jas. Thompson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hon. Jas. Campbell, Philadelphia; Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. Jos. Lane, Oregon.

Dec. 23, 1852.—1y.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

C. G. HAGG.

POETRY.

WE ARE NO LONGER YOUNG.

We are no longer young, dear friend,
We are no longer young;
And Hope forgets to sing to us
The songs that once she sung.
The fairy visions of the soul
Fade in the distance;
For truth, with chilling voice, proclaims
Life's changeful autumn near.

Upon thy brow, beloved friend,
And mine upon my own,
I read the epitaph of years
Which have forever flown;
And in our voices, where of old
Such manifold music rang,
I hear throughout lone tones that tell
We are no longer young.

And yet, we are not old, dear friend—
Oh, no, we are not old!
Tho' somewhat changed—our spirits still
Life's choicest gifts unfold.
The dearest flow'rets of the heart
Still cling where first they sprung,
And bloom in bright, and beauteous sweet,
As when we both were young.

What have we lost with passing years?
A sunny tress or two;
The lip's glad echo of delight;
The cheek's fresh roseate hue.
What have we gained with passing years?
Ah, treasures that repay
Our souls for all the brighter wealth
Old Time hath borne away.

Knowledge, and faith, and truth, and love,
More deep than youth could know;
And a high trust in each, that makes
Our home a heaven below;
Our children sing us sweeter songs
Than early hope once sung;
Our lives are happier, holier now,
Than when we both were young.

Then let us not regret the light
That fades from morning's skies,
While such a cloudless sunset smiles
Before our trusting eyes—
Our evening hymns may be as sweet
As those we earliest sung;
Our grateful hearts be blest, although
We are no longer young.

MISCELLANY.

THE WHIRLWIND.

Bryant has written a tale in which he introduces a clergyman who relates the following events.—The description of the Whirlwind is one of the most graphic sketches we have read:

The sun rose as usual the next day, and the same calm and silence continued. My own apprehensions had passed away with the night, though I observed my father watching the cloudless, hazy skies with the same air of anxiety. About twelve o'clock I was in the orchard back of our cottage, amusing myself with gathering the largest of the unripe apples which the drought had caused to drop in great numbers from the trees, intending to carry them to my two little brothers to play with. My father had left his occupation in the field on account of the heat, and was then in the house. Suddenly I heard a crackling sound to the southwest, as of a mighty flame running among brushwood, and blown into fury by a strong wind. Looking towards that quarter, I beheld a small dark cloud, enlarging, blackening and advancing every instant, and under it the wood agitated with a violent motion, the tree-tops waving and tossing, the trunks swaying to and fro, bending low and erecting themselves suddenly, as if wrestling with a furious gust. Birds were flying in all directions from the scene of the commotion, and cattle running affrighted from the wood in which they had sought shelter from the noonday heat. Then I saw broken branches, and green leaves from the tree tops, and withered ones from the ground, and dust from the dry earth, lifted together into the air in a vast column, and whirled rapidly round, and heard the crash of falling trees, and the snapping of the shivered trunks as if the Prince of the Powers of the Air, having received permission, had fallen in great wrath upon the forest, to destroy it. Before that advancing whirlwind, the trees bowed to the ground, and the next moment were raised again by the power of the gale, and drawn into the vertex, and twisted off by the roots, and whirled with all their branches into the air, and tossed to the one side and the other, upon the summits of the surrounding wood. It was but for a moment, a brief moment of astonishment and terror, that I stood gazing on this spectacle. I turned and made for the house with my utmost speed, and, as I ran, I heard the roar of the whirlwind behind me, and was sensible of a sudden shade passing over the heavens. When I arrived at the house and opened the door, I saw my father, who had been engaged in reading, just rising from his seat, and going towards the window, with the book in his hand, to learn the cause of the tumult without. That book was the Bible—and the recollection of this single circumstance forms a ground of consolation and hope, in the recollection of his sudden and unforewarned death, which I would not be deprived of for worlds.

He gave a single look, the book dropped from his hand, and, before I had time to utter a word, he called out in his strong voice, "Run, run for your lives—leave the house this instant—the whirlwind is upon us."

As he spoke, the sound of the gust was heard howling about the dwelling, and the timbers cracked and groaned in the mighty blast. My mother had hastily gathered the children, and was putting us before her, to go out at the door, when all at once a terrible crash was heard over our heads, the walls shook, the windows were shivered in pieces, the floor heaved under our feet, and the ceiling bursting upwards in several places, showed us the roof raised and borne off by the wind. The walls and partitions of the house swayed to and fro, like a curtain. My father was a man of great bodily strength, above the medium height, and brawny and muscular beyond most persons I have known. When I last saw him, he had put his strong arms against the walls that threatened to overwhelm us, and was bracing himself against it to give us an opportunity to escape. I saw also my mother, who had taken the two youngest children by the hand, her hair streaming upwards in disorder, making for the door. I found myself, I know not how, without the house, and scarcely was I there when a rush of air seemed to draw the breath from my lungs, and I was lifted from the ground amidst a whirl of dust, and broken branches and shingles and boards from the building. How high I was carried I know not, for I saw only the confusion around me, but shortly afterwards I felt myself safely deposited among boughs and leaves.

I must have swooned after I descended, for I recollect slowly recovering my consciousness, and finding my garments wet and heavy, and the rain beating upon me. I lay among the thick foliage of a maple that had been overthrown by the whirlwind. A man whose features were familiar to me, [illegible] gradually recovered, [illegible] of my neighbors, [illegible] the storm [illegible] had subsided.

branches of trees, and leaving scattered in the hill, I beheld where fences had been swept away, and stone walls scattered, and a wide path had been broken through the woods, along which fragments of fresh earth appeared among the stumps of prostrate trees, and tall shivered trunks stood overlooking their uprooted fellows. At a little distance from me was a heap of bricks and rubbish, and on my inquiring what it could be, I was told it was the ruins of my father's house.

Then flashed upon my mind the recollection of that moment of confusion, haste and affright which passed before I left it, and in a transport of anxiety, amounting to almost agony, I ran to the spot, I found the neighbors already gathered about it, and busy in removing the ruins, to ascertain if any of the family were buried beneath, and weeping all the while I joined them as far as my childish strength would allow, notwithstanding the good natured attempts they made to prevent me. Let me hasten over what followed. I said in the beginning that I could relate my story without any painful emotion, but I was mistaken, for when I come to this part of it, I am always sick at heart. They were found, crushed to death by the fall of the chimney and the beams of the building—my father—my mother, and the two lovely children still in her arms. But where was my sister—had she been so fortunate as to escape? Even the hope was torn from me, for she was seen found where the whirlwind had cast her, in the edge of the brook, now swollen by rains, the water rippling against her cheek, white as snow, and her dishevelled hair floating in the current.

There are no expressions that can describe the bitterness of my grief. The bodies were carried to a neighboring house; I followed them. I remained with them all night, I refused to be comforted, but with the feverish hope, which sometimes crossed my mind that the dead were in a state of insensibility from which they would awaken. I slept not, I ate not, till they were buried. I struggled madly and with meanings of agony against those who came to put them into the coffins. They were carried to the grave the next day, amidst a great concourse of people from all the surrounding country, who filled the house and gathered in a solemn and silent multitude around the door. The hymn given out on that occasion by the minister, was one my mother taught me to repeat from memory, and when they sang the following stanza, the eyes of all were turned on me, by reason of my passionate sobbing:

"Man's life is like the grass,
Or like the morning flower;
A sharp wind sweeps the field,
It withers in an hour."

I was not allowed to see the bodies covered with earth, lest my health might suffer from the excess of my grief; but when at length they told me they were buried, I suffered myself to be undressed and led to my bed, from which I did not rise for several days after.

NEW ERA IN TYPE SETTING.

The recent strike by the printers induced the proprietor of the Day Book to advertise for female compositors. His call was answered by about one hundred girls, who were all anxious to be initiated into the mysteries of setting type. Out of this number, he selected six, and put them at the case, and the editor informs us that in two days they have made such proficiency that they will, in a short time, earn from eight to twelve dollars a week. Female compositors, although new in New York, we believe have long existed in Boston and other cities, and this movement on the part of our neighbors of the Day Book, may lead to the successful introduction of a new era in type setting in this city.

[N. Y. Democrat and Star.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Wheeling Times thinks if the road were in a condition to do the business, and would make proper exertions to obtain it, the receipts might be made one million of dollars per month, without doubt. As one evidence of what might be done says the Times, we know one house in Alabama, desirous of shipping 8,000 tons of quercitron bark, if it can be taken promptly and at fair prices. This road is committing, as we are satisfied, one grand error toward its interests, in spending money on the Parkersburg road, before it lays a double track on this route. Such is the opinion of the best informed men in the west.

MISSISSIPPI.

Govenor Foote, of Mississippi, has issued a new proclamation, revoking his former one ordering an election for five Representatives to the United States House of Representatives by general ticket. He now, upon consultation with the Attorney General of the State, fixes the first Tuesday in November next for the election, and directs that four of the representatives shall be chosen by the old districts and the fifth by general ticket.

☞ The Hon. Robert J. Walker has refused the French Mission. He is a confirmed invalid, and cannot undertake any office. His ailing is the gout.

MRS. CASS.

How often does a brief word of the telegraph fill many bosoms with pain! Last week it said to us, simply, "Mrs. Cass is dead;" but that short sentence gave pause to many kindred hearts here, where she was well remembered and loved. Of all the estimable ladies who have resided at the seat of government with their husbands holding public stations, not one was more esteemed for goodness and sweetness than the amiable and gentle wife of Gen. Cass, or the memory of whose virtues will be more warmly and sincerely cherished by the survivors of the circle in which she was best known.—*National Intelligencer.*

ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT.

Mr. George Carver, of Newtown, met with a severe accident at the depot on the 31st ultimo. The whistle of the engine, preparatory to starting, frightened his horses, and as he was endeavoring to quiet them, a sudden turn of the carriage caught his leg in a wheel, and broke it just above the ancle. The limb was immediately set.—*Win. Rep.*

☞ John Smith, the colored man who was recently killed by an accident in Liberia, was born a slave in Virginia, but by industry and the energy of his character, he was enabled to purchase his freedom, for which he paid the sum of $800, and also afterwards purchased the freedom of his wife, for which he paid $250. For several years he was employed as an engineer on the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry railroad, but being superseded by a white man, he came to Baltimore, in company with the Rev. Mr. Bailey, purchased a steam engine and saw-mill, and sailed in the Morgan Dix from that port in November, 1851, for Liberia, where he was doing an extensive business in sawing lumber at the time he met with the unfortunate accident which cost him his life. His death is considered a great loss in Liberia.

☞ William String, a butcher in Cincinnati, was arrested a few days ago, on the charge of killing a dog, and dressing it after the fashion of dressing mutton, for the purpose of offering it for sale in market. The dog, regularly dressed, stored and prepared for market, was found suspended in his slaughter house, and two witnesses testified before the police court that they had known the prisoner to purchase a "shak" calf three days old and dress its meat in market for sale, and also dressed hogs. The prisoner alleged that he killed the dog to procure fat for medicinal purposes. The court, however, sentenced him to pay a fine of $20 and costs, to defray the expense of the trial, and not to appear in market for one month.

☞ The late Executive mansion of the Sultan, was of unusual length—longer, says the National Intelligencer, than any other called another palace, but recollection reaches back to those times so long as that of 1829, on the occasion of President Jackson's visit, when the principle of progression, till then unknown in our Government, finding a fresh and unknown field, [illegible] much work for the scythe.

☞ William [illegible] who has for the last thirty years been a faithful employee in the Post Office Department, and for the last twenty years in charge of the Contract Office, has been dismissed from his place, to make room for a Whig. Fast Office, which he has so long and so faithfully filled, is worth $1,500 per annum, and Tuesday last he was notified that his services would be dispensed with after the 1st of May.

☞ A young man named [illegible] was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, by being run over by a train of cars. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and a brother of the late Rev. Mr. [illegible]

THE TAX LAW.

The following is the Tax Bill, as it passed the Legislature, during the recent session:

A Bill imposing Taxes for the support of Government.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That there shall be levied and collected, on the persons and subjects mentioned in the act of Assembly, passed on the 7th day of April, 1853, entitled an act concerning the assessment and collection of the public revenue, and any act amendatory thereof, the taxes following, to wit:

On all lands and lots, with the improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation, twenty cents on every hundred dollars value thereof; and herein shall be included all lands and lots, with the improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation of incorporated Bank companies, saving institutions and insurance companies; on all the personal property, money and credits required by the said act to be listed, and not exempt from taxation, except slaves over twelve years of age, twenty cents on every hundred dollars value thereof; and herein shall be included all the capital invested or used in any manufacturing business, or invested or employed in any trade or business, except agricultural, for which no license is required, and all the personal property and moneys of incorporated joint stock companies, except the moneys and personal property that constitute part of the capital of the banks; and except the moneys and personal property of the savings institutions and insurance companies which have declared dividends within one year preceding 1st February; on every slave over 12 years of age, sixty cents; and herein shall be included all slaves over twelve years of age, owned or hired by any company, institution or person whatever; on every male free negro between the age of 21 and 55 years, one dollar; on every white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years, forty cents; on the interest or profit which may have been received by any person, or converted into principal so as to become an interest-bearing subject, or otherwise appropriated within the year next preceding the first day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, arising from bonds and certificates of debt of this or any other State or country, or of any public corporation created by this or any other State, three and a third per centum; on the dividends declared within the year preceding February 1st, by savings institutions and insurance companies, to be paid by such institutions or companies respectively, three and one-third per centum; on the income of fees received during the year ending the 1st day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in consideration of the discharge of any office or employment of the State, (other than that of an officer receiving a salary out of the treasury,) or in consideration of the discharge of any office or employment in the service of any corporation created by the State, or in the service of any company, firm or person, except where the service is one of labor in some mechanic art, trade, handicraft or manufacture, or that of a minister of the Gospel, one-fourth of one per centum, if the same be not more than two hundred and fifty dollars; one-half of one per centum if the same be more than two-hundred and fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars; three-fourths of one per centum if the same be more than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars; and one per centum if the same be over one thousand dollars; on the yearly rent or annual value of toll bridges and ferries, other than toll bridges and ferries exempt by their charters from taxation, three per centum.

Sec. 2. On so much of the salary not exempt from taxation of each officer of the government receiving the same out of the treasury, other than the governor and judges, one-fourth of one per cent. if the same be not more than two hundred and fifty dollars; one half of one per centum if the same be more than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars; three fourths of one per centum if the same be more than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand; and one per centum if the same be over one thousand dollars; which shall be deducted at the time the salary is audited and paid.

Sec. 3. The commissioners of the revenue may grant licenses to such persons as are authorized to *obtain them according to law*; and in granting licenses, the duties, liabilities, fees and compensation of a commissioner shall be the same as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. On every license to keep an ordinary house of public entertainment, thirty dollars on so much of the yearly value thereof as does not exceed, and ten per centum on so much of the yearly value as does not exceed, two hundred dollars; on every license to keep a house of private entertainment or a private boarding house, five dollars for so much of the yearly value as does not exceed, and seven and a half per centum on so much of the yearly value as does not exceed fifty dollars; but no house shall be deemed a private boarding house with fewer than three boarders; on every license to keep a cook shop or eating house, ten dollars on so much of the yearly value as does not exceed, and seven and a half per centum on so much of the yearly value as does exceed one hundred dollars; on every license for the manufacture of porter or ale, twenty dollars on so much of the yearly value *thereof as does not exceed*, and seven and a half per centum on so much of the yearly value as does exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. On every license to a broker who deals exclusively in stocks, one hundred and fifty dollars, on every license to a general broker, five hundred dollars; on every license to an agent or subagent of any insurance company not chartered by this State, if such agency or sub-agency be located in a county or a corporate town of less than 3000 inhabitants, the tax shall be fifty dollars; if at or within two miles of a town whose population is more than three thousand and less than five thousand, the tax shall be one hundred dollars; if the population is more than five thousand and less than ten thousand the tax shall be one hundred and fifty dollars; if the population be more than ten thousand and less than twenty thousand, the tax shall be two hundred dollars; if the population be more than twenty thousand the tax shall three hundred dollars; on every license to a merchant or mercantile firm, when a specific tax is to be paid, thirty dollars; provided, that if the capital employed by said merchant or firm be shown by affidavit to be less than five hundred dollars, the tax to be paid shall be ten dollars; but this proviso shall only apply to persons taking out a license after the passage of this act, and shall not authorize any such person to sell wine, ardent spirits, or mixtures thereof; and when the tax is in proportion to the sales, if under one thousand dollars, ten dollars; if one thousand dollars and under fifteen hundred, twelve dollars; if fifteen hundred dollars and under twenty-five hundred dollars, sixteen dollars, if twenty-five hundred dollars and under five thousand dollars, twenty-four dollars; if five thousand dollars and under ten thousand dollars, thirty-eight dollars; if ten thousand dollars and under fifteen thousand dollars, forty-eight dollars; if fifteen thousand dollars and under twenty thousand dollars, fifty-six dollars; if twenty thousand dollars and under thirty thousand dollars, seventy-two dollars; if thirty thousand dollars and under fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and four dollars; if fifty thousand dollars and under seventy-five thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; and if seventy-five thousand dollars, one hundred and sixty dollars, with ten dollars added for each sum of ten thousand dollars excess of sales over seventy-five thousand dollars. And in every case in which the license to a merchant or mercantile firm includes permission to sell wine, ardent spirits or a mixture thereof, by wholesale and retail, or by retail only, if such merchant or firm (commencing business for the first time) sell by wholesale and retail, an additional tax of seventy-five dollars; and if by retail only, twenty dollars; and if such license to a merchant or mercantile firm to continue the privilege of selling wine, ardent spirits or a mixture thereof, by wholesale and retail only, the tax shall be one half of one per centum on the amount of such sales for the year next preceding the time of obtaining said license in addition to the specific tax imposed on new beginners, but said sales shall not be estimated in ascertaining the amount of a merchant's license.

Sec. 6. On every license to a merchant or mercantile firm to sell provisions or agricultural commodities, the growth or production of this State or none of the United States, if commencing business, the tax shall be twenty dollars, and if to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax on such license shall be one per centum on the amount of commissions received, and the like per centum on the profits on sales made by such merchant or firm on his or their own account, during the year next preceding the time of obtaining such license; and this tax shall be in addition to such tax as may be imposed on a license to such merchant or firm to sell spirituous or other goods, wines or mixed liquors.

Sec. 7. On every license for an auctioneer of goods, wares and merchandise, if the place where the sales are to be made be in a town of less than three thousand inhabitants, one hundred dollars; if in a town of three thousand and less than five thousand, two hundred dollars; if in a town of five thousand and less than ten thousand, three hundred dollars; and if in a town of ten thousand and upwards, five hundred dollars; and if the license be to sell real estate only, the tax shall not exceed one hundred dollars. On every license to an auctioneer or vendue master to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, if the amount of sales of said auctioneer or vendue master for the preceding year be less than five thousand dollars, the tax on said license shall be twenty dollars; if five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars the tax on said license shall be thirty-five dollars; if ten thousand dollars and less than twenty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; if twenty-five thousand dollars and less than fifty thousand dollars, two hundred dollars; if fifty thousand dollars and less than seventy-five thousand dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars; if seventy-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; if one hundred thousand dollars and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, four hundred and twenty-five dollars; if one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and more, five hundred dollars; provided, that auctioneers who deal exclusively in stocks shall pay a tax of two hundred dollars only.

Sec. 8. On every license to a tobacco auctioneer commencing business, twenty dollars; on every license to a tobacco auctioneer to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax shall be at the same rates as that imposed on merchants licensed to sell provisions or agricultural commodities.

Sec. 9. On every license to a merchant tailor, twenty dollars, and if the license be to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax on such license shall be at the same rates as that imposed on merchants or mercantile *firms*; but the cost of manufacturing articles made up by such merchant tailor shall not be included in the amount of sales.

Sec. 10. On every license to a lumber merchant, twenty dollars; and if the license be to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax shall be at the same rates as that imposed on merchants or mercantile firms licensed to sell provisions or agricultural commodities; on every license to the owner of a feed store, twenty dollars; and if the license be to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax shall be at the same rates as that imposed on merchants or mercantile firms licensed to sell provisions or agricultural commodities; on every license to a person selling goods by sample, card or otherwise than at some storehouse or place of trade, one hundred dollars; on every license to sell or barter patent, specific or quack medicines, if by wholesale, twenty dollars; if by retail only, ten dollars; on every license to a hawker or pedlar to deal in tin and pewter, twenty dollars; to deal in clocks, fifty dollars; to deal in goods, wares and merchandise, or other articles, (except tin, pewter and clocks,) ninety-six dollars; to deal in goods, wares and merchandise, except clocks, when the license is issued in one of the counties bordering on the Ohio river to trade in said river at the shores thereof, one hundred dollars; on every license to a ship broker or forwarding merchant, twenty dollars; and if the license be to continue the business after the same has been carried on for a year, the tax shall be at the same rates as that imposed on merchants or firms licensed to sell provisions or agricultural commodities; on every license to a person engaged as agent for the renting of houses, ten dollars; on every license to a person engaged as agent for the hiring of negroes, ten dollars; on every license to a person obtaining subscriptions to books, five dollars; on every license to a person selling prints, five dollars; on every license to a pedlar of pamphlets or periodical papers, five dollars; on every license to a person who may receive rough frame work of any description from other States and put it together in this, for the purpose of sale, thirty dollars; on every license to the proprietor of a distillery, if a new beginner, and said distillery is to be kept in operation as much as four months in the year, the tax shall be ten dollars; if for six months, twenty dollars; and if for a longer time than six months, fifty dollars; and if such distillery has been kept in operation as much as four months in the year next preceding the time of obtaining such license, the proprietors so shall pay in addition to the tax imposed on new beginners, one fourth of one per centum on the amount of sales of such distillery for the twelve months next preceding the time of obtaining such license; on every license to the keeper of a livery stable, fifty cents for each stall thereof.

Virginia Free Press.
BY R. N. GALLAHER & CO.
THURSDAY MORNING,
APRIL 28, 1853.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

SPRING ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
CHARLES W. BUTTON, } WHIG
JAMES D. GIBSON. } NOMINEES.
JAMES W. BELLER. } DEMOCRATIC
NATHANIEL SEEVERS. } NOMINEES.

Election Day, Thursday the 26th of May.

ADEXANDER R. BOTELER, ESQ.

The Whigs of Loudoun would be proud of having the privilege of voting for this gentleman, as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States. They want a gifted champion and a true Whig to lead in this contest, and if they cannot promise him certainty of election, they will pledge him a large, hearty and enthusiastic support from the county of Loudoun. They would rejoice in having an opportunity of conferring their suffrages upon one who so eloquently and zealously supported the Whig cause in times gone by. Mr. Boteler could handle with giant ease any Democratic nominee who would attempt to meet him in debate, and, if elected, confer honor upon the Commonwealth. We suppose he would be reluctant to come from the pleasant shades of retirement, to enter upon the harrassing perplexities of another canvass. But the calls of patriotism and devotion to the cherished principles of his party, would induce him once more to enter the ordeal if nominated by the Whig Convention. His nomination would be gladly received in this county, and, we believe, in the other counties of the District.

[We clip the above from the Leesburg Washingtonian of Friday. Mr. B. is one of the most gifted of Virginia's sons—he is one of the most perfect gentlemen we ever saw—is above all the little intrigues of party—and before he would do a dishonorable act to serve party purposes, contrary to the good of country, would sacrifice all the honors of place. He is the man for the occasion and we are much gratified to find our London friends casting their eyes this way.]

THE THIRD AUDITOR.

John S. Gallaher, Esq., yesterday relinquished his position as Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, to his successor, Francis Burt, Esq., of South Carolina.

We learn that the reception of Mr. Burt by Mr. Gallaher was of the most courteous and cordial character; and that it was received by Mr. Burt with the manifestation of such feelings as mark the true gentleman. The place had not been sought by him; and in this fact, together with the conviction that Mr. Gallaher's departure from it was an inevitable occurrence, we doubt not he found relief from the emotions that would under like circumstances have otherwise oppressed him.

Mr. Gallaher has lived through many years of rich experience, sustaining as an honest man, as a gentleman, and as a politician and legislator in his native State, a reputation that will ever insure him the confidence and good will of his fellow-citizens.

[*Washington Republic of Tuesday.*

☞ Our neighbor of the Free Press has eulogized, in the very highest terms, the Whig nominees for the House of Delegates, from Jefferson County, at the approaching election. To this we make no objection, as they are deserving of all, if not more, than has been said. His compliments, however, to the Democratic nominees, (if such it was intended to be,) are equivocal, and well calculated to "dam them with faint praise." We know not when we have met with any thing that has more forcibly reminded us of what was said of Senator Archer's Report, that it might be read backwards or forwards, from the beginning or end, and the great misfortune was you couldn't comprehend either. Come neighbor, if by-gones are never to be settled, we have a terrible reckoning against you.—*Spirit.*

[We regret that our neighbour of the *Spirit* is so dull of comprehension, as not to understand our meaning. It is *his* misfortune, not ours, as a reading of our article will show. We did not deem it necessary to inform our readers that he is the most intollerant locofoco in the county—that he has heretofore squinted at secession, nullification; aye, even *Disunion*. That he *opposed* the Compromise measures not only *before* their passage but *after* their adoption. We did not deem it necessary to state that our neighbour, who is now *desirous* to represent a *Whig* county, *never did* vote for a Whig in a political contest. These things were unnecessary, as the record will show. What more could be said of Mr. Seevers? What identity of interest has he in the county of Jefferson? Is he not merely a sojourner amongst us, ready to leave the county as soon as his interests will admit?

As to the "terrible reckoning," of which our neighbour speaks, we can assure him we entertain no fears.—Our books are posted. We regret to find him so sensitive. But before the election is over, he will doubtless learn a little resignation. For if his party

"Will buckle fortune on his back,
To bear her burden who'e'er he will or no,
He must have patience to bear the load."

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

The Congressional Convention of the Democracy met yesterday in Winchester. At the hour of going to press, we were unable to learn the result—but take it for granted, the late incumbent, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, came off triumphant. When we left the scene of action, the preparations were making for a warm contest between the friends of the aforesaid Faulkner, and those of J. Randolph Tucker, Esq. The "squatter" (Faulkner) party are great managers, and will outgeneral the old regulars, and they will be compelled to shut their eyes and swallow the man who has almost upon every Congressional race opposed their *regular* nominee. But it is their own concern, and we leave them in their humiliating condition. Next week we will advise our readers of the result.

THE METROPOLITAN RAIL ROAD.

The spirit of improvement in this quarter has been re-awakened. The prospect of a Railroad from Harpers-Ferry and Alexandria has aroused our Maryland neighbors, and a bill has been passed by the Legislature to authorize the construction of a Railroad from the Point of Rocks to Georgetown—45 miles—just two hours travel.

It is stated that the latter scheme is to be carried into effect under the patronage of some wealthy gentlemen of Washington, and we understand a vigorous effort will be made to bring the Road into use in the course of the next year.

We congratulate the travelling public on the prospect for a more direct route than the present to Washington and Richmond has long been a desideratum.

TOO SLOW.

Two months have elapsed since President Pierce took the helm of state, and the period seems to have been a life-time to many of the expectants. Most of the Federal offices in the States have been already disposed of, and some hundred clerks in Washington have been displaced, and still an anxious crowd of seekers after great men's favor hang about the Departments—sad, sorrowful and savage in aspect—and ready to rent imprecations upon the slow-moving machinery of the government.

We ask again, what has become of the Richmond Enquirer's stereotyped line, "The Guillotine in Motion."

THE GERRYMANDER.

Our friend Kelly, of the Fredericksburg Herald, holds the Congressional gerrymander up to view with a masterly hand, and exposes its deformities in an irresistible manner. In reply to the Recorder, he puts the following poser in arithmetic:

"The editor is doubtless apt at figures, and we would state him a proposition simple enough to its arrangement, but one which we defy his ingenuity to answer satisfactorily to a good conscience: If sixty thousand Whig voters are entitled to but one representative in Congress, upon what principle is seventy-four thousand Locofoco voters entitled to twelve representatives in that body?"

RICHMOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Notwithstanding the gross and infamous gerrymander, the Whigs of the State seem determined to give battle in every debatable district. The Committee of the Richmond district have nominated Colonel C. Coleman, Esq., of Louisa county, as their candidate. Col. Coleman is a gentleman of fine qualities, [illegible] and [illegible] in every inside one which [illegible] Lynchburg, [illegible] do it.

THE FAULKNER DINNER.

By the last issue of the Spirit of Jefferson, we have received from a friend present upon the occasion, a report of the proceedings of the "Faulkner Dinner," given to the Hon. Chas. Jas. Faulkner, at Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday last. We could not be present upon the occasion, because from what we had learned, we understood the meeting would be *one* in which, by the ingenuity of the *parties*, (*managers*,) a party color would be given; in other words, that the whole affair in the hearts of those who were the chief managers, was intended to secure to the Hon. Charles James Faulkner the nomination of the Democratic Convention as their candidate for Congress. We did not wish, by any act of ours, to induce the belief in the mind of any man, that we endorsed or approved in any manner, the *political course* of Mr. Faulkner; so far from it, we here state that any man who is as unstable in his politics as he, cannot and ought not to be entrusted with any exalted position as he seems to and we know he does desire. Having said thus much we here insert the report we have received:

On Thursday the 21st inst., as before announced, the Faulkner dinner came off at this place, as stated in the "*Spirit*." At an early hour a train arrived from Martinsburg, (a *burthen* train) in which was the Hon. gentleman, the Martinsburg band and a few of his warm admirers, and bye the bye, none of his warm political opponents; the train having stopped to land the Hon. gentleman and his band, I am sorry to say there was no one to meet and welcome him and to escort him to the Hotel.—Some hours were then spent in waiting for other trains to swell the numbers, but alas, few came!—After the arrival of the Winchester train, the procession, if such it could be called, started under the sweet tones of music given by the Martinsburg and Harpers-Ferry bands, to a beautiful grove," and there having partaken of a fine dinner, listened to the speeches of the various gentlemen who were called upon. The Hon. gentleman to whom the dinner was given, being first presented by the President with several, that is, "*five large pound cakes*," decorated, &c., and with a sentiment upon each, one of which I noticed particularly, and although it may, and I dare say does differ, from the report in the Spirit, is in these words—"Charles James Faulkner—A Consistent Democrat; success to the Democracy." Other sentiments were offered, one of which called out the Hon. gentleman. He replied in language pretty much as reported in the Spirit, but in some *important* particulars differing. I shall state some of his remarks. First, in the opening as you will see by the report in the Spirit, he (seeking to give to the this meeting a political caste,) intimated that he would like to go back to Congress.—that he was a "*strong party man*," (I suppose he would hardly say he belonged to the Whig party.) "We are now on the eve of a Spring Campaign, in which it was *at least possible* that he might be in the field, and thus again become the object of Whig denunciation and assault.—His position, in politics, was perfectly well known here. It was known that he was thoroughly identified in action and principle with the Democratic party."

"In honoring me, you have honored yourselves. I am a man proud at any time to honor an American freeman, but more especially, you of Harpers-Ferry, who have been so down-trodden and oppressed."

He then spoke of the weighty responsibility which rested upon *him* as a member of Congress; of the peculiar relations of the people of Harpers-Ferry to the General Government—the government owning most of the property there; of his efforts to have changed the system which he argued was oppressive, to wit: the military system, (and by way of parenthesis, let me say here, for this, I give him praise.)

Then comes his reply to the article in the Richmond Whig, which, to me, seems had nothing to do with this occasion, unless the Hon. gentleman desired to refer to it for political effect. He said the "Whig" had announced that the people of Harpers-Ferry were "fattening him for slaughter," (I think he will be slaughtered) but "he was sure "that the shambles and the axe would not be prepared by the people of Harpers-Ferry." Then, turning to the ladies, said—"One smile from your fair faces would compensate me for all the slanders of *designing Whigs*." In the height of this, a plain, but honest looking man, who was listening attentively, said—"*I hate a traitor.*"

In conclusion, Mr. Faulkner said, "after all that has been achieved in your behalf, I do not claim the whole credit to myself. To Messrs. Strider, Wilson, Moor, and Butt, do you owe a great deal for their untiring exertions." (I would here say that Mr. Butt used to be, whilst in the Army, a warm military man) "and last, but not least, gentlemen, to a gentleman whom I am glad to announce to you is a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates—one whom I am happy to recommend, Mr. James W. Beller." Probably Mr. F. wants his assistance in the Congressional canvass. I think each will have enough to do to attend to his own electioneering.

Mr. Faulkner's sentiment which was very pretty came next; then came a toast to the Ex Hon. Henry Bedinger, the old *Indian pony* of the Democratic party. *Oh what strange friends and lovers politics will make!*—the one who fought hardest and most bitter against Faulkner—the one against whom Faulkner fought effectually, and effectually beat—now bound together by the same cord (not of heartfelt, but part affection)—standing up offering, at Faulkner's shrine his bowed head and (are empty) praises. "Oh ye Gods and little fishes!"

Then came a sentiment or toast to J. B. Hoge, Esq., of Martinsburg, who being in the same grade of politicians as Mr. Faulkner, dilated upon republican principles, argued against military despotism, eulogized Mr. Faulkner, and for this will be no doubt if Mr. F., can make him so, "a bright star" "in the constellation of great men" such as Mr. F.

Next came Mr. Loomis, of Massachusetts, whose remarks I did not hear, but from general report as well as the published one were more sensible and more appropriate than any before alluded to.

Next came Jno. A. Thompson, Esq., who responded to the sentiment given him, in a few neat and appropriate remarks; saying nothing of Mr. F's political course.

Next John E. Norris, Esq., who came although I say it, with a set speech. Another star like Mr. Hoge, in Mr. Faulkners constellation.

He complimented largely Mr. Faulkner, as was quite natural having come for the purpose.

Then came a sentiment to Wm. T. Daugherty, to which he responded, thanking the people of the place for their support for 6 years past, approving Mr. Faulkner's efforts on behalf of the artisans at Harpers-Ferry, but saying that he had no political affinity with Mr. Faulkner, and did not wish to have his responding to the Sentiment offered and appearing upon the stand, construed into an endorsement of his political course.

Then came the letters of declination which I see published in the Spirit, and I am surprised not to find one from A. R. Boteler, Esq., knowing that he was invited, as also letters of other gentlemen of like distinction.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

Franklin Thomas, Esq., a partner in law of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, announces himself "as a Democratic Candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates." He repudiates the caucus system, because it "was adopted at a period of intense political excitement, when parties were equally divided," &c. We predict, however, that, as the *faithful* Democracy are to make a *nomination*, he will be choked off, and will be found zealously working in the traces on the 4th Thursday in May. The Democracy, *feeling* themselves all-powerful, apply the lash freely, and all recusants are compelled to succumb. Mr T. might as well begin to compose himself to his fate at once, as the transition might prove fatal. It is inevitable.

MAUCK'S HOTEL.

We take pleasure in calling public attention to this excellently kept establishment. It has undergone (says the Rockingham Register) a thorough renovation and change under its new auspices.—Every department of the hotel will be found in order. The table will compare with that of any other hotel in the interior of the commonwealth; it always groans with the very best the market affords. The entire arrangements of the whole house are such as to ensure the comfort of all who choose to linger at this establishment. New additions have been added to the house, and others are in contemplation.

"AMERICAN UNION."

The above is the title of one of the best literary papers of the day. It is emphatically what it purports to be—"an Independent National Newspaper—Social, Instructive and Amusing." It is published by S. S. Pitts & Co., Boston, at $2 a year payable in advance.

☞ In order to show in what a business age we live, we clip the following advertisement from the New York Herald. The reader can indulge in reflection.

"Matrimony.—A Widower, past middle age, [illegible] of the [illegible] Calhoun [illegible] Washington City. [illegible] Please [illegible] will [illegible] this.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AGAIN.

We trust that every one interested in the success of these institutions—and who is not either, directly or indirectly?—has read what we had to say upon the subject in a former issue of our paper. Hoping that no one has passed the matter by without that attention which the welfare of our county demands at the hands of every citizen, we call upon the *sages* to gird themselves again as the ranks to battle for the right, as they have ever done when the interests of the masses needed the help which they are so well calculated to give.

We strike them at the very root of the evils of the present system, or rather, what in our judgment is the practical effort of its working. We mean the small compensation allowed the Teachers of these common schools.

This is rather ticklish ground to tread upon, when the burden of taxation which the wise ones at Richmond have imposed upon us, is taken into consideration.

If we were to talk knowingly upon the politics of the day,—canvass the appointments of the present administration—speculate upon the probable chance certain candidates have for the Presidency in 1857—the last shipments of gold from the orebanks of the great South-West, or the most recent revelations the *mediums* have favored us with from the spirit-world, we should not fear of attracting the eye and gaining the serious attention of those who weekly con our pages:—but when we touch upon the dimes, a certain ominous shrug of the shoulders or a peculiarly knowing wink eminently significant of any thing but encouragement, is sure to follow. Nevertheless duty requires us to take the animal by the horns.

Our Teachers then, we say, considering the amount of labor they perform both physical and mental, (for some have a pretty tough set to manage,) receive salaries inadequate to their proper support. It is a maxim that the better the pay, the better the work performed.

If this be the case, the experience of business men being the judge, we see no reason why the rule is not also applicable to the services rendered by the highly estimable men who fill the office of public instructors in our county.

We say *proper* support, because we have ever deemed the station, if faithfully filled, worthy of ranking with what men are pleased to term the learned professions.

It was so in olden time. The men who performed this laborious and interesting task were the first intellects of the age in which they lived. The names of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle need only be named to attest the truth of this fact.

Amid the improvements of the 19th century, shall we retrograde in so important an element of national greatness? Verily, we will, unless higher salaries be given Teachers.

Faithful and competent men will abandon a pursuit which not only yields a meagre support; denies them the society which their talent and personal worth entitle them to, but absolutely lowers them in the estimation of the public who looks down upon a common-school teacher.

Give your men in charge of these schools better salaries—increase the compensation at least to five or six hundred dollars per annum—provide every school with proper furniture—let them at least have as the nucleus of a Library, a Bible and Webster's Dictionary—and our word for it, the increased patronage and gradual improvement of these institutions, will yet make them a cause of just pride to Jefferson.

Let the county which is justly called the garden-spot of Virginia; which contributes so largely to supply the where-withal to support the bodily wants of the country at large, also be a successful rival with other districts far less highly favored by nature, in furnishing "aid and comfort" to the intellectual man of those within her borders whom Providence has made dependent upon them.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The office of Vice President has been previously vacant on the following occasions, viz:—Twice by the death of the Vice Presidents, viz:—George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Eldridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and the duties of the Vice President and the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator, and has the casting vote. Mr. Atchinson, the present President of the Senate pro tem., has only two years to serve as U. S. Senator.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The Whig party has come out of the late Presidential contest in a better condition, and with fewer drawbacks to its ultimate success, than has ever before been its fortune. It is now happily rid of all the mere hangers-on, and camp-followers, whose connection with any party is always a mere dependence upon its capability to distribute patronage. It is now the *true metal*—purified by the last campaign of the dross, which served but to diminish its efficiency—and acknowledging as its members none but those who are thoroughly and radically grounded in its established faith. If needs but a proper presentation of its principles and its policy to the people of this country to attract to its banner all who love the country more than party, and who are disposed to throw off the galling yoke which selfish leaders for their own private ends, have imposed upon them.—*Fred. Herald.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Buffalo, April 26.—The express train of cars from Chicago last night came in collision with the emigrant train on the Central road, eight miles from Chicago, by which accident some fifteen or twenty persons are believed to have been killed, and about fifty severely wounded; some supposed fatally. All the killed and wounded were on the emigrant train. Those on the express train fortunately escaped without injury except a severe shock. The concussion was terrible, breaking some of the engines and cars to pieces. The names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained. Most of them were foreigners.

☞ We are pained to learn, that Capt. Thomas Davis, of Greene county, committed suicide by cutting his throat, at his residence in that county, on Tuesday last. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Mr. Davis was for many years the representative of Orange and Greene in the Legislature of Va., and at the time of his death was in advanced life.—*Rockingham Register.*

☞ The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company are now advertising trains to leave Chicago on the arrival of the express train of the Northern Indiana, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads.—This road is open to La Salle and Peru—100 miles. By this route the time from St. Louis to New York at 75 hours.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer states that private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months. It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and that this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million from Germany and other portions of Europe.

☞ The Government has purchased the ship Sea Nymph, recently of this port, and changed her name to "John P. Kennedy." She will be sent out as a store ship of Bisgood's expedition.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ We regret to learn from the *Union* of the death of Mr. W. L. Custis, wife of the venerable George Washington Parke Custis, Esq., of Arlington. She died on Saturday at half-past one, P. M.

Payment of the Legislature.—The grand jury of the county of Yazewell, on the 11th inst., presented the legislature of this State as "a nuisance."

☞ A bill has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives increasing the bank capital in that State by $3,550,000, divided among 23 banks.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Central America.

☞ Judge Legaud is now spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for the Congressional chair of Maryland, and it is intended that this gentleman shall be made a bid for the Speakership by placing the Washington appointment.

☞ The Whigs of Anne Arundel have nominated Francis [illegible], Esq., as their candidate for the next House of Delegates.

☞ In another and [illegible] found the [illegible] of the [illegible] of California.

☞ [illegible] Esq., [illegible] the 9th [illegible]

☞ [illegible] Esq., and his [illegible] left for Europe on Monday.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

Very great complaint is being made that Western Virginia has been, and is likely to be again, unequally and unjustly dealt by, in the dispensation of Governmental patronage. The following Card has been presented to the President, and appears in a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, attached to the Circular of Col. Fayette McMullin, in which he announces himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 13th Congressional District:

The undersigned, members of the Virginia delegation in the Congress of the United States, respectfully represent that the Federal Patronage has been unequally and partially distributed in our State, to the dissatisfaction of a large majority of the Democratic party; they insist that this inequality should be prevented in future, and that the patronage should be so *distributed* as to do equal justice to all sections of the State; that portion of the State lying West of the Blue Ridge has generally been overlooked, and when it is recollected that it is the strong Democratic portion, the injustice will be manifest. Let every part of the State have a fair share of the honors and offices, which the Federal Government has to bestow and we shall be content.

Very Respectfully,
SHERRARD CLEMENS.
CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
J. LETCHER,
FAYETTE McMULLEN,
J. M. H. BEALE,
T. S. BOCOCK,
T. H. BAYLY,
H. A. EDMONDSON.

I am informed as to the fact alleged in the within paper, of the unequal distribution of the honors or the appointments of Federal offices, but would respectfully insist that a careful regard should be had to insure equality of reference to such advantage in the two Divisions of our State.

J. M. MASON.

I am in favor of a fair distribution of patronage between Eastern and Western Virginia—upon the past I cast no censure and pronounce no opinion, deeming it unnecessary to do so.

R. M. T. HUNTER.

Now, President Pierce and his Secretaries will doubtless "take notice, and govern themselves accordingly." "Let every part of the State (says the mandate) have a fair share of the offices, **** and we shall be content."

But Mr. Bocock has repented of his rashness in *dictating* the rule of action. He is about to take to himself a wife on this side of the ridge, and therefore his wrath is softened. He is for breaking down all mountain barriers, and knowing "no East, no West," Let the Richmond Whig state the case.

Protest of Thomas S. Bocock.—The last Lynchburg *Republican* contains the solemn protest of Congressman Bocock against the spoils manifesto of Col. McMullin, to which his signature appears affixed. Mr. Bocock undertakes to "define his position" upon this vexed question in a long card, from which we make the following extract:

"The unequal distribution of Federal patronage in Virginia has often been the subject of conversation between Col. McMullin and his colleagues in Congress. I felt this inequality also, but perhaps not in the same sense, or to the same extent, that he did. He confined his views, as would appear from his late address, to the relative rights of the eastern and western sections of the State, as marked out by the Blue Ridge mountains. On the contrary, I looked to equality as far practicable, consistently with a proper regard for qualifications in the appointees, between the different sections, and was not disposed to attach more importance to that division than to any other. Indeed, I regard the idea of an important and fundamental distribution, in rights and interests, between Eastern and Western Virginia, according to that division, as false in itself, and injurious in its consequences. It has been pressed so far heretofore as to create strong alienation of feeling between the two sections, and to endanger the peace and harmony of the State. There is identity of interests between the East and a great part of the West, and ought to be a corresponding harmony of feeling and sympathy. I am disposed to promote that state of things, and for that purpose, so far from desiring to strengthen and confirm the divisions by the Blue Ridge mountains, I would seek by every proper means to sink that idea altogether. It is a great error to talk about Eastern and Western Virginia as two separate and hostile sections. It is all Virginia, united by the same hallowed associations in the past, and I trust by the same common destiny in the future. Every foot of her soil, whether washed by the ocean's surf or by the waves of the Ohio, shall be dear to me, and all sidered as parts of the same honored and revered Old Dominion."

He then goes on to disclose the fact that, upon "second sober thought," he repented of the act done in signing it—pleads ignorance of the object aimed at—states that he was engaged with "other gentlemen" when the paper was presented to him, and "without hesitation he put his name to it"—that he afterwards sought Col. McMullen, and being unable to find him before he left the city of Washington, he went to the President's House, obtained the paper from his accomplished Secretary, and struck his name from the face of it in his presence. Here is a nice spot of work among the harmonious.

[*Richmond Whig.*

☞ The effort in the Congressional Gerrymander to overcome the Whig vote of Loudoun, has aroused the noble Whigs of that county to put forth their strength. Their brethren of the Western portion of the district assure them of a cordial co-operation. The Winchester *Republican* says:

"Under the new apportionment, this district (Winchester district,) becomes the eighth instead of the tenth Congressional division of the State.—In the arrangement of the counties, the addition of Loudoun to the old district is the only change made. This gives nine counties to the district, with a federal population of 94 491. The addition of Loudoun imposes new duties upon the Whigs. Whatever may have been the odds against the party heretofore, rendering exertion almost useless, it is due to the banner county of the State that its associate counties should contribute their full voices to its thunder-tones. Loudoun brings with it into the district the *prestige* of success. Steadily withstanding every assault of the opposition, it has been known as the lone star district at times, when the Whigs had been overwhelmed everywhere else in the State. Loudoun has a right, therefore, to expect from us something more than inactivity and indifference. Welcome to the banner county! The counties with which it enters into a new political connection will stand by it with all the strength of their best day."

To this the Leesburg *Washingtonian* responds in encouraging language, as follows:

We should suffer no inactivity or lack of energy upon our part to weaken the confidence which our friends of the Valley have in Loudoun. We should strengthen that confidence by our vigilance and unswerving zeal, and brighten the Whig skies of Virginia by giving a vote at the coming election which will proclaim to our Whig brethren, that the banner county is as true to the Whig cause in the hours of defeat as in those of victory. The counties of our new connection pledge themselves to stand by us with all the strength of their best days, and we hope the Whigs of Loudoun will reciprocate this ardent zeal in the cause of their fathers."

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great, that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined, so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can detour, have become fat in eight days. The hog eats voraciously, after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty and be fed to the inmates regularly like all other food.

Accident.—On Sunday last, John B. Rathie, a worthy young gentleman of our town, narrowly escaped being killed by the shot of a pistol, which was accidentally discharged in the hands of a young friend of his sitting by his side. The ball struck him obliquely on the left side of the forehead, and glanced between the skin and the skull across his forehead above the right eye. The ball was cut out by Dr. A. R. Mott, who regards the wound but slight. This is the fourth accident we have had in and around Leesburg within the last eighteen months carelessness with firearms. Such serious warnings should be heeded.—*Leesburg Wash.*

May and December.—We were informed yesterday of a hymenial operation which is a little beyond the usual routine. As we are told, a vessel on Sunday arrived in our harbor, on which was a young man of about 23 years of age. He found on First street wharf an aged female, selling candies, about twelve o'clock; the young man saw the old lady, and after a little courtship, proposed matrimony, which was accepted, and on Monday night the twain were made one flesh. The amorous swain is aged about 23 years, and his immortal about seventy. The happy man, we are told, is well to do in the world, lives in Anne Arundel county, and wanted somebody to take care of him.—*Balt. Sun.*

A Lesson for Humanists.—In the Court, of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, on Monday, Jos. Galbraith was charged with an assault and battery on his wife Catharine. The prisoner in defence assigned for his conduct was that his wife pinched him names. It was in proof that he got drunk frequently and then beat her. Judge Kelley said that a woman's tongue was a privileged weapon when used upon a drunken husband. The jury found him guilty.

☞ The Alexandria Gazette says that the Potomac Fishery, so far this point has been [illegible] and that an unusual quantity of shad and herring have been caught.

"VIRGINIA AND PUBLIC LANDS."

We should not revert to this subject again, at this time, but for the fact that our neighbor of the Enquirer is sorely disgruntled over it. Another dissertation upon the subject appears in the Enquirer of yesterday morning. We were actuated by the motive to administer some comfort to the troubled spirit of our neighbor. We shall not withhold any consolation within our power, and we think we can administer some what to his relief. It is very evident that those "Constitutional scruples" are the great stumbling blocks in the way of the Enquirer's conversion. If we could only remove them the great object would be achieved. We will make the effort, in the first place, by introducing such authority as an extract from an official document, of *Gen. Jackson*. In his Message of December 4th, 1833, *Andrew Jackson* says:

"The Lands were ceded to the United States by the States which claimed them, and the cessions were accepted, on the express condition that they should be disposed of for the *common benefit of the States*, according to *their respective proportions* in the general charge and expenditure, and for no other purposes whatever."

The action of the Virginia Legislature in former days, sanctioned a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. About the year 1839, a proposition was adopted in the following words:

"*The most just and equitable plan for disposing of the nett proceeds of the public lands is by distributing the same in just proportions among all the States.*"

If the Enquirer is curious to know what modern lights of the Democratic party *voted* for that policy, we can furnish the information by citing to such men as *Gen. Bayly* of Accomac, a *Democratic* Congressman at this time; *Mr. Goode* of Mecklenburg, member of the late Legislature; *Mr. Crutchfield* of Spottsylvania, Speaker of the Legislature, &c., &c.

Perhaps the opinion on this subject of the venerable ex-editor of the Enquirer, in days gone by, would not be amiss in the present apostatized condition of that paper. Father Ritchie, in 1831, when General Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. McLane, proposed a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, wrote thus *in the Enquirer*:

"We are prompted to acquiesce at once in the proposition of the Secretary—what might not Virginia do with an annual dividend of $800,000, or even the half of it. How many miles of road might she not complete! How many schools establish! How many of her degraded population might she not transport to the shores of Africa."

That is capital Whig doctrine. But how inconsistently with it the language of the Enquirer of yesterday sounds, when our contemporary says:

"We urge the Republican party of Virginia to stand by their ancient faith. The measures of today may be new; but the principles they involve are old and durable as the constitution itself. They exhibit the same antagonism as of old between absolute consolidation and simple confederation.—They involve the same questions which occupied the intellects of the great Republican statesmen of Virginia, and as clearly distinguish the friends of constitution and law from the advocates of arbitrary power, as the measures upon which the early Republican battles were fought. These sincere Republicans who are momentarily seduced by these new measures, if any there be, will very speedily return to the true faith, if they examine these measures with the lights in which their fathers viewed cognate measures of their own times."

We have plenty more authority "of the same sort," but want of space prevents us from introducing more at this time—and it may be best to administer it in broken doses, considering the precarious condition of our neighbor just now.

[*Richmond Whig.*

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, &C.

An act passed by the late Legislature, requires the Commissioners of the Revenue to list all persons who shall be entitled to vote at the next election for members of the General Assembly, so as to exhibit separately those who reside in the respective districts laid off for the election of justices; a copy of the entire list and also as many separate lists of voters residing in each district as there are places of voting within the same, to be returned to the County or Corporation Clerk. Any voter whose name is omitted on the list may have it entered by applying to the Commissioner, at any time prior to the tenth day before the general election. The Commissioner will receive three cents for every voter listed, to be paid by the county or corporation; and for knowingly entering the name of any person not entitled to vote, he shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.—Such persons causing their names to be listed shall forfeit not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars. The clerks are required to deliver to the commissioners of election copies of such lists for their respective districts or wards; and the lists shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of persons whose names are entered thereon, to vote; but the commissioners may receive evidence in respect to the disqualification of persons whose names are entered, and in respect to the qualifications of those whose names have not been entered upon such lists. If any person shall offer to vote in a district other than that in which he resides, the commissioners of elections shall require satisfactory evidence of his qualification. The act will not go into operation till the first of January next, except so far as it prescribes the duties of commissioners of the revenue.

The legislature also passed a law requiring the Commissioners of the Revenue to ascertain the number of births and deaths of each family in his district, amongst the colored as well as the white population, during the preceeding year ending the 31st of December; and to report them to the clerk of the court who is to make an abstract of the same and record it in his office and send it to the auditor of public accounts.

Marriages are to be ascertained by clerymen and others authorized to solemnize marriages, who are required under heavy penalties to report them to the clerk of the court, who is to make an abstract of the same, and record it in his office and send a copy of the abstract to the auditor of public accounts, who is to report at each session of the General Assembly, a synopsis of all the births, deaths and marriages in the Commonwealth.

The only object of the Legislature in passing the law for the registration of voters, appears to have been to comply with the requirement of the Constitution. As the law now stands, it is of no other use whatever.—*Staunton Spectator*

☞ The vote upon the Tax Bill exhibits a rare specimen of Democratic Legislation. There were thirty votes cast against it in the House of Delegates, of which *twenty-seven* were Democrats, and *three* Whigs. The object of this move, on the part of the Democratic members, appears too plain to be mistaken. We had seen the effort made by certain Democratic papers of the State, to throw the responsibility of the large appropriations made by the late Legislature upon Whig members. It was so palpable a misrepresentation to endeavor to evade the responsibility of adopting the loan system, and of concurring in making large appropriations, in a Legislature with so decided a Democratic majority, that it carried its own refutation with it. But this move of Democratic members to vote against the Tax Bill, is a singular one indeed. If it comprised only the anti-Internal Improvement men, some justification might be furnished; but such is not the case. A number of the very men who voted for loans and appropriations, recorded their votes against the Tax bill, by which the means to pay off the liabilities they had aided in contracting, were to be provided. What did they mean by such a course? Did they expect to gull the people with a vote against the Tax Bill, after they had voted for expenditures requiring the levying of taxation according to the provisions of that bill? They may say they knew it would pass, but is that a valid reason for them to assign for voting against it? It will prove rather a frail hobby for political capital, to go before the people and boast of having voted against the Tax Bill, while they supported the appropriations to Internal Improvement, made by the Legislature. It won't do.

[*Richmond Whig.*

☞ Only twenty-six poor Whigs were offered as victims to the political guillotine at Washington, on Wednesday. They were clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office. The intelligence for others thus quickly follows:—"More decapitation is expected soon." What an anti-proscriptive reign has dawned! Who can prophecy the number of Whigs that will be found in office at its close? The aid of the "Spirits" must be invoked.

[*Fredericksburg Herald.*

☞ The late Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates, (Wm. O. Goode, Esq.,) comes out in the last Enquirer in a long vindication of himself against the strictures of that journal upon the Report of said Committee. He endeavors to show that the document has been misapprehended, and that nothing injurious to the credit of the State is in it.

☞ Col. McMullin, in his speeches in the West, announces his determination at the next Congress to propose what he calls a compromise on the disposition of the Land Fund. He intends to introduce a bill appropriating the revenue from public lands to the improvement and extension of the Navy.

A Big Tax.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of last Saturday states that the steamer David White of the Pike Line, on her trip from Louisville to that city, had [illegible] tons freight and 220 deck passengers. She had through passengers, for Philadelphia 12, Baltimore 46, and Washington city, 13.

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passage of the Steamer Independence and Great Loss of Life—Intelligence of Margaretta—Markets.

New Orleans, April 23.—The steamer United States arrived here to-day with California dates of April 1st. The steamer California left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st, with $2 250,000 in gold on freight.

The United States brought very few passengers. The Uncle Sam left Panama for New York on the morning of the 18th instant.

The steamer Independence was lost on the 16th of February, having been run ashore on the shoals off Margaretta Island, where she took fire and was totally consumed. There were 300 passengers on board at the time, many of whom leaped into the sea and of whom 150 to 200 were lost in their efforts to swim ashore. Margaretta Island is upon the coast of Lower California.

After striking, the Independence backed off, but finding eight feet water in the hold Captain Samson ordered the pilot to run her on the beach, three hundred yard from the main land. There the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnace, and the flames spreading rapidly created the most frightful consternation among the passengers. A heavy sea was running at the time and all the boats were swamped in trying to get ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which was [illegible] and with terrific force shattering the stern of the steamer into fragments and blew many passengers into the air; others jumped into the sea and were carried off by the storm and current sweeping from the shore.

Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render the sufferers any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators, while hundreds of men, women and children were perishing by the fire and sea. The ship finally swung around with her broadside to the shore, where her coal took fire and she was entirely destroyed. The passengers saved found themselves on a barren and uninhabited island without food or water, where they remained for 56 hours in a state of intense suffering. Finally by firing a cannon they were able to attract the attention of whaling vessels lying in Magdalene Bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions and finally took them off.

The steamer Cortez had arrived at Panama in 14 days from San Francisco.

The town of Marysville had again been inundated by a rise in Feather and Yuba rivers. Much loss of property had occurred.

The specie by the steamer California is pretty consigned as follows: Page, Bac

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

This misanthrope who was recently caught near the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, has been claimed by an old gentleman of Knox county, Tennessee, as his son. The two had an affecting meeting, and they returned home in company. The Younger Gerkin, for that was the name of the "wild man," gives the following account of himself, that the cause of his seclusion from society, and his misanthropic or rather lunatic life. The editor of the Florence, Ala., Gazette, was present at the recital and furnishes the particulars:

"He said that these he worked for would not pay him, and the world generally had treated him badly, and being naturally melancholy and retiring, he had concluded to shut himself out from the world. He regretted his conduct and said he would have come in long before he was caught but was ashamed of the tattered garments he was clad in. He says his mind was never impaired, but he always shunned society and had an involuntary shrinking at the approach of man, and this feeling had grown on him during his wild adventures in the woods.

☞ One of the "faithful," who went to Washington to regulate matters in regard to several small post offices, came back this week with a flea in his ear, and says he "wouldn't give a cuss for such kind of Democrats as they have got there, for they won't do a thing until they get ready, and then he don't believe they will."

[Boston Atlas, 28th.

☞ Doct. L. D. HARDY, Agent of STARLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, "I have administered it in several cases of Bronchial Affections, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c. See advertisement in another column. [April 28—1m.

FITS! FITS! FITS!!!

PERSONS who are labouring under this distressing malady will find the *VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS* to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. Price $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city enclosing a remittance, will have the pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 198 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post-paid. Oct. 7, 1852.

Married,

In Mercersburg, Pa., on the 21st instant, by Rev. D. Hartman, Mr. ANDREW EICHELBERGER, of Charlestown, Va., and Miss ISABELLA BOGGS, daughter of Mr. Johnathan Keyser, of Montgomery Township, Franklin county, Pa.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., at the Point of Rocks, Maryland, by the Rev. B. H. Smith, Mr. JAMES W. NOGLE and Miss MARY A. TURNER—all of Loudoun.

On Tuesday, 5th instant, by Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. CHARLES B. BOARD, of Warren, and Miss HANNAH S. IDEN, of Fauquier, Virginia.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. R. Israel, Mr. THEODRICK RUSSELL and Miss MARTHA E. GIAMBLIN—all of Clarke county.

On Thursday, 6th instant, by Rev. Henry G. Bowers, Mr. JOSEPH R. MOORE, of Berkeley county, and Miss JANE HEART, of this county.

Died:

On Sunday night, the 19th instant., in Elizabethtown, Ky., at the residence of John Y. Hill, Esq., Mrs. ELIZA S., consort of C. Godfrey Wintersmith, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 28th ult., at her residence, in Botetourt county, Mrs. SARAH PALMER, widow of the late David Palmer, formerly of Loudoun county, Va.

At his residence, in Aldie, Loudoun county, Va., on Wednesday, 13th day of April, LEWIS BERKELEY, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

In Winchester, on the 16th inst., Mrs. SUSAN COPENHAVER, aged 58 years, 8 months, and 12 days.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's

CIRCULAR OF BRIGGS IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET

For the week ending April 27 1853.

Reported expressly for the Free Press.

APPLES.—Are arriving freely and sell at $1,50 to $3 00 per Bbl.

BUTTER.—Is very scarce all qualities are in active demand. Sale of Glades at 16 to 20 cts—City Roll at 14 to 18 cts—Common Western at 11 to 14 cts.

BEANS.—White beans are worth $1,00 to $1,25 per bushel. Mixed 50 to 75 cts.

BACON.—The supply is better and demand not so good, though we quote last weeks rates. Sales of Shoulders at 6¼ to 7¼ cts—Sides at 7 to 7½ cts—Hams at 9 to 12 cts.

BEESWAX.—No demand. Held at 26 cts.

CATTLE.—750 head were offered at the scales on Monday, of which 550 of which met ready sale at $3 50 to $4 75 on the hoof equal to $7 to $9 50 net the balance were taken out of the market.

CORN.—Prices dull and sales at 52 to 54 cts for White, and 56 to 59 cts. for Yellow.

CLOVERSEED.—A good demand with sales at $7,50 to $8

DRIED FRUIT.—Sales of Apples at $1 to $1 12½ cts. —Peaches at $1.75 to $2.

DEERSKINS.—Prime skins are bringing 22½ to 23.

FURS.—Muskrat 7 to 8 cts., Coon and Gray Fox 14 to 16 cts, Red Fox 75 to $100, Mink 50 to 75 Otter $2 to $3.

FLOUR.—Markets firm though sales are limited. The price for both Howard st. and City Mills and small sales of the latter are made $5. Buyers offer $4,87½ for Howard st., and will not give more.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at $1 35 to $1,40.

GINSENG.—In demand and sales at 43 to 46 cts.

HOGS.—Live are in demand at $6 50 to $7.

LARD—Sales in bls. at 9 to 9½ cts. Kegs 9½ to 10.

MUSTARD SEED—Sales at 7 to 9 cts—with a good demand.

OATS.—New are bringing 35 to 37 cts., good demand.

PEAS—In good demand with sales at 75 to $100.

RYE.—Sales of Md. 70 to 80, Pa., 80 to 85 cts.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sells readily at $3 25.

TALLOW.—Sales in bbls at 9 to 9¾, Cakes 9¾ to 10 cts.

SNAKE ROOT.—Seneca is in demand and sells readily at 16 cts.

WHEAT—100 to 105 cts. for inferior to good, good to prime at 105 to 112 cts; family flour white at 120 to 125 cts.—in good demand.

WOOL.—Sales of unwashed 24 to 28; washed at 35 to 40 cts.

Local Memoranda.

A CARD OF THANKS.

MRS. SARAH WATSON wishes to return her sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, for the very liberal and philanthropic sympathy, manifested by them in behalf of her deceased Daughter, the late Mrs. McCARTNEY. She feels assured, that such benevolent actions will not go unrewarded, by a Divine and beneficient Providence.

Charlestown, April 29, 1853.

☞ The County Court of Jefferson having ordered the election of an additional Constable in District No. 3, we recommend Capt. JOHN REED as a suitable person to fill the post. Capt. Reed is a worthy man and will make a good officer. MANY VOTERS.

April 21, 1853.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM F. CHAMBERS, as a Candidate for Constable in district No. 3, by MANY VOTERS.

April 21, 1853.

To the Voters of the Third District in Virginia for electing a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 17, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Since declining again to run for Congress, I have unexpectedly received solicitations, from various parts of the third district, to become a candidate for the Board of Public Works. If you think I can be of service to you in this new position, you are at liberty to command whatever ability I may possess to promote in that connexion the best interests of my native State.

Most respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JAS. M. H. BEALE.

☞ Every one to whom this notice is intended or is acquainted to present, will greatly oblige a friend, or a stranger, in a personal and public character, will be [illegible]

[illegible] Old Presbyterian Church [illegible] Flowers with single or double [illegible] apply to CHARLES G. [illegible] BERFORD.

[illegible] JOHN [illegible] LEAHERS [illegible] Trustees.

MAUCK'S HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, VA.

THE undersigned has taken possession of the well-known establishment, the United States Hotel in Harrisburg. He has made ample arrangements to accommodate handsomely and comfortably all who call upon him. He pledges his best efforts to make the United States one of the most pleasant stopping places for travellers and visitors to be found in the Valley of Virginia.—His friends are respectfully invited to try the Hotel under the new administration.

April 28, 1853.—3t R. C. MAUCK, Prop'r.

Trustee Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Henry J. Possett, to the undersigned as Trustee, for the benefit of John G. Ridenour, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1850, and duly admitted to record in the Clerk's Office, June 4th, 1850, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at the residence of the said Henry J. Possett in Bolivar, *on the 25th day of May next*, the following personal property therein conveyed, in order to satisfy said Deed of Trust, viz:

2 pair of Bedsteads; 1 Feather Bed and Bedding; 1 Straw Pick; 1 Dining Table; 1 Breakfast Table; 1 Bureau; 1 Cupboard; 12 Chairs; 2 Split Chairs; 1 Rkg Chair; 1 Table Chair; 20 Yds. List Carpet; 19 Yds Rag Carpet; 33½ Yds. flowered Wool and Cotton Carpet; 1 Ten Plate Stove; 2 Looking-Glasses,

and various other articles too tedious to enumerate, of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.

JOSHUA CAVALIER, Trustee.
PHILIP ENGLE, Jr., Auctioneer.

Harpers-Ferry, April 21, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the subscriber, at Hite's Shop, near Leetown, *on Tuesday the 10th of May*, the following property, viz:

1 good Brood and Family Mare;
2 first rate Milch Cows;
11 head of Hogs among which are 2 good Brood Sows;
2 first-rate sett of Blacksmith tools;
1 New Wagon ready ironed;
75 pair Horse Shoes ready made;
About 1000 lbs. good Iron.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

1 Mahogany Side Board;
1 Book Case and Secretary;
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—A credit until the first day of October next, will be given upon all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all sums under $5 the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

April 28, 1853. JOHN W. WARE.

NEW TINNING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that he has opened A NEW TINNING ESTABLISHMENT, in the upper shop of the building on Main street, belonging to Mr. John Stephenson, and nearly opposite the Bank, where he will at all times keep on hand a general assortment *OF TIN WARE, SHEET IRON, &c.*, and will make to order, every article in his line of business at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He is also prepared to attend to all orders for *ROOFING AND SPOUTING*. From his experience in business, he feels justified in saying that all work done by him will be inferior to none done in this section of country, and his prices shall be made to suit the times.

He will be happy to supply Country Merchants with Tip Ware, and will make his terms such as to make it to their interest to deal with him.

☞ He has the right to make and vend the celebrated PATENT BOILER, one of the most valuable improvements yet out for boiling meats, vegetables, &c. EDWIN R. HARRELL.

April 28, 1853. Agent for E. Bunyt.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set:

IN the County Court, April Term, 1853

IT IS ORDERED, That the Justices of the Peace of this county be summoned to attend at the Court-House, on the first day of the next Court, (May,) to assess the County Levy for present year.

A copy—Teste: T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

April 28, 1853.

FOR SALE.—Two Second-hand Buggies and two Second-hand Barouches for one horse.

April 28, 1853. W. J. HAWKS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment of Virginia Militia will commence on Wednesday, the 11th of May, and continue for three days.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Colonel.

J. W. ROWAN,
Adjutant 55th Regiment Virginia Militia.

April 28, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of WM. LEWIS BAKER, deceased. He requests all persons having claims against the decease to present them for settlement—and all who know that they are indebted to the same, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts as soon as convenient.

☞ All persons who have borrowed books of the deceased will please return them to me.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, April 21, 1853.

A Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER is required for the common school in District No. 12. To a competent and faithful Teacher—beside the regular salary of $275 a year,—a liberal addition will be paid.

THOMAS W. KEYES, Com'r.

Rippon, Va., April 28, 1853.

Teacher Wanted,

IN District No. 21. Salary $300

April 28 1853. WM. McCOY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 26th.—Much sensation prevails in our city in consequence of the rumor, that the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, will award the great Gold Prize Medal to Isaac Rose in Charlestown, Va., for selling the cheapest Dry Goods and Readymade Clothing in the United States [illegible] [April 28

RECEIVED at the Cheap Store from Philadelphia, 1000 Cloth, Green Cloth, Cassimere, Plush, Tweed, Silk and Linen Coats, made in fashionable styles.

1800 Cassimere, Cloth, Doe Skin, Gambroon, Linen and Cotton Pair of Pants, Plain and Fancy colored.

1000 Silk, Satin, Marseille and German Vests, some French Embroidered; very costly.

1500 Silk, Kossuth and Straw Hats. Also Caps, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers and Socks.

These Goods will be sold cheaper, and are superior to any ever brought to this county.

April 28, 1853. ISAAC ROSE.

I WILL SELL a whole Summer Suit, Coat, Pants, Vest and Hat of my selection, for $2 50. Those still grumbling, I will throw in a Handkerchief, a pair of socks and a Standing Collar for good measure. ISAAC ROSE.

April 28, 1853.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most recent styles, by

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

HATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—Hats and Caps for boys, by

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

SILK and Madrass Cravats, of great varieties; Summer Stocks, Shirt Collars, Cotton Socks, Thread Gloves, &c.

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

TRAVELLING Trunks and Carpet Bags.

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

ADAMANTINE Candles, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Brown Sugar at 6¼ cents, Crushed Loaf Sugar, Molasses and every thing in the grocery line. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

ETHERIAL Oil and Lamps, by

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

PARISIAN Slopes, for female comfort, convenience and beauty, for sale by

April 28. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

LACE-POINTED Collars, Cuffs and Undersleeves, by LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

April 28.

SWISS and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered do &c. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

April 28, 1853.

WHITE Mousselin de Laine and White Barages, for evening dresses, plaid and plain Swiss [illegible] do., by

[illegible] LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

[illegible] FREES GOODS.—Lawns at 6¼ and [illegible] Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at [illegible]

[illegible] LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

[illegible] SHAKER Slippers, by

[illegible] LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MARIA E. JONES, respectfully informs her friends, and customers, that she has just returned from Baltimore with the Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EMBRODERIES.

Mrs. Jones returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies for past patronage; and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

April 21, 1853.—3t

HARPERS-FERRY
CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned has just received, from the Eastern Cities an entire new Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of all styles and qualities. Also, a complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which will be made to order at the shortest notice. The above Goods are opened in the new Store at the junction of the Winchester and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Roads, and are offered to the public on as low terms as can be purchased in the cities, and respectfully invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

R. H. BROWN,
G. W. CUSHAW, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, April 21, 1853.

Virginia, Jefferson county, Set:

IN the County Court, April Term, 1853.

THE Court makes the following appointments of Commissioners and Officers to conduct the Election on the fourth Thursday of next month, (May,) in this County, viz:

District No. 1, Kabletown—John C. R. Taylor, Jonas Walraven, Logan Osbourn, Chas. H. Lewis and John J. Grantham. W. West, Officer.

District No 2, Smithfield—Mann P. Nelson, John F. Smith, John H. Smith, Solomon A. Bates and Jacob W. Wageley. George Murphy, Officer.

District No. 3, Charlestown & Cameron's Depot—Wm. C. Worthington, John J. Lock, Thomas Rawlins, Gerard D. Moore and Benjamin Tomlinson.—John W. Rowan, Officer.

District No. 4, Court-House—Samuel Ridenour, Andrew Kennedy, Wells J. Hawks, John Stephenson and Francis Yates. J. W. Moore, Officer.

District No. 5, lower district, Shepherdstown—C. Harper, David Billmyer, John H. McEndree, J. Wysong and Jacob W. Reynolds. Robert Lucas, Officer.

District No. 6, upper district, Shepherdstown—J. M. Jewett, Benj. T. Towner, Charles Huyett, Thos. Hesser, and William Rightstine. J. P. A. Entler, Officer.

District No. 7, Bolivar.—Philip Engle, William Small wood, John Lambaugh, John G. Ridenour and John Moler. John J. Laley, Officer.

District No. 8, Harpers Ferry—Isaac Poulte, Jeremiah Fuss, Wm. J. Stephens, George W. Little and Nath. W. Manning. James W. Campbell, Officer.

☞ Any two or more of the Commissioners above named may act in the Districts to which they are assigned. A copy—Teste.

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

April 21, 1853—*Spirit and Register.*

Virginia, Jefferson County, set:

IN the County Court, April Term, 1853.

IT is ordered that the annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of this County, be held on the first Monday in June next at the Court House of this county.

A copy—Teste T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

April 21, 1853—Spirit, and Register copy.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set:

IN the County Court, April Term, 1853.

THOS. W. SHRIVER, having removed from District No. 8, and resigned his Commission as a Justice of the Peace of this County, it is ordered that an Election be held at the Mayor's Office, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, on the 30th day of this Month, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the said resignation.

A copy—Teste

April 14, 1853. T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

Virginia, Jefferson County set:

IN the County Court, April Term, 1853.

ORDERED that an Election of an additional Constable be held in District No. 3 of this County, on the first Saturday in next month, (May). The said Election to be held by the Commissioners who acted at the County Election last year.

A copy—Teste T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

April 21, 1853.

HOUSE CARPENTERING AND JOINERING.

I WOULD announce to my friends and the public that I am still here and ready to do all kinds of work in my line in the best manner, and have on hand a quantity of WINDOW SASH, of different sizes, for sale. NATHANIEL MYERS.

Charlestown, April 21, 1853—3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday, 14th inst., a LARGE GREY HORSE, about 16 hands high, 11 or 12 years old. There are no marks recollected, except a knot on the left hind leg. A liberal reward will be given for his recovery.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Bolivar, April 21, 1853—3t

BAGS, BAGS.

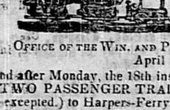
PERSONS who have our bags in possession will please return them to the Depot at Charlestown. Some of them are marked B. & A. and others "Blackburn & Co." If every farmer we deal with were only to retain one bag it would be a considerable loss to us. We therefore hope that every one holding our bags (and not for the purpose of delivering grain to us) will return them upon reading this advertisement.

April 21, 1853—1m BLACKBURN & CO.

CHARLESTOWN MILLS, at private sale.

J. J. & T. LOCK, Executors
of W. F. Lock.

April 21, 1853—tf



OFFICE OF THE WIN. AND P. R. R. CO.
April 16, 1853.

ON and after Monday, the 18th inst., there will be TWO PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY, (Sunday excepted,) to Harpers-Ferry and return:

First Train will leave Winchester at 8 A. M. and returning, leave Harpers-Ferry at 3 P. M.—on arrival of the Western Train.

Second Train will leave Winchester at 9 A. M. and returning leave Harpers-Ferry at 12½ M.—on arrival of the Train from Baltimore.

Passengers may thus visit Martinsburg, transact business there and return the same day.

By Order, J. GEO HEIST,
April 21, 1853. *P. Agent.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are receiving our usual supplies of Spring and Summer Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

April 21. HARRIS & RIDENOUR.

LADIES FINE GOODS.

HARRIS & RIDENOUR, has ready for sale a very large supply of Dress and Fancy Goods. The ladies are politely requested to call and take a look.

April 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, for sale cheap by JOHN L. HOOFF.

Charlestown, April 21, 1853.

BONNETS, BONNETS.—Ladies' Straw Bonnets, embracing every thing new and desirable of the season, some of which are embroidered Blond French Straw and Gimp, &c.

April 21. JOHN L. HOOFF.

RIBBONS.—Bonnet Ribbons of every variety, Cap, Sash, Neck and Plain Ribbons, Crapes, Florence Illusions, Mitts. An examination is solicited as they will be sold at low prices.

April 21. JOHN L. HOOFF.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Berages, Berege de Lanes, Ginghams, Book and Swiss Muslins, &c.

April 21, 1853. JOHN L. HOOFF.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—A large stock of Gloves and Hosiery for sale cheap by

April 21. JOHN L. HOOFF.

EXTRACT OF COFFER, for sale by

April 21, JOHN L. HOOFF.

MERCER POTATOES, for sale by

April 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

TAR, TAR, just received by

April 14. EBY & SON

CORN STARCH, for Pudding, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, and Diet for Invalids for sale by

April 14. EBY & SON

SAGO OIL, just received and for sale by

April 14. EBY & SON

CORN MEAL, fine Mercer Potatoes for sale by

April 14. EBY & SON

NEW YORK SYRUP, a fine article just received by

April 14, 1853. EBY & SON

[illegible] Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Boys Brogans, Brogans, &c. HARRIS & RIDENOUR.

April 21, 1853.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

FOR SALE, 1853.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers.
(Successors to J. W. Magruder & Co.)

$40,000!

50 Prizes of $1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 103 for 1853, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, May 7, 1853.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000; 20,000; 10,000; 5,000; 3,595; 50 of 1,000; 500; 114 of 300, &c.

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5—Quarters, $2,50.

Certificates of Pkg's of 25 whl. tickets,		$130 00
Do do 25 half do		65 00
Do do 25 quarter do		32 50

$50,000!

$25,000! $20,000!! $15,000!!!

100 Prizes of $1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 111 for 1853, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, May 14, 1853.

78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000; 25,000; 20,000; 15,000; 10,000; 5,916; 100 of 1,000; 180 of 500, &c.

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

Certificates of Pkgs. 26 whole tickets,		$200 00
Do do 26 half do		100 00
Do do 26 quarter do		50 00
Do do 26 eighth do		25 00

$27,000!

$22,000! $13,000! $10,000!

50 Prizes of $1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 117 for 1853, drawn at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, May 21, 1853.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 Prize of $37,000; 22,000; 13,000; 10,000; 6,000; 3,842; 50 of 1,000; 500; 180 of 250, &c.

Tickets, $10—Halfs, $5—Quarters, $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole tickets,		140 00
Do do 26 do		70 00
Do do 26 do		35 00

$66,000!

100 *Prizes of* 1,000 *Dollars.*

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class E for 1853 drawn at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, May 28, 1853.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Capital of $66,000; 30,000; 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000; 10,567; 100 of 1,000; 500; 160 of 300, &c

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2.50.

Certificates of Packages 25 whole tickets,		$230 00
" " 25 half "		115 00
" " 25 quarter "		57,50
" " 25 eighth "		28 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 me.

Address, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent.

April 21, 1853. *Wilmington, Del.*

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson,

G. M. Watkins, Guardian, of Wm. M. & Robert W. Watkins,

AGAINST

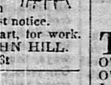
Nathan S. White, Wm. M. Watkins and Robert W. Watkins.

THE object of the Petitioner, G. M. Watkins in this case, is to obtain an order from the Circuit Court of Jefferson, at the May Term, 1853, authorising the payment of all monies and the transfer of all personal property in this State, in the hands of N. S. White, or others, belonging to William M. & Robert W. Watkins, who are minors, to a Guardian of said minors appointed by the proper Court of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, and notice of the application for such order of Court by the said G. M. Watkins, is hereby given to all who may be interested.

G. M. WATKINS,
Guardian of Wm. M. & Robt. W. Watkins.

April 14, 1853.

TAILORING.



THE subscriber takes this method of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six or eight months; and would respectfully announce that he has just received from New York the latest *SPRING* and *SUMMER FASHIONS*, and is prepared to do work in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

☞ Country Produce taken, in part, for work.

JOHN HILL.

Duffield's Depot, April 14, 1853—3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, some persons being in the habit of passing through, and otherwise trespassing upon my premises; they are very politely requested to desist from the same, for the future, otherwise, I shall be compelled to resort to law, as my defence and protection.

ORA MOOR VAN BUSKIRK.

April 14, 1853—3t.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
In Jefferson and Clarke Counties.

THE subscriber having his stock in Charlestown considerably increased, and also established a store in Berryville, Clarke county, is now selling at both Cheap Stores the most superior and Fashionable CLOTHING ever offered in both counties. He sells all kinds of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Handkerchiefs, 33⅓ per cent cheaper than ever! As he manufactures Clothing, buys in large quantities, and sells on very small profits for cash, he has few equals, no superiors. ISAAC ROSE. on Main st.

Charlestown and Berryville, April 14, 1853.

THE LADIES!

WILL be delighted to find, at the Cheap Store, such a beautiful assortment of Fashionable Calicoes, Barages de Laine, Challis, needle-worked Collars, Sleeves and Inside Handkerchiefs, Linen, Table cloths, Hosiery, and so many other articles, sold at auction prices. ISAAC ROSE.

Charlestown, April 14, 1853.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN L. HOOFF is now receiving a fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., for the ladies; and for gentlemen's wear a rich assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. At his establishment may be found every article pertaining to a well furnished Dry Goods Store—and to accommodate his customers, he is determined to sell at low prices, and on reasonable terms.—Give him a call!

April 14, 1853.

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving a very large supply of seasonable goods.

April 14, 1853. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

H. L. Eby & Son

ARE now receiving a large and very general supply of FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, at the Store-room of Dr. Rawn two doors east of the Old Stand, and opposite the Post Office.

Charlestown, April 14, 1853.

N. O. SUGAR only 5 cts., best do do 6¼ cts., just received by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

PRIME BACON HAMS, Sides and shoulders new, for sale by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

ORANGES AND LEMONS, just received by

April 14. H. L. EBY & SON.

CHEESE.—10 boxes prime Cheese, just received by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

BROWN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE, Baker's make, all fresh and just received by

April 14, 1853. EBY & SON.

SAPSAGO CHEESE, just received by

April 14. EBY & SON.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, for sale by

April 14. EBY & SON.

NO. 1 ETHERIAL OIL, for sale by

April 14. EBY & SON.

50 SACKS FINE & G. A. SALT, just received by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

WOOD, Stone, Earthern and Queensware, for sale by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

SAFETY FUSE AND ROCK POWDER, for sale by EBY & SON.

April 14, 1853.

ROCK SALT, for sale by

April 14. H. L. EBY & SON.

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. M. CRAIG, respectfully informs her friends, and the ladies generally, that she has just received from Baltimore, the latest

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

She invites attention to her Gimp, Straw, and Crape Bonnets, Ribbons, Linings, Flowers, and a variety of Gimp Trimmings.

She renders thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. Her best efforts will be used to render satisfaction to all who will favor her with a call.

☞ Colouring Bonnets and Bleaching will be done as usual. [April 14, 1853.

J. F. CALDWELL, Dentist,

IS now at Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, where he is ready to *OPERATE on the TEETH*.—He would respectfully intimate that many teeth, though much diseased, however they may ache, can be saved, without destroying the nerves; the destruction of the nerve is the cause of more deep-seated pains about the face and head. His mode of extracting teeth is greatly more safe, and is attended with *much less force* and the infliction of less pain, than by methods dependent on keyed instruments, pulicans or forceps. Those who are suffering pain in the forehead, face and jaws, would do well to submit to his remedial treatment. The most satisfactory certificates and references can be seen as testimonials of his skill in his operations. If arrangements are made, and the desire expressed for him to do so, he will with pleasure give *Gratuitous Lectures*, under the sanction of the Physicians and Dentists who may choose to attend, in explanation of the causes of the disease of the Teeth, and also of their irregularity, and the remedial treatment to cure and correct them, likewise expose the defects in the usual modes resorted to to extract Teeth, and how the injuries they are liable to inflict can be avoided, and how they can be extracted with much more comparative ease and safety.

☞ See handbills.

April 14 1853—3t

Spring and Summer Clothing.

THE undersigned having enlarged their Store Room, have now on hand at their *Clothing Emporium*, the most superior stock of *READY-MADE CLOTHING* ever offered in Harpers-Ferry, for the present Spring and Summer trade, where purchasers can be accommodated with the following assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing:

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

TRUNKS, VALICES & CARPET-BAGS.

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

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

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

R. WALTER & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, April 14, 1853.

BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the day, week, month or year.

HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest Liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain, and ostler.

As he intends to make this his permanent residence, he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can please the most fastidious. His charges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in this section of country will justify. He, therefore, invites all to extend to him a share of their custom.

WM. N. THOMPSON.

Berryville, April 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

To Nicholas Marmion, Executor of Richard D. Doran, dec'd, Michael Doran, Catharine Fitzpatrick, William Doran, Sally Welsh, James Doran, son of Patrick Doran, William Welsh, son of Sally Welsh; the said Michael Doran, Catharine Fitzpatrick, William Doran, Sally Welsh, and Patrick Doran being brothers and sisters of said Richard D. Doran, dec'd, late of Jefferson County, Virginia,

TAKE notice that on the *6th day of May*, 1853, I shall take the depositions of Terrence O'Neil, John McLaren, Thomas Kennedy, Jane O'Neill, Miss —— Spence, The Right Reverend John Murdoch, and James McHardy, Esq., at the dwelling house of Jane O'Neill, No. 98, New Wynd, in Glasgow, in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, to be read as evidence on the hearing of a cause depending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County in the State of Virginia, in which the above named Michael Doran is plaintiff in chancery, and I and the other parties named in the caption hereof are defendants. And if the depositions of the witnesses are not completed in one day, the taking of the depositions will be continued from day to day, for one week, if necessary, until all be taken. BRIDGET DORAN.

Charlestown, April 7, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish Ground Plaster at the Steam Mill of Messrs. Zimmerman & Co., in Charlestown, also Plaster in the lump at any of the Depots in the county.—They also will furnish Cypress Shingles and Laths at the shortest notice, also Pickets. Corn, Wheat, or cash will be required in payment.

BLACKBURN & CO.

April 7, 1853.—tf—Spirit copy.

For Rent.

THE two offices adjoining the Free Press Office, one lately in the occupancy of W. L. Baker, deceased, and the other occupied by Mr. Forney.—Application may be made to W. C. Worthington or H. N. Gallaher. Possession given immediately.

April 7, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have appointed Mr. GEORGE J. WELLER as their sole Agent for the sale of Rights of their Patent of *Threshing* and *Cleaning Machine*, in the United States and Territories.

G. F. S. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

Charlestown, March 31, 1853.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

THE season is now at hand and I am supplying the public with fresh Fish. My boats are constantly running, so that at all times the public can be accommodated. Call on my Agent, Mr. Israel Russell.

JOHN A. GIBSON

Harpers-Ferry, March 31, 1853.

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a first-rate Cook, Washer and Ironer, for the balance of the year, to whom a good home will be given. Enquire of the PRINTER.

April 7, 1853.—3t

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, a Teacher for School District No. 13, near Myerstown.

BALAAM OSBURN, S. C.

February 24, 1853.

DRIED APPLES.—I have on hand, ten bushels of Dried Apples of fine quality, for sale.

March 3, 1853. J. L. HOOFF.

BUCKSKIN G

VARIETY.

[illegible]

What if the wealthy cannot find
To their desires a wide range?
He need not idly sit behind,
Who is in health and strength.
Where gold for toil is given:
Where every thrifty hand that toils
Can get a living;
Oh, fellow man, remember this,
When your cup overflows,
The world is made of more than this,
There's room enough for all!

Then poisoned air ye breathe in courts,
And typhus infected alleys;
Go forth and dwell where health resorts,
In fertile hills and valleys;
Where every arm that clears a bough,
Finds plenty in abundance,
And every furrow of the plow
A step to independence.
Oh hunters then, from fevered den,
And lodgings cramped and small,
The world is wide in land, beside
There's room enough for all.

In this fair region far away,
Will labor find employment;
A fair day's work, a fair day's pay,
And toil will earn employment.
What need then of this daily strife,
Where each wears with his brother?
Why need we through the crowd of life,
Keep trampling down each other?
From rags and crime that distract cities
Will free the pauper's thrall;
Take fortune's tide, the world so wide,
Has room enough for all.

There is not room if one may own,
The land that others toil on,
If gold be dug, or grain be sown
For d'rums to gorge or spoil on!
But if to each the equal chance
To plow and dig be guarded,
To competence may all advance
Through honest toil rewarded.
There's room and more than room we know,
And gold beyond the mountains;
Then let the land, and chance for gold
Be free as Nature's fountains.

To Dye or Not to Die.—It is a well-known fact that the father of our late worthy President, Millard Fillmore, was a dyer, and wished to bring his son up to the same honest trade.

'That could never have been permitted,' said a wag of our acquaintance, to whom we mentioned it.

'Why,' we inquired, a little puzzled to know what he knew about it.

'Because,' said he, 'Millard Fillmore is one of the few immortal names that were not born to die.'

☞ 'How are ye, Smith?' says Jones. Smith pretends not to know him, and replies—

'Sir, you have the advantage of me.'

'Yes,' retorts Jones—'I s'pose so; everybody has that's got common sense.'

Smith looks unhappy.

☞ A fellow who lately removed to Wisconsin, writes to his brother that the section where he resides is in a highly prosperous condition. He says that but one failure has occured in his country, and in that case the man paid one hundred and twenty-five cents on a dollar.

☞ A rather sensitive young man of our acquaintance, lately refused an introduction to a beautiful young lady because her name was Ann, as he says Webster classes an an indefinite article. He was fed on grammar until it became a necessary requirement to live up to its precepts.

☞ Mrs. Partington is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of biblical memory. She grounds her reasons for making this inquiry, upon the fact that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

☞ A lady had just taken her morning bath, when to her surprise she found her invalid husband standing at the door. She exclaimed—

'What are you here for? I thought you were asleep.'

He replied—

'I heard an angel troubling the water and thought I would step in and get healed.'

☞ An old bachelor being ill, his sister presented a cup of medicine.

'What is it?' he asked.

She answered—

'It is elixir asthmatic, it is very aromatic, and will make you feel ecstatic.'

'Nancy,' he replied, with a smile, 'you are very sister-matic.'

☞ A scape-grace of a Frenchman once said that old people were fond of giving good advice, because they were no longer able to set bad examples.

☞ 'Ma, that nice young man, Mr. Scuffung, is very fond of kissing.'

'Mind your seam, Julia; who told you such nonsense?'

'Ma, I had it from his own lips.'

☞ A gentleman who had just recovered from a severe sickness, remarked that he felt very weak.'

'No matter how *week* you are,' said the major, 'if you are *fortnight* enough to get well.'

☞ An editor, speaking of a dandy's dickey, says: 'It was scented and torn like a south wind after passing through a fence made of thorn bushes.'

☞ Lady (affectedly): 'Where, in the name of wonder, doctor, could I have got such a nose as this?' Doctor A.: 'Out of the decanter, madam.'

☞ 'Sophia Maria, did you receive my letter?' 'I did, Frederick.' 'I wrote it in hope of raising a flame.' 'Well, Frederick, and you succeeded, for I put it immediately on the fire.'

☞ Wives are often foolish enough to sit up for their husbands, but you hear of very few husbands who have the patience to sit up for their wives.

☞ It is said that the next thing Barnum intends exhibiting after the Siamese twins, is a *real* Simon-pure Christian, as the greatest wonder of the age.

☞ 'Excuse me, madam, but I would like to ask why you look at me so very savagely?' 'Oh, beg pardon, sir; I took you for my husband.'

FOLLY.—For a girl to expect to be happy without marriage. If you would take a peep at matrimony, look in the face of a young mother.

☞ A man who would fear God and sleep well, should have as little to do with politics as possible. Remember this, and stay at home with your wife.

☞ Cabbage grows wild in Sicily. If this statement be true, the sailors in that country can afford to be honest.

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]